

SUPPLEMENT

To the FIFTH EDITION of

COLLINS'S PEERAGE

OF

ENGLAND;

CONTAINING

A general Account of the MARRIAGES, BIRTHS,
PROMOTIONS, DEATHS, &c.

Which have occurred in each Family,

From that PUBLICATION, in the YEAR 1779,
to the present Time.

ALSO,

GENEALOGICAL and HISTORICAL ACCOUNTS of those
FAMILIES which have been advanced to the ENGLISH
PEERAGE, whether by Descent or Creation,
since that Period.

With their Paternal COATS of ARMS, CRESTS, SUPPORTERS,
and MOTTOES, engraved on Thirty-four Copper Plates.

Faithfully collected from authentic Pedigrees in Possession of the Families,
or registered in the House of Lords; Records, Monumental
Inscriptions, and other Authorities which are cited.

By B. LONGMATE,

EDITOR of the Fifth Edition of COLLINS'S PEERAGE.

L O N D O N:

Printed for W. STRAHAN, J. F. and C. RIVINGTON, T. PAYNE and
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MDCCCLXXXIV.

3. SUPPLEMENT

COLLINS: P. H. A. G. E.

BY J. A. M. D.

COPIES

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The greater part of this volume, with an Index,
was printed in April last: but, several new letters
being then expected to be created, the publication

was postponed, which has occasioned some of the
new Barons to be placed among the Barons, and
required an additional Index necessary. These are

improvements, which it was hoped the reader
would excuse, rather than be disappointed of his
and accounts of all the new created peerages.

In acknowledgment of the many favours re-
ceived from several of the nobility, I have, at their

THE favourable reception which the last
edition of COLLINS'S PEERAGE has met
with, encourages me to lay before the publick
this volume, in which, besides some corrections to
that work, I have endeavoured to collect the
principal occurrences of the English nobility since
its publication.

The alterations which have happened in the
families which then enjoyed the Peerage, are here
ranged according to their respective degrees of
precedence, with proper references to the former
volumes; and genealogical and historical accounts are
given of all those which have been since advanced
to this dignity, in which, I have been principally
guided by authentic pedigrees in possession of the
respective families, under whose instructions they
have been continued down to the present time,
and compared with the attested pedigrees entered
in the House of Lords.

From such materials, assisted by the works of
our best historians, and many authentic records,
it is presumed, but few errors have been committed
in the compiling. Any that may be discovered,
either in this, or the former volumes, will, it is
hoped, be communicated to the publishers, that
they may be corrected in a future edition.

The greater part of this volume, with an Index, was printed in April last; but, several new Peers being then expected to be created, the publication was postponed, which has occasioned some of the new Earls to be placed among the Barons, and rendered an additional Index necessary. These are imperfections, which it was hoped the reader would excuse, rather than be disappointed of having accounts of *all* the new created peerages.

In acknowledgment of the many favours received from several of the nobility, I have, at their particular desire, been some time collecting materials for publishing "*The Extinct Peerage of England*," to consist of genealogical and historical accounts of all those families which have formerly possessed the dignity of peerage, but have now lost that privilege, by failure of issue-male, attainder, &c. If any nobleman, or gentleman, who may be in possession of original deeds and pedigrees, or other authentic particulars of any of those families, will be pleased to permit me to peruse them for this undertaking, they may be assured they will be carefully used and safely returned.

Neel-Street, St. John's,
September 17, 1784.

B. LONGMATE.

Alterations

Alterations which have happened since this
Volume went to Press.

1783.

LADY Lewisham, delivered of a daughter, September 7.

Right honourable John Grenville, brother to the late Earl Temple, and uncle to the present, died September 14.

Temple West, Esq; son to the late Admiral, died September 17.

Lovel Stanhope, Esq; uncle to the Earl of Chesterfield, died unmarried September 19.

Reverend Henry Reginald Courtenay, made a Prebendary of Rochester, September and his elder brother died at Bath in November.

Lady of Dr. Thurlow, Bishop of Lincoln, delivered of a daughter, October 10. *N. B.* His Lordship has issue one son, Edward; and three daughters, Amelia, Elizabeth, and Ann.

Miss Eliz. Harley, fourth daughter to the right honourable Thomas Harley, married, October 9, to David Murray, Esq; nephew to Lord Elibank; and her youngest sister, Margaret, married, February 26, 1784, to John Boyd, Esq; eldest son to Sir John Boyd, Bart.

Reverend Allen Fielding, son to the late Henry Fielding, Esq; married to Miss Fielding, of Canterbury, October 23.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales took his seat in the House of Peers, November 11; and was introduced into the Privy Council, November 21.

Hon. Miss How, sister to the late, and aunt to the present Lord Chedworth, died October 26.

John, Earl Spencer, died at Bath, October 21, and was buried at Althorpe, being succeeded by his only son, George-John, now Earl Spencer, &c.

William-Peyto Verney, son to Lord Willoughby de Broke, died November 4.

Widow of the hon. Captain St. John (who was killed in the engagement against le Comte de Grasse, 1781) died Nov. 6.

Captain John Campbell, nephew to James, first Duke of Argyll, died November 11.

Right honourable William Edward Bentinck, appointed Clerk of the Pells, October 25.

Honourable Thomas Walpole, appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the Elector Palatine, and Minister to the Diet at Ratibon, November 22.

Viscount Lewisham, appointed Lord Warden of the Stannaries, and Steward of the Duchy of Cornwall, Nov. 20.

Lord Spencer Hamilton, appointed one of the gentlemen of the bedchamber to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Nov. 20.

Lord North, and the right honourable Charles-James Fox, removed from the office of Secretaries of State, December 19.

The commission, constituting Lord Loughborough, &c. keepers of the great seal, vacated December 19.

Frances, daughter of the hon. and rev. Robert Cholmondeley, married to William Billingham, Esq; December 3.

William, youngest son to the Earl of Macclesfield, died December 19.

Earl Gower, appointed President of the Council, Dec. 19; his daughter, Lady Ann, married to the hon. and reverend Edward Venables Vernon, Feb. 5, 1784; and his sister, the Countess of Waldegrave, died April 28, 1784.

Duke of Rutland appointed Lord Keeper of the privy seal, Dec. 23, and declared Lord Lieutenant-general, and General Governor of the kingdom of Ireland, Feb. 11, 1784.

Marquis of Carmarthen, and Lord Sydney, appointed principal Secretaries of State, Dec. 23.

Lord Thurlow, appointed Lord Chancellor, Dec. 23.

Honourable James Grenville, sworn of the Privy Council, Dec. 26.

Duke of Dorset, appointed Ambassador to the court of France, Dec. 26.

Duke of Chandos, appointed Lord Steward of his Majesty's household, Dec. 26.

Earl of Salisbury, appointed Lord Chamberlain of the household, Dec. 26.

Earl Temple, appointed one of the principal Secretaries of State, Dec. 19, which he resigned three days after.

Right honourable William Pitt, appointed Chancellor and Under Treasurer of the Exchequer, and one of the Commissioners of the Treasury, Dec. 27.

Marquis of Graham, appointed one of the Commissioners of the Treasury, Dec. 27.

Duke of Richmond, appointed Master-general of the Ordnance, Dec. 27.

Viscount Howe, appointed first Lord of the Admiralty, Dec. 30.

Honourable John Jefferies Pratt; honourable John Leveson Gower; Henry, Lord Apsley; and honourable Charles George Percival; appointed Lords of the Admiralty, Dec. 30.

Right honourable William Wyndham Grenville, appointed Receiver and Paymaster-general of his Majesty's guards, garrisons, and land-forces, Dec. 30, and sworn of the Privy Council the next day.

Heneage Earl of Aylesford, and Thomas Lord Walsingham, sworn of the Privy Council, Dec. 31.

Thomas, Earl of Clarendon, appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Dec. 31.

1784.

Arthur Stanhope, Esq; cousin to the Earl of Chesterfield, married to Miss Thistlethwayt, sister to the Countess of Chesterfield, January 23.

Sir Edward Walpole, K. B. died January 12.

Honourable Letitia Sandys, sister to the late Lord Sandys, died unmarried, January 10, aged 52, and was buried at Ombersley.

Lady of Sir Charles Frederick, K. B. sister to the late Viscount Falmouth, died January 17.

Philip, Earl of Chesterfield, appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the court of Spain, January 2; and his cousin, Arthur Stanhope, Esq; appointed his secretary.

Heneage, Earl of Aylesford, appointed Captain of the Yeomen of the guard, January 2.

Earl of Tankerville, appointed joint Post-master-general, January 6.

Philip, Earl of Chesterfield, sworn of the Privy Council, January 7.

His Grace, Hugh Duke of Northumberland, created Lord Lovaine, Baron of Alnwick in the county of Northumberland, during his natural life, with remainder to his second son, Algernon Percy, and the heirs-male of his body, lawfully begotten, by patent, dated Jan. 18.

Lord Ravensworth, died February 1, without male issue, whereby that title became extinct.

Honourable and courteous Edward Venables Vernon, married to Lady Ann Lovelock Gower, and daughter to Earl Gower, February 5.

Lord George Lenox, sworn of the Privy Council, Feb. 9, and appointed Constable of the Tower of London; and also his Majesty's Lieutenant, and Custos Rotulorum of the Tower Hamlets, the next d.y.

Earl of Effingham, appointed Master and Worker of his Majesty's mint, Feb. 10.

Lieutenant General William Augustus Pitt, appointed Commander in chief of his Majesty's land forces in Ireland, February 21.

Miss Elizabeth Egerton, second daughter to the late Colonel William Egerton, married to Monsieur Saladin de Crans, February 19; and her sister Isabella-Frances, married, March 18, to Richard Masters, Esq; Major of the 24th regiment of foot.

George, Viscount Mount Edgcumbe, and Thomas, Lord Walsingham, appointed joint Vice Treasurers of Ireland, February 20.

Counsell of Westmorland, delivered of a son and heir January 1.

Lady of Lord Algernon Percy, delivered of twin sons January 19, which are since baptized by the names of Hugh and Jocelyne.

Mrs. Talbot, widow of Edward Talbot, Archdeacon of Berks, and next brother to the late Lord Chancellor Talbot, died January 29.

Lady of the honourable William Henry Irby, brother to Lord Boston, delivered of a son, March 13.

Earl of Orford, appointed Ranger of St. James's Park, March.

The honourable Mr. Monson, of the third troop of dragoon guards, married to Mrs. Smith, of Hawkesworth, in Essex, March 15.

The Parliament dissolved, March 25.

Lord Charles Greville Montagu, brother to the Duke of Manchester, died at Nova Scotia, January 17.

Honourable Richard Howard, appointed Secretary and Comptroller to the Queen's household, in the room of George-Augustus North, Esq; March 29.

Duke of Montagu, and the Earl of Buckinghamshire, elected Fellows of the Antiquarian Society, April 1.

Captain

Captain Nicholas Boscawen, son and heir to the Revd. Dr. Boscawen, married to Miss Mary Brown, April 2.

Miss Sophia Charlotte Digby, eldest daughter to the Dean of Durham, married to Sir John Sheffield, of Normanby, in Lincolnshire, Baronet, April 3.

Honourable Philip Bouverie, allowed to take the name of Pusey, and to use the arms and crest of Pusey, by his Majesty's sign manual, April 3.

George, Lord Audley, and his issue, allowed to take the name of Tuchet, and to bear the arms of Tuchet, quartered with Audley, and the crest of Tuchet, by his Majesty's sign manual, April 3.

The Countess of Mansfield died April 10, and was buried in Westminster abbey.

The honourable Henry Grenville, uncle to Earl Temple, died at Bath, April 22.

The Earls of Radnor and Aylesford, elected Fellows of the Antiquarian Society, April 23.

The Duke of Montagu, Earls Gower, Salisbury, Viscounts Weymouth, and Lewisham, and right honourable William Pitt, elected Fellows of the Antiquarian Society, April 28.

The Countess of Waldegrave, sister to Earl Gower, died April 28.

Lieutenant Colonel Fitz Roy Stanhope, appointed Groom of the bedchamber to the Prince of Wales, April 30.

Lady Charlotte Herbert, only daughter to the Earl of Pembroke, died in the south of France, April .

Miss Burrell, only child of Lady Willoughby, of Eresby, died May 2.

Lady Henrietta Herbert, sister to the Earl of Powis, married to Edward Lord Clive, May 7.

Lady of Philip Yorke, Esq; delivered of a son and heir, April 7.

Lady Charlotte Bertie, only daughter to the Earl of Abingdon, died May .

Wilhelmina Catherina, Dowager Lady King, died June 3, and was buried at Ockham.

Elizabeth, Countess Dowager of Essex, daughter of Wriothesley, Duke of Bedford, died June 8, in the 79th year of her age.

Catherine, Countess Dowager of Egmont, sister to the present Earl of Northampton, and Baroness Arden, in the kingdom of Ireland, died June 11.

Viscount St. Asaph, eldest son and heir apparent to the Earl of Ashburnham, appointed one of the gentlemen of the bed-chamber to the Prince of Wales, June 19, and married to Sophia,

Sophia, third daughter of Thomas, Viscount Weymouth, August 28.

Countess Dowager of Harrington, daughter of Charles Duke of Grafton, died June 28.

Viscount Falmouth, married to ——— only daughter of John Crowe, of Crowe Hall, in Cheshire, Esq; June 29.

Mrs. Walpole, wife of the honourable Robert Walpole (see page 161) died July 24, and was buried at Kensington, leaving three sons.

John, second son to Lord Rodney, married to Lady Catherine Nugent, daughter of the Earl of Westmeath, July ; and about the same time his sister Jane was married to the son of Sir William Chambers, Knight of the Polish Eagle.

Duchess of Argyll resigned her place as Lady of the bed-chamber to her Majesty, July.

Miss Hobart, daughter of the honourable George Hobart, married to ——— Cumberland, Esq; July 14.

Lord Guernsey, only son to the Earl of Aylesford, died July 18.

William-Brahazon Ponsonby, Esq; appointed one of the joint Post Masters-general of Ireland, July.

Honourable William Wyndham, brother to the Earl of Egremont, married to Miss Harford (late Mrs. Morris), July 21.

Mrs. Vyse, only child of Sir George Howard, Knight of the Bath, died August 2.

Countess of Harcourt, appointed Lady of the bedchamber to the Queen, August 7.

Countess of Leicester, delivered of a daughter, at Guy's Cliff, near Warwick, August 16, which was a few days after baptized by the name of Elizabeth-Margaret.

Honourable George Cranfield Berkeley married at Godwood to Charlotte, daughter of Lord George Lenox, brother to the Duke of Richmond, August 16.

Admiral Digby, married to ——— eldest daughter of Andrew Elliot, Esq; late Lieutenant-governor of New York, and widow of ——— Jauncy, Esq; August 18.

Miss ——— Keppel, daughter of the late Bishop of Exeter, married to the honourable George-Ferdinand Fitz Roy, eldest son to Lord Southampton, August 21.

Thomas Lord Sydney, Right Honourable William Pitt, Thomas Lord Walsingham, Right Honourable William Wyndham Grenville, appointed his Majesty's Commissioners for the affairs of India, September 4.

REPRESENTATIVES

IN THE

PRESENT PARLIAMENT.

A PSLEY, Lord	Cirencester
Baily, Nicholas	Anglesey
Beauchamp, Viscount	Orford
Beaulieu, Lord	Windsor
Bentinck, Lord Edward-Charles	Nottinghamshire
Berkeley, hon. George-Cranfield	Gloucestershire
Bertie, hon. Peregrine	Oxford City
Boscawen, Hugh	St. Mawes
Boscawen, William-Arthur Spencer	Truro
Bouverie, hon. William-Henry	New Sarum
Bouverie, hon. Edward	Downton
Bradenell, George-Brydges	Rutlandshire
Campbell, Lord Frederick	Argyllshire
Cavendish, Lord George Augustus-Henry	Derby
Cavendish, Lord George	Derbyshire
Cecil, Henry	Stamford
Cocks, hon. John-Sommers	St. Germans
Compton, hon. Charles	Northampton
Conway, hon. Henry-Seymour	Newport
Conway, hon. George-Seymour	Orford
Conway, hon. Robert-Seymour	Wootton Bassett
Cornwallis, hon. William	Portsmouth
Curzon, Lord-Asheton	Leominster
Cust, Peregrine	Hereford
Cust, Francis-Cockaine	Grantham
Damer, hon. George	Doncaster
Duncannon, Viscount	King'sborough
Egerton, John-William	Hinton
Eliot, hon. Edward-James	Leke
	Eliot,

Eliot, hon. John	_____	_____	Leftwithiel
Euston, Earl	_____	_____	Cambr. Univ.
Fane, hon. Henry	_____	_____	Lyme Regis
Fane, hon. Thomas	_____	_____	Lyme Regis
Fielding, Viscount	_____	_____	Beeralston
Fitz Roy, hon. Geo. Frederick	_____	_____	St. Edmundsbury
Foley, hon. Edward	_____	_____	Worcester
Foley, hon. Andrew	_____	_____	Droitwich
Fortescue, hon. Hugh	_____	_____	Beaumaris
Fox, hon. Charles-James	_____	_____	Kirkewall, &c.
Gordon, Lord William	_____	_____	Invernesshire
Gordon, Lord Adam	_____	_____	Kincardineshire
Gower, hon. John-Leveson	_____	_____	Appleby
Graham, Marquis	_____	_____	Great Bedwin
Grenville, hon. James	_____	_____	Buckingham
Grenville, hon. William-Wyndham	_____	_____	Bucks County
Greville, hon. Charles	_____	_____	Warwick
Grosvenor, Thomas	_____	_____	Chester
Harley, right hon. Thomas	_____	_____	Herefordshire
Herbert, Lord	_____	_____	Wilton
Herbert, Henry-Arthur	_____	_____	E. Grinstead
Hinchinbroke, Viscount	_____	_____	Huntingdonshire
Howard, Sir George, K. B.	_____	_____	Stamford
Howard, hon. Richard	_____	_____	Steyning
Hyde, Lord	_____	_____	Hellon
Lenox, Lord George	_____	_____	Suffex
Lincoln, Earl	_____	_____	E. Retford
Mahon, Viscount	_____	_____	Chipping Wycomb
Manners, Robert	_____	_____	Bedwin
Marham, hon. Charles	_____	_____	Kent
Montague, right hon. Frederick	_____	_____	Higham Ferrers
Nevill, Viscount	_____	_____	Seaford
Noel, Thomas	_____	_____	Rutlandshire
North, Lord	_____	_____	Banbury
North, George Augustus	_____	_____	Wootton Bassett
Norton, hon. Chapel	_____	_____	Guilford
Norton, hon. William	_____	_____	Surrey
Onslow, hon. Thomas	_____	_____	Guilford
Pelham, hon. Henry	_____	_____	Lewes
Pelham, hon. Thomas	_____	_____	Suffex
Percival, hon. Charles George	_____	_____	Lancaster
Percy, Lord, Algernon	_____	_____	Northumberland
Pitt, hon. George	_____	_____	Dorsetshire
Pitt, right hon. William	_____	_____	Cambr. University
Pitt, William Morton	_____	_____	Pool
Poulett, hon. Anne	_____	_____	Bridgwater
Pratt, hon. John-Jefferies	_____	_____	Bath
Robinson, hon. Frederick	_____	_____	Rippon
Rider, hon. Dudley	_____	_____	Tiverton
St. John, hon. St. Andrew	_____	_____	Bedfordshire
Saville, hon. Richard Lumley	_____	_____	Lincoln
Spencer, Lord Charles	_____	_____	Oxfordshire
			Spencer

Spencer, Lord Robert	_____	Oxford City
Stuart, hon. Charles	_____	Bosbury
Stuart, hon. James	_____	Butehire
Surrey, Earl	_____	Carlisle
Sutton, Lieutenant Colonel, John	_____	Newark
Villiers, hon. John-Charles	_____	Old Sarum
Walpole, hon. Horace	_____	King's Lynn
Ward, hon. William	_____	Worcester
Yorke, hon. Philip	_____	Cambridgeshire

Since the account of Lord Sommers's family was printed, the following addition thereto has been received.

Lord Sommers married *Anne Pole*, daughter of Reginald Pole of Devonshire, Esq; who is descended through Arthur Pole from the Poles of Poole-Hall, in the Hundred of Wirral, in the county of Chester, whose family had been very anciently seated there; the first, of whom we have any mention, was William Pull, alias Poolle, alias De la Poolle, Lord of Barretspoolle, who was the stem of many eminent branches; and, among others, it should seem, of that from which descended Sir Richard Pole, Knight, who married Margaret Plantagenet, Countess of Salisbury, daughter to George, Duke of Clarence, brother to Edward the Fourth, and on her begat Reginald Pole, afterwards created Cardinal; for Sir Geoffrey Pole, who was descended from this Sir Richard Pole, Knight, died seised of Poolle-Hall, in the Hundred of Wirral, which has long been the seat of this antient family.

Reginald Pole, father of *Anne Pole*, married Anne Buller, second daughter of John-Francis Buller, of Morval, in the county of Cornwall; who, through an heiress of the Courtneys Earls of Devon, is descended from Louis le Gros, King of France.

Carolus Pole, grandfather of *Anne Pole*, married Sarah, daughter of Jonathan Rashleigh, of Menabilly, in the county of Cornwall, Esq; by Jane, daughter of Sir John Carew, of Antony, in the said county, Baronet, who, with the Carew's of Devonshire, Surrey, and Somerset, is descended from William de Carri, or Carrio, temp. King John, Baron Carew, of Carew Castle, in Pembrokeshire, of Moulesford in Berkshire, and of Odron, in Ireland; whose ancestor, *Other*, had large possessions in the time of Edward the Confessor, and was the common progenitor of the Lords Windsor, the Gerards of Lancashire, of which was Lord Gerard of Bromly the Fitzgeralds, the Earls of Kildare, Desmond, Kerry, and the Fitzmaurices of Ireland.

Sir John Pole, Bart. great grandfather to *Anne Pole*, married Anne, youngest daughter of Sir William Morice of Werrington, in the county of Devon, Knight, one of the principal Secretaries of State to King Charles the second.

Arthur

Arthur Pole, or de Pulle, above-mentioned, the remote ancestor of Anne Pole, united the families of de Pulle, of Cheshire, with the branches of the De la Poles in Devonshire, by marrying Elizabeth, daughter and heir of John Pole, of Devonshire; whose ancestors, *Mauritius de Polâ*, and *Nicolaus de Polâ*, were Barons in the time of Richard the First; and his predecessors and *Maurice* followed that Prince into the Holy Land.

CORRECTIONS.

P. 13. Dr. Egerton Bishop of Durham's present Lady is sister to Sir Edward Boughton, Bart. and his Lordship's eldest son is married to *Charlotte Catherine Ann*, daughter of Samuel Haynes, Esq.

P. 391. l. 1. For born, read baron.

N. B. The Earl of Lincoln's daughter is named *Anna-Maria*.

Lately

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SUP.

SUPPLEMENT

TO

COLLINS'S

PEERAGE OF ENGLAND.

VOLUME I.

Duke of CORNWALL.

P. 39.

TO the account of Prince Frederick Bishop of Osnaburg; add, His Royal Highness was appointed March 26, 1782, Captain and Colonel of his Majesty's second troop of Horse Grenadier Guards.

Ibid.

TO the account of Prince William Henry their Majesties third son, add, His Royal Highness was elected one of the Knights Companions of the most noble order of the Garter, in a chapter held at St. James's, 19 April 1782.

Ibid.

TO the account of their Majesties fourth son Prince Edward, add, On the institution of the illustrious order of knighthood of St. Patrick, his Royal Highness was appointed principal companion thereof, and invested with the ensigns of the said order, at St. James's, March 10, 1783.

B

P. 40.

- P. 40. — To their Majesty's issue, add,
 13, Prince Octavius, born at the Queen's palace,
 Feb. 23, 1779, and baptised at St. James's
 the 23^d of the following month; he died at
 Kew, 3 May 1783, and was buried in the
 royal vault, under King Henry the VIIIth's
 chapel in Westminster Abbey, the 10th of the
 same month, with this inscription engraved
 upon a silver plate fixed upon the lid of his
 coffin.

Depositu
 Illustrissimi Principis
 OCTAVII,
 Filij Octavi Augustissimi & Potentissimi
 GEORGI TERTII,
 Dei Gratia Magnæ Britanniae, Franciae, et
 Hiberniae Regis, Fidei Defensoris, etc.
 Qui in Aula-Regia apud Vicum de Kew,
 In Comitatu Surriae,
 Obijt 3.^o Die Maij Anno
 MDCCCLXXXIII.
 Aetatis suae 5^o

- Ibid.* — Prince Alfred, born in the royal apartments at
 Windsor Castle, September 22, and baptised
 at St. James's palace Oct. 31, 1780; but
 departed this life at Windsor Castle 20 Aug.
 1782, and was privately interred in the royal
 vault in King Henry VIIIth's chapel West-
 minster Abbey, with the following inscrip-
 tion engraved on a silver plate, fixed on the
 lid of the coffin,

Depositu
 Illustrissimi Principis,
 ALFREDI,
 Filij nonogeniti Augustissimi & Potentissimi
 Georgij tertij Dei, Gratiâ
 Magnæ Britanniae, Franciae, et Hiberniae Regis,
 Fidei Defensoris, etc.
 Qui in Aula-Regia Windesoriae vicesimo die Augusti
 In Domino obdormivit,
 Aetatis suae secundo, Annoque Domini
 MDCCCLXXXII.

Peerage of England.

3

15. Princess Amelia, born at Windsor, August 7, 1783, and baptised at St. James's, September 18 following.

P. 46 l. 19. For George-William-Fredrick, read, George-Augustus Frederick.

Duke of NORFOLK.

P. 134, l. 32. For by whom, read, by which lady, who departed this life, March 25 1782, aged 75; he had issue, &c.

P. 137, l. 17. After issue, add, His Lordship having conformed to the established religion; and taken the usual oaths on the occasion, was elected to the present parliament as representative for the city of Carlisle; also in September 1782 appointed deputy Earl Marshal of England; (on the resignation of the Earl of Effingham,) in January 1783, was appointed Lord Lieutenant of the east riding of the county of York, and on April 5 following was appointed one of the Lords of the Treasury. (*)

Duke of SOMERSET.

P. 180, l. 9. From Bottom. The marriage between Mr. Newton and Catherine Seymour, his wife, was dissolved by act of parliament, 1782.

Duke of RICHMOND.

P. 188, l. 12. After issue, add, His Grace was appointed Master General of the Ordnance, March 27, 1782; and elected one of the Knights Companions of the most noble order of the Garter, in a chapter held at St. James's April 19 following; but (upon a change in the ministry) resigned the Master Generalship of the Ordnance, April 1783.

(*) Gazette.

4 *Supplement to COLLINS'S*

P. 187, l. 19. After 1776, add, and she was re-married, on August 25 1781, to the honourable George Napier.

Duke of GRAFTON.

P. 193, l. 13. After Hertford, add, She died November 10, 1782.

P. 194, l. 32. After 1771, add, His Grace was again appointed Lord Privy Seal, on March 27, 1782.

Duke of BEAUFORT.

P. 213, —. To his Grace's issue add, another son, born February 14, 1780.

Duke of St. ALBANS.

P. 517, l. 19. After 1743, add, and married July 6, 1781, to the Reverend Mr. Walter Williams of Harrow.

Ibid. l. 32. After Marlborough, add, but he died without issue, March 11, 1780.

Duke of BOLTON.

P. 234, l. 18. After Dorset, add, On April 6, 1782, he was appointed Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Southampton, also Governor and Captain of the Isle of Wight ^(a).

Ibid. l. 23. Lady Hinchinbroke died March 30, 1779, aged 26 years ^(b).

Duke of DEVONSHIRE.

P. 325, l. 20. After F.R.S. add, he died April 28, 1783, aged 80, and was buried in St. Mary's church in Derby.

(^a) Gazette.

(^b) Coffin-plate.

Peerage of England.

P. 325, l. 25. After Bath, add, and died his widow, June 18, 1780.

P. 326, l. 4. From bottom, after York, add, On March 27, 1782, he was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer, and three days after one of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, but resigned July 5, following; and was reappointed Chancellor and Under Treasurer of the Exchequer, on April 5, 1783 (a).

P. 328, l. 3. After Lancaster, add, At the general election in 1780, he was chosen knight of the shire for the county of Derby, but died at Naples, where he went for the recovery of his health, September 7, 1781, unmarried.

ib. l. 4. After Yorkshire, add, He married Feb. 7, 1782, the Lady Elizabeth Compton, sole daughter and heir of Charles, seventh Earl of Northampton, by whom he has a son, born January 10, 1783.

ib. l. 14. After kingdom, add, On April 19, 1782, was elected one of the knights companions of the most noble order of the Garter, and on June 18, following, appointed Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Derby.

ib. l. 16. Dele, but has not yet any issue; and insert, by whom he has issue one daughter, Lady Georgiana born July 13, 1783.

Duke of MARLBOROUGH.

P. 418, l. 13. After Great Britain, add, In July 1779, he was appointed one of the Lords of the Admiralty; and on the 9th of April 1783, appointed one of the Vice Treasurers of the kingdom of Ireland (a).

ib. l. 16. For George and Charles, read, John and William-Robert.

ib. l. 22. After LL. D. add, On May 25, 1782, he was appointed one of the joint Vice Treasurers of the kingdom of Ireland; and, on the 5th of June following, sworn one of his Majesty's most honourable privy council.

(a) Gazette.

(b) Ibid.

P. 419. — To the Issue of the present Duke, add, Lord
born December 30, 1779.

Duke of RUTLAND.

P. 445. l. 10. After general, add, at the general election in
1780, he was rechosen member of Parliament
for Kingston upon Hull, and died, 31 May
1782, aged 64 years (*).

P. 447. l. 19. For now called Marquis of Granby, read, the
present Duke of Rutland.

H. l. 32. — After 1758, add, who, being bred to the navy,
and having regularly served in the necessary
inferior stations, rose to the rank of Captain;
in the memorable engagement fought on
April 12, 1782, between the English fleet
commanded by Sir George Brydges Rodney
(since created Lord Rodney) and the French
fleet under the command of le Comte de
Grasse, in which the latter was totally de-
feated and taken prisoner; he commanded
the Resolution of 70 guns, and behaving
with the greatest intrepidity was mortally
wounded, of which he died on his passage
to England; after which the House of Com-
mons presented an address to his Majesty,
that he would be pleased to order a monu-
ment to be erected in Westminster Abbey, to
perpetuate the memory of the three gallant
commanders Captain Bayne, Captain Blair,
and Lord Robert Manners, who gallantly
lost their lives in that action.

P. 448. l. 3. After Sutton, read, he died, Jan. 9, 1783,
being then representative in Parliament for
Newark in Lincolnshire, and Colonel of the
Nottinghamshire militia: he first married in
December 1749, Diana daughter of Thomas
Chaplin of Blankney in Com. Linc. Esq.
and by her, who died April 3, 1767, had
issue, 1. George, born August 1, 1751, mem-
ber in the last parliament for Newark, and
in the present for Grantham in Lincoln-
shire; 2. John, born July 12, 1752. who

(*) Coffin-plate.

Peerage of England.

is a Lieutenant Colonel in the army, and was chosen member for Newark in the room of his father, and married, in April 1778, to Miss Manners; 3. Robert, born Jan. 5, 1754; 4. Charles, born F.b. 12, 1755, he married, May 1778, Miss Thornton; Diana married 1778, to Thomas Dickens of Northamptonshire, Esq; and three other daughters; he, secondly, married February 5, 1768, Miss Mary Pearte.

P. 448, l. 13. After 1730, read: his Grace died, May 29, 1779, and was succeeded by his grandson,

CHARLES now the twelfth Earl and fourth Duke of Rutland, born March 15, 1754 who before he succeeded to the title was one of the representatives in Parliament for the University of Cambridge; was appointed Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Leicester, in July 1779; elected one of the knights companions of the most noble order of the Garter, in a chapter held at St. James's, September 3, 1782, and immediately invested with the habits of the said order^(*); and on February 14, 1783, was appointed Lord Steward of his Majesty's household; his Grace is also one of the vice-presidents of the Middlesex, London, and Lock hospitals, and a vice-president of the Welch charity.

On December 26, 1775, his Grace was married to Lady Mary Isabella Somers, youngest daughter of Charles Duke of Beaufort, by whom he has issue,

1. Lady Elizabeth Isabella, born September 29, 1776.
2. Lord John Henry, styled Marquis of Granby, born January 4, 1778.
3. Lord ——— born October 24, 1780.
4. Lord William Robert Albyne, born June 1783.

It. ——— In the titles for John, read Charles.

(*) London Gazette.

Supplement to COLLINS'S

Duke of BRANDON.

P. 456, L. 18. After Scotland, add, Upon his Grace's petition to the House of Peers, it was adjudged on June 6, 1782, that his Grace, Douglas, Duke of Hamilton had a right to a seat in the English House of Peers as Duke of Brandon, notwithstanding the former determination of that House to the contrary; and he was summoned to Parliament accordingly, as Duke of Brandon in co. Suffolk, June 11, 1782.

VOLUME

VOLUME II.

Duke of ANCASTER.

P. 8, l. 3. from the bottom

AFTER monument, add, of white marble, (1) upon the area whereof lies reclining, a lady veiled as in child-bed, at her feet an infant in a cradle covered with a mantle of green; at each end of the monument two squared peristillions of marble supporting two fair pillars of touch, with the chapiters on the top curiously fretted with gold, ensigned with two escutcheons, the first defaced, the second Argent on a chevron engrailed Azure between three marlets Sable, as many crescents Or, for Watson. The second quadrature, (raised upon the first archwise) on the top of which is this achievement, viz. quarterly, Bertie, Wiltoughby, Beke Ufford, Fitz-Alan, and Maltravers, Wells and Engaine. The crest a bar displayed.

In the second concave of the quadrature, a chieftain in his complete armour, gilt and embroidered, holding in his right hand a

(1) Harleian MSS. in British Museum, No. 6829, p. 94, 95.

batoon;

batoon; below, at his feet, his gauntlets, at his right hand; his helmet at his left: himself in full proportion and perfect feature, as stepping forward in his command.

Within the hollowed concave of the first quadrature, are two tables of inscription in touch, whereon in golden letters is written;

In the first,

This presents unto you the worthy memory of the right honourable Sir Peregrine Bertie, Knight, Lord Willoughby of Willoughby, Beake and Eresby, deservedly employed by Queene Elizabeth, as Generall of her forces in the Low Countreys, and in France; as Governour of Barwicke, where he dyed in the 47th year of his age, anno 1600, leaving issue by his wife the Lady Mary Vere, daughter to John Earl of Oxford, 5 sonnes and a daughter, viz, Robert Lord Willoughby, Generall of the English forces in Denmarke; Peregrine, Henry, Vere, and Roger; & this virtuous Lady Catherine, wife to Sir Lewis Watson of Rockingham, where she died in child-bed, the 15th of February 1610; desiring to be here buryed with her father; for whom at her request, and for herself, in his owne affection, the sayed Sir Lewis hath erected this monument as a marke of boeth their virtues to all posterity, anno Domini 1612.

Upon the frontispiece near the verge of the first quadrature is Watson's arms impaled with those of Bertie.

Upon the front above the basis of the monument are two compartments of touch in which is this epitaph:

Ut pereundo paret prolem, proh! mortua Phoenix
Sponsa, peris, prolem sic pariendo tuam,
Sponsa vale, ~~xadagor~~ vivens Catherina valet,
Vixisti, ut ~~xadagor~~, sic Catherina peris.
Quid dixi? Catherina? Non; alta Tonantis
Tecta petens rutili vivis amata polo.

P. 19. —

Lord Robert Bertie died 10 March 1782, and is buried at Chiswick, where a monument, which has the following inscription, is to be erected to his memory.

" Underneath this monument lie buried the
" remains of Lord Robert Bertie, fifth son
" of Robert the first Duke of Ancaster,
" General of his Majesty's forces, Colonel
" of the second troop of Horse-Guards,
" Lord of the Bed-chamber to his Majesty,
" Governor of the fort of Duncannon in the
" kingdom of Ireland, and member of Par-
" liament for the town of Boston in Eng-
" land; he married the Lady Raymond,
" relict of Robert the second Baron of that
" name, and one of the coheiresses of Lord
" Viscount Blundell of the kingdom of Ire-
" land, with whom he lived many years in
" the greatest love and harmony, and who
" now being his disconsolate widow, has
" erected this monument to his memory. He
" died 10th March 1782, aged 61 years."

P. 22. —

On the death of Robert, fourth Duke of Ancaster without issue, the Barony of Willoughby became in abeyance between his two sisters, till his Majesty was pleased to exercise his royal prerogative, by conferring that title on the elder of them; and her ladyship's claim to the office of Great Chamberlain of England was afterwards confirmed by the decision of the House of Peers, as will be shewn under the title of Baroness Willoughby.

Ibid. —

Brownlow the present Duke of Ancaster was born at Lindley house in Lincoln's Inn Fields, 1 March 1729; was married at St. James's Westminster, 2d January 1769, to his present Duchess Mary Ann, daughter of Peter Layard, Esq; a Major of foot, by whom he has an only child, Mary-Elizabeth, born in Saville Row, 24 July 1771 (*).

(*) From his Grace's pedigree entered in the House of Lords.

Duke of PORTLAND.

P. 30, l. 5. From the bottom, after Ireland, add, and died in Dublin 1783.

P. 31, l. 21. For, present, read late.

Ibid. — 22. After Nottingham, add, and married December 23, 1782, to eldest daughter of Richard Cumberland, Esq.

Ibid. — — Read Lady Mary born March 13, 1778, and Lord — born May 1780.

To his Grace's appointments, add, he was constituted Lieutenant-general and General Governor of Ireland, April 10, 1782, which high office he resigned September 15 following. His Grace is also one of the Trustees of the British Museum, and President of the Medical Asylum, and was on April 5, 1783, appointed first Lord of the Treasury (*).

Duke of MANCHESTER.

P. 119, l. 12. Add, His Grace was appointed Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's household, April 20, 1782, is likewise Colonel of the Huntingdonshire Militia, and on April 9, 1783 (b), was appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Most Christian King.

Duke of CHANDOS.

P. 140, l. ult. Read, Richard Gammon, Esq; &c.

Duke of DORSET.

P. 220. — To the account of Lord George Germain, add, His Lordship was advanced to the dignity of a peer of Great Britain, by the titles of Baron Bolebrooke, in Suffex, and Viscount Sackville of Drayton in Northamp-

(*) Gazette.

(b) *Ibid.*

tonshire, as will appear under the latter title in this volume.

P. 223. — To the present Duke's offices, add, in February 1782, was appointed Captain of the Yeomen of the guard, which post he resigned in April 1783. His Grace is Colonel of the west regiment of Kent militia, and high steward of Stratford upon Avon.

Duke of BRIDGWATER.

P. 246. — Lieutenant Colonel William Egerton, second son to the late Bishop of Hereford, died March 26, 1783, and was buried in St. James's church, Westminster.

Dr. Egerton, the present Bishop of Durham, was secondly married on 31 March 1782, to Miss Boughton; and his eldest son John-William, who is Major in the 20th regiment of dragoons, and member of Parliament for Brackley, was married January 14, 1783, to the daughter of Samuel Haynes, Esq.

Duke of NEWCASTLE.

P. 278. — The present Duke's issue, were, 1. George, born November 26, 1745, and died, August 19, 1752; 2. Henry Fynes Pelham Clinton, styled Earl of Lincoln, born November 3, 1750, and died 18 October 1778, having had issue by his wife, the Lady Frances Seymour Conway, daughter of Francis the present Earl of Hertford, a daughter, Catherine, born April 6, and baptised May 6, 1776, and one son, Henry, born December 23, 1777, who after his father's death, was called Earl of Lincoln, but died September 23, 1779; and was buried in the family vault at Bombar, in Lincolnshire. 3. Thomas Pelham Clinton, now styled Earl of Lincoln, born July 1, 1752, and married May 2, 1782, to Lady Anna Maria, youngest daughter to William, late Earl of Harrington, and has issue a daughter born July 30, 1783; and,

and, 4. Lord John Pelham Clinton, born September 13, 1755; died at Lisbon in 1781; unmarried.

Duke of NORTHUMBERLAND.

P. 474, l. 10. Read Bologna in Italy.

P. 486, l. 28. Add, where a monument has since been erected to her memory, compounded of the Roman monumental style, and that which obtained here in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I.

In the center is a pyramid, surmounted by a flaming vase; having at its base an antique fluted sarcophagus of white marble, in whose front is inserted a bas-relief, representing the Dutchess in the character of Charity, relieving the distressed. Over this, on a pedestal of the same material, is an urn supported by two weeping boys. On each side of the pyramid are placed two altars of white marble, adorned with festoons and rams heads, and surmounted by flaming vases; and against these altars, stand two statues representing Faith and Hope; the latter alluding to the family motto, which is cut in large capitals under the sarcophagus. Below the sarcophagus is an elliptical arch, sided by two tablets of white marble, with the Percy crescent over two hymeneal torches conjoined in saltire reversed, and below them a lion and unicorn sejant. Within the arch is the following inscription in gold letters, on black marble:

Near this place lies interred

ELIZABETH PERCY, Dutchess of NORTHUMBERLAND,

In her own right,

Baroness PERCY, LUCY, POYNINGS, FITZ PAYNE,

BRYAN and LATIMER;

Sole heiress of **ALGERNON Duke of SOMERSET,**

And of the antient **EARLS of NORTHUMBERLAND.**

She had issue

HUGH Earl PERCY,

Lady F. ELIZ. PERCY,

Who

Peerage of England.

15

Who died 1761,

Lord ALGERNON PERCY.

Having lived long

An ornament of courts and honour to her

Country,

A pattern to the great, a protectress of the

Poor,

Ever distinguished by the most ardent affection

for her family and friends,

She died, Dec. 5, 1776, aged 70,

Universally beloved, revered, lamented.

The Duke of Northumberland,

Inconsolable for the loss of the best of wives,

Hath erected this monument

To her beloved memory.

- P. 485, l. 25. Add, which he resigned in December 1780.
P. 487, — To the account of Earl Percy, after 1779, add
by whom he has had issue three daughters,
Charlotte, born July 3, 1780, but died
an infant, Elizabeth born December 23,
1781, and Julia, born May 2, 1783.
Ibid. — To the issue of Lord Algernon Percy, add,
4. Algernon Percy born, 19 August 1779,
and
5. Susanna-Elizabeth Percy, born 28th De-
cember 1782.

Duke of MONTAGU.

- P. 500. — To the account of his Grace's brother James,
add, who is now Baron Brudenell, as will
appear under that title.
P. 502, l. 5. After also, add, Master of the Horse to the
King, Governor and Captain of Windsor
Castle, President of St. Luke's Hospital, and
F. R. S.

Marchioness GREY.

- P. 522, l. 7. After 1756, add, and married August 17, 1780,
to Thomas Robinson the present Lord Gran-
tham.

Marquis

Marquis of ROCKINGHAM.

P. 528. l. 2. Add, his Lordship died July 1, 1782, and was buried the 20th of the same month in York cathedral, and, leaving no issue, his titles became extinct.

VOLUME

VOLUME III.

Earl of SHREWSBURY

P. 35, l. 5. — **F**ROM the bottom, after 1756, add, who died July 12, 1771. He married, secondly, April 7, 1752, Mary, daughter of Sir George Moflyn of Talacre, in Co. Flint, Bart. by whom he had issue, 1. Charles, born, March 8, 1754; 2. Ann, who died an infant; 3. Frances; 4. Barbara, married April 9, 1780, to Francis Fortescue Turville, of Bosworth in Leicestershire, Esq; 5. Catherine-Mary; 6. Juliana; 7. Elizabeth; 8. Theresa; 9. Ann-Mary, who died January 27, 1775; 10. George-Joseph; 11. John-Joseph; 12. Charlotte-Mary.

P. 36, l. 4. — After 1768, add, without issue: He secondly married, May 18, 1772, to Margaret-Frances, only daughter of William Sheldon of Weston, in Co. Warwick, Esq; by whom he has had issue, 1. George, born March 28, 1773, died June 7, following; 2. Elizabeth-Margaret, born March 20, 1775; 3. Frances, born, December 1, 1777; 4. born November 24, 1782.

Earl of DERBY.

P. 82, l. 7. — After Bart. add, and died his widow Sept. 2, 1780.

P. 83, l. 7. — After Thomas, add, who was a Lieutenant Colonel in the army, and member of Parliament for Lancaster, and died at Jamaica in 1779.

To the account of the present Earl, add, His Majesty having been pleased to deliver to his Lordship the seals of the office of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, his Lordship was sworn into that office on August 29, 1783, and was the same day sworn one of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Counsellors. (*)

Earl of PEMBROKE and MONTGOMERY.

P. 127, l. 5. After LL.D. add, and is since created Lord Porchester, as will appear under that title.

P. 129, l. 5. After dragoons, add, On November 26, 1782, was appointed Lord Lieutenant, and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Wilts, and on May 29, in the same year, made Governor of Portsmouth.

Ibid. — The Countess of Pembroke, on January 14, 1783, was appointed one of the Ladies of her Majesty's bedchamber.

Earl of SUFFOLK and BERKSHIRE.

P. 139, l. 26. For present, read late Earl.

— 140, l. 5. For seventh, Philip who married, &c. read, seventh, Philip ancestor to the present Earl.

— 141, *ult.* After 1719, add, and died unmarried, October 5, 1773: and after 1721, add, who became fourteenth Earl of Suffolk, and seventh Earl of Berkshire, as will appear below.

(*) Gazette.

P. 142, — Leave out all the second paragraph relating to the honourable Thomas Howard.

— *Ibid.* l. 12. After 1747, add, and married March 20, 1783, to Richard Bagot, Esq; brother to the present Lord Bagot.

— 143, l. 2. After Aylesford, read, by whom he had a son, George, born in September, 1778, who died December 27, following, and a posthumous son, Henry, his successor: his Lordship died, March 6, 1779, leaving no issue, but his Lady being then with child, the titles lay dormant till August 8, following, when she was delivered of a son,

HENRY, *thirteenth Earl of Suffolk, and sixth Earl of Berkshire*, who died two days after his birth, whereby the titles descended to,

THOMAS, *fourteenth Earl of Suffolk, and seventh Earl of Berkshire*, fifth, but only surviving son of Henry Bowes, fourth Earl of Berkshire: he was born, June 11, 1721, and having applied himself to the study of the law, was admitted to the degree of Barrister; he served in several Parliaments for Castle Rising in Norfolk, and in 1774 was elected for St. Michael's in Cornwall. His Lordship was married on April 13, 1747, to Elizabeth, daughter of William Kingscote, of Kingscote in Gloucestershire, Esq; and by her, who died, June 23, 1769, had an only daughter and heiress Lady Diana, born July 23, 1748, and married November 23, 1782, to Sir Michael le Fleming, of Rydal in Westmoreland, Bart. and his Lordship dying on Feb. 23, 1783, in him ended the male issue of the six elder sons of Thomas, the first Earl of Berkshire; we must, therefore, return to Philip, the seventh son.

Which PHILIP was baptised at St. Martin's in the Fields, Westminster, on March 5, 1628-9; and he was buried in the chancel of the said church, Sept. 1717, having had by his wife Mary, daughter of Jennings, two Sons, James and Charles; also two daughters, 1. Mary Lucy, who died unmarried in May 1744, and was buried at St. Edmundsbury in Suffolk; 2. Henrietta,

who likewise died unmarried, and was buried at Windsor in Berkshire, December 22, 1750.

JAMES Howard, Esq; the eldest, was born in the palace at St. James's, March 1, 1678-9: he was seated at Boughton near Chester; died June 13, 1722, and was buried in the vault belonging to the family of Booth, in St. Werburg's church, Chester. His wife was Katherine, daughter of George Booth, Esq; son of Sir George Booth of Woodford, in the county of Essex, Knight; by whom he had two sons, William, who died at the age of four months, and James-Thomas, who deceased, aged two years; also two daughters, Martha-Maria, married, December 31, 1740, to the honourable and reverend Charles Hervey, Prebendary of Ely, fifth son of John, first Earl of Bristol.

CHARLES Howard, the second son, was born, 13 May, 1681, and named after his godfather, King Charles II. and, having entered into the navy, rose to the rank of Captain, and had the command of the Swan man of war, in which he was lost about the year 1705. He married Elizabeth, second daughter of Edward Batten of Portsmouth, in the county of Southampton, Gent. and by her (who died of the small-pox, June 1711, and was buried in St. James's church, Westminster) had one son, and a daughter Mary, born at Winehester in 1700, Maid of Honour to Queen Caroline, when Princess of Wales, and was first married to Henry Scott, Earl of Deloraine, and after his decease to William Windham of Earsham, in Norfolk, Esq; preceptor to William Duke of Cumberland.

PHILIP HOWARD, Esq; the only son, was born at Portsmouth, on March 7, 1703-4: he was page to the Princess of Orange, and afterwards a Captain of Marines, and died at Kingston in Jamaica, on March 27, 1741, having had issue by his wife Margaret, only surviving child and heir of Francis Skreen of Edinburgh, Gent. to whom he was married.

ried at Limerick in Ireland, on February 1, 1731-2, four sons and one daughter, Mary, born at Dublin, February 14, 1734-5, and is now bedchamber-woman to her Royal Highness Princess Amelia, and unmarried: the sons were,

1. THOMAS Howard, born at Cork in Ireland, January 6, 1732-3, was a Lieutenant Colonel in the first regiment of Foot Guards, but was killed in an engagement at sea, on his passage from America, unmarried.
2. William-Wyndham Howard, born in Drogheda, 9 April 1737, and died at Newberry in Berkshire, February 7, 1739-40.
3. John, the present Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire.
4. Philip Howard, born at Newport in the Isle of Wight, May 17, 1741, is an officer in the Royal Navy, and unmarried.

JOHN, the present fifteenth Earl of Suffolk, and eighth Earl of Berkshire, was born at Tralee, in the county of Kerry, March 7, 1738-9, was Page to his late Royal Highness William Duke of Cumberland; on November 17, 1780, was promoted to the rank of Colonel in the army; and in Aug. 1783, appointed Colonel of the 70th regiment of foot. His Lordship was married at St. Ann's Westminster, July 2, 1774, to Julia, daughter of John Gaskarth, of Penwith, in the county of Cumberland, Esq; by whom he had issue four sons.

1. Charles-Nevinson, Viscount Andover, born in the parish of St. Mary-le-bone, May 13, and baptised June 3, 1775.
2. Thomas, born at Henley upon Thames, in the county of Oxford, August 18, and baptised October 30, 1776.
3. John, born at Binfield, in the county of Berks, 30 November 1777, and baptised January 6, 1778.
4. William-Philip, born at Binfield aforesaid, November 27, baptised December 2, 1779, and was buried there April 20, 1780.

Also one daughter, Catherine, a twin with her brother William-Philip.

Supplement to COLLINS'S

In the TITLES, for Henry, read, John Howard
Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire, &c,

Earl of SALISBURY.

- P. 149. — James the sixth Earl, died September 1780,
and was succeeded by his only son,
JAMES, *now seventh Earl*, born in September
1748, and married, December 2, 1773, to
Lady Mary-Amelia Hill, eldest daughter of
Wills, the present Earl of Hillsborough: his
Lordship is Treasurer of his Majesty's house-
hold, a member of the Privy Council, Lord
Lieutenant, and Custos Rotulorum of the
county of Hertford; also Colonel of the mi-
litia of the said county.

Earl of NORTHAMPTON.

- P. 200, l. 27. After sea service, add, and died May 8, 1782.
P. 202. — In the last line of the second paragraph, for,
who is unmarried, read, who on February 27,
1782, was married at Trinity Chapel, in the
parish of St. George Hanover Square, to
Lord George Henry Cavendish, brother to
William, the present Duke of Devonshire.

Earl of DENBIGH.

- P. 214, l. penult. After Alan, add, who is in holy orders. To
the account of Sir John Fielding, Knight,
add, He died September 4, 1780, aged 68
years, (*) without issue.
P. 216, l. 14. After Commodore in the Navy, add, who dur-
ing the late war distinguished himself in
several engagements; he married Sophia,
daughter of the late honourable William
Finch, and sister to George the present Earl
of Winchelsea, and died January 11, 1783.
Ibid. l. 6. From bottom, after Lady, add, who died Oc-
tober 14, 1782, and in the next line after

(*) Coffin-Plate

1760, add, who is a Captain in the third regiment of Dragoon Guards, and member of Parliament for Beeralston in Devonshire.

- P. 217, 1, 2. Add, His Lordship was secondly married, by special licence, at Wistow in Leicestershire, on July 21, 1782, to the relict of the late Sir Charles Halford of Wistow, Bart.

Earl of WESTMORLAND.

- P. 234. — Add Elizabeth, relict of Thomas, 8th Earl of Westmorland, died at Bristol, November 12, 1782.

To the account of John, ninth Earl of Westmorland, add, His relict, Lady Susan, remarried in 1778, to John Woodford, Esq; Captain and Lieutenant-colonel in the first regiment of foot-guards; and Lady Augusta, his Lordship's daughter, was married on July 12, 1781, to William Lowther, Esq; eldest son of Sir William Lowther of Swillington in Yorkshire, Bart.

- P. 235. — To the account of John, the present Earl of Westmorland, add, His Lordship is a Captain in the Northamptonshire militia, and married May, 1782, only daughter and heir of Robert Child, Esq; an eminent banker in London.

Earl of PETERBOROUGH and MONMOUTH.

- P. 253. — To the account of Sir John Mordaunt, Knight of the Bath, add, He died in October 170.

- P. 260. — To the account of Charles, fourth Earl, add, his Lordship died August 1, 1779, and was succeeded by his only surviving son,

CHARLES-HENRY, the present and fifth Earl, who was born on May 11, 1758; his Lordship is unmarried.

In the TITLES, read Charles-Henry Mordaunt, Earl of Peterborough, &c.

Earl of STAMFORD.

P. 268, l. 22. After Dorothy, add, who died unmarried, June

1781.

Ibid. l. 4. From bottom, after De Lawarr, add, She died
March 1, 1783.

— l. ult. To the account of the honourable Booth Grey,
add, He was married at Chester, May
1782, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Charles
Manwaring of Bromborow in Cheshire, Esq;
by whom he has issue, a son born at Wrinet-
hill in Cheshire, Feb. 12, 1783.

P. 269, l. 10. Add, his Lordship, was on May 14, 1783, ap-
pointed Lord Lieutenant and Custos Ro-
tularum of the county of Chester.

Earl of WINCHILSEA and NOTTINGHAM.

P. 298. — To the account of the present Earl, add, His
Lordship is also Lord Lieutenant, and Custos
Rotularum, of the county of Rutland, a
Major in the 87th regiment of foot, and pre-
sident of the Asylum, for the relief of the
infant poor.

Through the whole of this account, for Win-
chelsea, read, Winchilsea.

Earl of CHESTERFIELD.

P. 315. — To the account of Arthur-Charles Stanhope of
Mansfield, add, He was married, March 2,
1767, to his third wife, Frances daughter of
Broade, of All Saints parish in
Derby, by whom he had no issue; and she
surviving him, was remarried, April 4, 1782,
to the Rev. Thomas Bigsby.

Earl of THANET.

P. 330. — Sackville, the present Earl, by Mary his Coun-
tess (who died in September 1778) had issue,

1. Lady

1. Lady Elizabeth, born May 2, 1768;
2. Sackville, Lord Tufton, born June 30, 1769;
3. Charles, born Sept. 10, 1770;
4. Lady Caroline, born October 8, 1771;
5. John, born Nov. 12, 1773; 6. Henry, born January 2, 1775; and 7. William, born Nov. 16, 1777.

Earl of SANDWICH.

P. 346. — In the last line of the second paragraph, after Admiralty, read, which he enjoyed till 1780; and in May 1783, was appointed Ranger of St. James's and Hyde Parks.

P. 347. — Viscount Hinchinbroke's issue, by his first Lady, were John-George, born April 1, 1767; and Carolina-Maria, born May 18, 1768, who died July 2, 1782^(a); and by his second Lady, who died March 30, 1779, ^(b) he had issue, George-John, born March 5, 1773; Mary, born January 1, 1774; Henrietta-Susanna, born November 20, 1775; and Francis-Charles, born January 8, 1778; and died 13 July 1780. His Lordship was at the last general election rechosen representative for the county of Huntingdon, and in May 1783, appointed Master of the King's buck hounds.

Earl of ESS EX.

P. 357. — His Lordship's issue, by his second Lady, were, a still-born son, born January 5, 1768; John-Thomas, born March 14, 1769; Thomas-Edward, born March 24, and baptised April 22, 1770; William-Robert, born April 28, and baptised May 25, 1775; and Bladen-Thomas, born August 25, 1776.

George Viscount Maiden, his Lordship's eldest son, was elected to Parliament April 20, 1779, for the city of Westminster; and is now representative for Lestwithiel in the county of Cornwall.

(a) Coffin-plate.

(b) *I. id.*

Earl of CARLISLE.

P. 364, l. 5. After America, add, in November 1779, was appointed one of the Commissioners of Trade and plantations; on October 13, 1780, was (by his Majesty in council) declared Lieutenant-general, and General-governor of the kingdom of Ireland, which high office he resigned in April, 1782; on May 11 following, he was appointed steward of his Majesty's household, but resigned it on February 14, 1783; and on 2d April following, was made Lord Privy Seal.

Ibid. l. 10. — After 1776, add, died January 29, 1783.

Ibid. l. 11. — After 1778, add, William, born at Dublin Castle, December 25, 1781; and Lady Gertrude, born January 30th, 1783.

Earl of DONCASTER.

P. 351. — To his Grace's issue add, and a daughter, Lady Harriet, born December 1, 1780, his Grace's sister, Lady Frances, married April 24, 1783, to Archibald Douglas of Douglas Castle, Esq.

VOLUME IV.

Earl of **BERKELEY.**

P. 31. l. 5.

FOR Lieutenant, read, Captain.

Earl of **SCARBROUGH.**

P. 138.

To the issue of Richard Earl of Scarbrough, add, a sixth son, William, born August 28, 1769: the said Earl Richard, having resigned the office of Deputy Earl Marshal, was on April 20, 1782, appointed one of the joint Vice Treasurers of Ireland, and died on May 11, following; whereby the titles descended to his eldest son,

GEORGE AUGUSTUS, now the fifth Earl of Scarbrough.

Ibid. —

In the titles for Richard, read, George Augustus.

Earl

Earl of ROCHFORD.

- P. 143. The honourable Richard-Savage Nassau, died May 17, 1780.
- P. 145. William-Henry, fourth Earl, died September 30, 1781, and was buried at St. Olyth's in Essex, being succeeded in titles by his nephew,
 WILLIAM-HENRY, the fifth and present Earl, eldest son of the above-mentioned Richard Savage Nassau; his Lordship was born, June 28, 1714, and is unmarried.

Earl of ALBEMARLE.

- P. 154. To the account of Admiral Keppel, add, He is since created Viscount Keppel, as will appear under that title.
- Ibid.* — To the account of General William Keppel, add, He died March 1, 1782, unmarried.
- P. 155. l. 3. For William, read, Robert Adair, Esq.

Earl of COVENTRY.

- P. 170. Lady Catherine, wife of George-William Viscount Deerbury, died in childbed, January 9, 1779, and his Lordship was, secondly, married on January 10, 1783, to daughter of Sir Abraham Pitches of Stretham, in Surry, Knt.
- P. 171. Lady Mary Alicia, eldest surviving daughter of the present Earl, married June 25, 1777, Andrew Baynton, Esq; eldest son of Sir Edward Baynton of Spy Park, in Com. Wilts, Bart.
- Ibid.* — Lady Ann Margaret, his Lordship's second daughter, married October 20, 1778, the honourable Edward Foley, second son of Thomas, late Lord Foley.
- To the issue of the present Earl, add, a son born December 24, 1778.

Earl of JERSEY.

P. 195. — In the account of the present Earl, add, He was appointed master of his Majesty's buck hounds, March 30, 1782: his Lordship is also one of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council; and succeeded to the title of Viscount Grandison, of the kingdom of Ireland, on the death of the late Earl of Grandison; his Lordship, having resigned his place of Master of the King's buck hounds, was, in May 1783, made Captain of his Majesty's Band of Gentlemen Pensioners

Earl POULETT.

P. 205. — John Viscount Hinton, eldest son of the present Earl, was married June 11, 1782, to sole daughter, and heiress apparent to Admiral Sir George Pocock, Knight of the most honourable order of the Bath, by whom he has a son, born July 6, 1783.

Earl of CHOLMONDELEY.

P. 223. — His Lordship, on June 14, 1782, was appointed his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the court of Berlin: he is now Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Chester, Colonel of the militia of the said county, and Governor of Chester Castle: on April 12, 1783, his Lordship was appointed Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, and two days after sworn one of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council.

His Lordship's sister is married to William Clapcott Lisle, Esq.

Lady Mary Cholmondeley, daughter of George, the second Earl, died unmarried, April 1783, and was buried in the family vault in Cheshire.

Earl

Earl of OXFORD and MORTIMER.

P. 265. — Martha, eldest daughter of the honorable Thomas Harley (brother to the present Earl) was married at Mary-le-bone Church, November 30, 1779, to George Drummond, of Stanmore in Middlesex, Esq.

Ann, the second daughter, was married at Mary-le-bone church, April 9, 1781, to the honourable George Brydges Rodney, eldest son of the right honourable Lord Rodney.

Sarah, the third daughter, was married at Mary-le-bone, July , 1781, to Robert Anriol Drummond, Esq. son of the late Archbishop of York.

Earl FERRERS.

P. 275. — Anne, mother to the present Earl, died May 29, 1782.

P. 278. — Robert, Viscount Tamworth, eldest son of the present Earl, was married at St. Leonard's, Shordich, March 13, 1778, to Elizabeth, daughter of John Prentiss of Essex, Esq; and has issue a son, Robert-Sewallis, born in Mary-le-bone, November 9, 1778, and baptised at St. Andrew's, Holborn, the 18th of the same month; and,

Washington, the youngest son, was married first at Gretna Green, in Scotland, 24 July, 1781, and re-married at Staunton Harold, in Leicestershire, September 1, following, to Frances, only daughter of the reverend William Ward, and has a daughter, Frances, born in the parish of St. George, Hanover-square, March 24, and baptised, April 23, 1782. (*)

(*) Pedigree entered in the House of Lords.

Earl of DARTMOUTH

P. 307.

His Lordship, on November 30, 1782, was elected one of the council of the Royal Society, and appointed Lord Steward of his Majesty's household, April 12, 1783. (a)

George Viscount Lewisham, his eldest son, was married on September 24, 1782, to Lady Frances Finch, sister to the Earl of Aylesford; he is Knight of the shire for the county of Stafford, Colonel of the militia of the said county, and F. R. S.

The honourable Heneage Legge, son to the present Earl, died September 2, 1782.

Earl of TANKERVILLE.

P. 314. l. 5.

After Gilbert Fleming, Esq; add, and, secondly, on October 6, 1779, to Mr. Wake of Bath.

P. 315.

To his Lordship's issue, add, a third son, John Astley, born December 22, 1778, and two daughters, Lady born, August 1780, and Lady born March 24, 1783.

His Lordship, on April 13, 1782, (b) was appointed joint Post-master General, and was sworn of the Privy Council (c) September 2, following, but resigned his post of Post-master, on April 10, 1783.

His Lordship's sister, Lady Frances-Alicia, was first married to William Astlong, Esq; secondly, to the reverend Richard Sandys; and thirdly, on August 27, 1783, to the reverend Mr. Edward Beckingham Benson.

Earl of AILESFORD.

P. 318.

Heneage, the present Earl, was married in the chapel of Longleat-house, November 19,

(a) London Gazette. (b) Ibid. (c) Ibid.

1781, to Louisa, eldest daughter of Thomas, Viscount Weymouth. His Lordship's mother was appointed one of the Ladies of her Majesty's bed-chamber, November 1782; his brother, Henry Allington, died unmarried; his sister, Lady Frances, was married Sept. 24, 1782, to George Viscount Lewisham, eldest son of William, Earl of Dartmouth.

Earl of BRISTOL.

P. 331. — Charles Harvey, (5th son of John, the first Earl) Prebendary of Ely, Rector of Sproughton, and Shotley in Norfolk, and D.D. died at Ely, March 21, 1783.

P. 332. l. 14. Felton Lionel Hervey, married March 2, 1779, Selina, daughter and sole heir of the late Sir John Elwill, Bart. and has issue.

P. 334. — Augustus-John, Earl of Bristol, died at his house in St. James's-square, December 23, 1779, unmarried, and was succeeded by his next brother.

FREDERICK, the present Earl, born in August 1730, and, having entered into holy orders, was made one of his Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary, and a principal clerk of the Privy Seal, which he resigned, in February 1767, upon being promoted to the bishoprick of Cloyne, in the kingdom of Ireland; from which he was translated to that of Derry, January 30, 1768: his Lordship is a Privy Counsellor of that kingdom, and D.D. he married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Jermyn Danvers, Bart. by whom he has two sons, George, Lord Hervey, a Captain in the navy, and Augustus-John; also two daughters, Lady Mary, married February 22, 1776, to John, Lord Erne, of the kingdom of Ireland, and Lady Elizabeth, married in 1776, to John-Thomas Foster, Esq.

P. 334. — In the titles, for Augustus-John, read, Frederick Hervey, Earl of Bristol, Baron Hervey, of Ickworth, Lord Bishop of Derry, and D.D.

Earl of SUSSEX.

P. 348. — His Lordship's daughter, Lady Barbara Gould, died April 8, 1781, and left issue.

Earl COWPER.

P. 354. — The Countess Dowager died August 21, 1780.

Earl STANHOPE,

P. 361. — Philip, Viscount Mahon, only son to the present Earl, is member in the present Parliament for Chipping Wycombe in com. Bucks; his first Lady dying in child-bed, March 1780, his Lordship re-married, March 10, 1781, to Miss Elizabeth Grenville, sister to the present Earl Temple. His Lordship's issue, by his first Lady, are 3 daughters; 1. Hester-Lucy, born March 12, 1776; 2. Griselda, born July 21, 1778; and 3. Lucy-Rachel, born Feb. 20, 1780.

Earl of HARBOROUGH.

P. 367. 1. 7. Lady Lucy Sherard, his Lordship's sister, died unmarried in 1781.

P. 368. — Dorothy, Countess of Harborough, third wife to the present Earl, died at Stapleford in 1781; and their only child, Lady Dorothy-Sophia, died there, November 5, the same year.

Earl of MACCLESFIELD.

P. 372. — The honourable Lieutenant-general George Lane Parker, only brother to the present Earl, married May 21, 1782, to widow of the late Sir Charles Cotterel Dormer, Knt.

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Dorothy, relict of the late Earl, died July 14, 1779.

George, Viscount Parker, eldest son of the present Earl, married, 1780, to Miss Drake, niece to William Drake of Agmondesham, in com. Bucks, Esq; by whom he has had issue a son, which died an infant: his Lordship is one of the gentlemen of the bed-chamber to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and member in the present Parliament for Woodstock, in Oxfordshire.

Earl of POMFRET.

P. 383. — To his Lordship's issue, add, a second son, William-Thomas, born November 22, 1770.

Earl GRAHAM.

P. 403. — Lady Lucy Douglas, his Grace's only daughter, died at Bothwell Castle, in Scotland, 10 Feb. 1780.

Earl of WAKEFIELD.

P. 415. — Lord Robert Ker, only brother to the present Duke, died at Newberry in Berkshire, March 20, 1781, unmarried.

Earl WALDEGRAVE.

P. 429. — John, the present Earl, was appointed Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Essex, 13 October, 1781.

George, Viscount Chewton, his Lordship's eldest son, was appointed Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's household, and sworn of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, May 4, 1782, (*): on May 5, 1782, he was

(*) *London Gazette.*

married

married, at Gloucester House, to Lady Elizabeth-Laura, eldest daughter of his uncle James, the late Earl Waldegrave, and has a daughter * born July 14, 1783.

Honourable William Waldegrave, second son to the present Earl, was promoted to a Captain in the Navy, May 30, 1776.

Honourable John Waldegrave, youngest son to the present Earl, died in the West-Indies, 1780.

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Earl of ASHBURNHAM.

P. 13.

ELIZABETH, wife to the present Earl,
died at Bath, 3d January, 1781.*Earl of EFFINGHAM.*

P. 27.

Thomas, the present Earl, resigned the office of
Deputy Earl Marshal 1782, and
on 30th of March, the same year, was ap-
pointed Treasurer of his Majesty's household,
and sworn of the Privy Council.

P. 25. l. 9.

Mary (daughter of Dr. Morton, Bishop of
Meath), widow of Lieutenant Colonel Tho-
mas Howard, died in February, 1782.*Ibid* l. 17.Lucy, only daughter of Sir George Howard,
K. B. married May 20th, 1780, to Lieu-
tenant Colonel Richard Vyse.*Earl of ORFORD.*

P. 42. l. 10.

After parks, add, which he resigned in May,
1783.

N. B.

N. B. His Lordship's mother dying, January 13, 1781, the baronies of Clinton and Say descended to his Lordship.

P. 43.

In the Titles, add, also Baron Clinton and Say.

Earl of HARRINGTON,

P. 57.

WILLIAM, second Earl of Harrington, died April 1, 1779, and was succeeded by his eldest son Charles, the present Earl: the Countess Dowager of Barrymore, his Lordship's daughter, died in France 1780; Lady Foley, another of his Lordship's daughters, died January 2, 1781; and Lady Anna-Maria, his youngest daughter, married May 2, 1782, Lord Thomas Pelham Clinton, commonly called Earl of Lincoln, only surviving son and heir apparent to Henry Fynes Pelham Clinton, the present Duke of Newcastle.

CHARLES the third and present Earl of Harrington, born March 20, 1753, and married May 22, 1779, to daughter of the late Sir Michael Le Fleming of Rydal, in com. Westmorland, Bart. by whom he has issue two sons, Charles Viscount Peterfham, born April 8, 1780, and baptised the 30th; and Lincoln-Edwin-Robert Stanhope, born November 26, 1781; and one daughter Anna-Maria, born September 1783. His Lordship is Lieutenant Colonel, Commandant of the 85th regiment of foot, which he raised in 1778; and it being ordered upon foreign service, he accompanied to the West Indies, where he remained till 1781; he is also one of the Aid de Camps to the King.

P. 58.

— In the TITLES for William, read, Charles.

Earl of PORTSMOUTH.

P. 91. l. 4.

— From bottom, after Barton, read, who died Master of Magdalen College, Cambridge, September 1, 1781.

Earl BROOKE and WARWICK.

P. 135. l. 34. To the account of the honourable Charles-Francis Greville, add, He was again appointed one of the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations in July 1779, as also by a new commission in November following; at the fall general election was rechosen for the town of Warwick; was sworn one of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, April 9, 1783, and appointed Treasurer of his Majesty's Household on the 14th of the same month.

P. 136. — At the end of the first paragraph, add, by whom he has issue a son, born April 5, 1780.

P. 135. l. 9. From the bottom, after daughter, add, who died unmarried ^(a) May 26, 1783, and was buried at Warwick.

Earl GOWER.

P. 143. — At the end of the first paragraph, add, and died unmarried August 4, 1782, aged 81 ^(b).

Ibid. l. 23. — After following, add, which he resigned in November 1779.

Earl of BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

P. 154. — At the end of the second paragraph, add, in which he continued till October 1780.

Ibid. — In line four of the third paragraph, after 1762, add, and married 25 March, 1780, to Armar-Lowry Corry, Esq; Knight of the Shire for the county of Tyrone, in the kingdom of Ireland.

P. 155. l. 2. After 1776, read, 4. George Lord Hobart, born April 2, 1772, and died October following.

^(a) Coffin-plate.

^(b) *Ibid.*

Earl TEMPLE.

P. 258. — Richard Grenville Temple, Earl Temple, died September 12, 1773, without issue, and was buried at Stow, being succeeded by his nephew,

GEORGE NUGENT-GRENVILLE-TEMPLE, the present Earl Temple, born June 17, 1753: his Lordship was sworn of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, July 31, 1782, and the same day declared Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of the kingdom of Ireland; and, on September 15, following, was at Dublin sworn into the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and immediately entered upon the government of that kingdom; he gained universal esteem and approbation during his continuance in that exalted station, and his resignation thereof on June 4, 1783, was sincerely regretted by the whole nation. He is Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Bucks, Colonel of the militia of that county, and one of the tellers of the Exchequer for life. His Lordship's marriage is mentioned at page 256, of vol. V.

Thomas Grenville, his Lordship's next brother, is member in the present Parliament for the county of Bucks; and William Wyndham Grenville, his younger brother, for the town of Buckingham. His Lordship has four sisters; Charlotte, married to Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, Bart.; Elizabeth, to Charles, Viscount Mahon, son and heir apparent to the present Earl Stanhope; Hester, to the honourable Hugh Fortescue, son of the present Lord Fortescue; and Catherine, to Richard-Aldworth Neville, Esq; of Billingbery, co. Berks.

James Grenville, junior, first cousin to the present Earl, is member for the town of Buckingham, and one of the Lords of the Treasury.

In the [TITLES] for Richard Grenville-Temple, read, George Nugent-Grenville-Temple.

Earl HARCOURT.

P. 277. l. 32. After to, read, Mary, daughter of William Danby of Yorkshire, Esq; widow of Thomas Lockhart of Craighouse, in Scotland, Esq.

Earl of HERTFORD.

P. 281. — To the account of General Henry-Seymour Conway, add, on March 30, 1782, he was appointed commander in chief of his Majesty's forces.

P. 282. — In the account of the present Earl, add, His Lordship was, on April 12, 1783, appointed Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household; his Countess died November 10, 1782; Henry, his second son, is member in the present Parliament for Downton in Wiltshire; Clerk of the Hanaper in Ireland, and Constable of Dublin Castle: Lady Grandison, his Lordship's daughter, died May 29, 1782.

His Lordship's fourth son, Edward, was, in August 1783, appointed one of the prebends of his Majesty's free chapel of St. George in Windsor Castle, (*)

Earl of GUILFORD.

P. 300. — To the account of Frederick Lord North, add, His Lordship was removed from his posts of Chancellor of the Exchequer and first Lord of the Treasury in April 1782; the same month he was constituted Warden of the Cinque ports for life, which office he before held during pleasure; on April 2, 1783, was appointed one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, whereby his seat as member for Banbury becoming vacant, he was re-elected on the 7th of the same month.

(*) Gazette.

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without opposition: his eldest son, George-Augustus, is member of Parliament for Harwich, Secretary and Comptroller of her Majesty's household, and Colonel of the Cinque-port volunteers; and Dudley, his Lordship's youngest son, died June 18, 1779.

P. 299. — Dr. Brownlow North, Bishop of Worcester, was translated to the see of Winchester, 1781.

Earl CORNWALLIS.

P. 316. — Dr. James Cornwallis, Dean of Canterbury, was elected Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry; July 1781.

P. 315. — Dr. Frederick Cornwallis, Archbishop of Canterbury, died in his palace at Lambeth, March 19, 1783, and was buried in the parish church, the 27th of the same month.

P. 317. — The Countess Cornwallis, wife to the present Earl, died February 14, 1779.

Earl of HARDWICKE.

P. 320. l. 10. From bottom, for Bishop of St. David's, read, Bishop of Ely.

P. 322. l. 30. After 1756, add, and married August 17, 1780, to the right honourable Thomas Robinson, Lord Grantham.

P. 320. — To the account of Sir Joseph Yorke, K. B, add, He was married at Antwerp, June 22, 1783, to the Dowager Baroness Boetzelaer, relict of the Baron Boetzelaer, formerly first noble of the province of Holland.

Earl of DARLINGTON.

P. 346. — In the account of the honourable Morgan Vane, add, He died in November 1779.

P. 347. — Mrs. Carr, sister to the present Earl, died April 11, 1781.

Earl

Earl DELAWARE.

- P. 397. — To the issue of John the second Earl, add, A second daughter, *Georgina*, married on November 23, 1782, to *Edward Perry Buckley*, of *Woolcombe*, in *Dorsetshire*, Esq; *William-Augustus*, third Earl Delaware, was appointed Captain in the second regiment of foot-guards, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, November 20, 1779, but died at *Lisbon* in 1783, unmarried; whereupon the title devolved upon his next brother, *JOHN-RICHARD*, the fourth and present Earl, who was born July 28, 1758, and married April 22, 1783, to *Sarah*, only child of *Henry Lyell*, of *Bourne*, in *Cambridgeshire*, Esq. In the Titles, for *William-Augustus*, read, *John-Richard*.

Earl TALBOT.

- P. 405. l. 6. His Lordship was, by patent, dated September 17, 1780, created *Baron Dinevor*, during his natural life; and, after his decease, the title of *Baroness Dinevor* to descend to his daughter *Lady Cecil Rice*; and, after her decease, the title of *Baron Dinevor*, to the heirs male of her body, begotten and to be begotten. His Lordship departed this life, at his house in *Lincoln's-Inn-Fields*, April 27, 1782, and was buried at *Sutton*, in the county of *Surrey*. His Lordship leaving no male issue, the dignity of *Earl Talbot* became extinct; but the title of *Baron Talbot of Hensol* descended to his nephew, *John-Chetwynd Talbot*, now *Baron Talbot*; and the title of *Baroness Dinevor* to his daughter, agreeable to the above recited limitation, of both which titles in their proper places.

Earl

Earl of NORTHINGTON.

P. 411. — Robert, the present Earl, declared by his Majesty in Council Lord Lieutenant-general, and General Governor of the kingdom of Ireland, April 30, 1783, and was sworn into that important and honourable office, at Dublin Castle, on the 4th of June following; his Lordship was also sworn of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council on April 30, 1783.

Lady Elizabeth, his Lordship's sister, married August 7, 1783, to Morton Eden, Esq; his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary at the court of Saxony, brother to Sir John Eden, and Sir Robert Eden, Barts.

Earl of RADNOR.

P. 419. l. 7. From the bottom, after Lady, add, who survived till September 24, 1782, had two sons &c.

Ibid. — The honourable Edward Bouverie, uncle to the present Earl, has a fourth daughter named Jane.

P. 419* — The honourable William-Henry Bouverie, next brother to the present Earl, has two sons, William-John, and Charles-Henry; also a daughter, Elizabeth.

Ibid. — The honourable Bartholomew, his Lordship's second brother, has one son, Henry-James, and a daughter, Anna-Maria.

P. 420* — The honourable Edward Bouverie, youngest brother to the present Earl, was married, May 23, 1782, to Lady Catherine Murray, eldest daughter of John Earl of Dunmore; by which Lady, who died July 7, 1783, he has a son, George-Edward.

Ibid. — To his Lordship's issue, add, Duncombe, second son, born June 28, 1780; Lawrence, third son, born August 6, 1781; and Lady Harriot, born September 2, 1782.

Earl

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Earl SPENCER.

P. 422. — George John Viscount Althorpe, married March 6, 1781, to daughter of Charles Lord Lucan, of the kingdom of Ireland, and has issue a son, born May 6, 1782.

Lady Henrietta-Frances Spencer, married November 1780, to William Lord Duncannon, eldest son to William Earl of Bebborough and Lord Ponsonby.

Earl of CHATHAM.

P. 441 & 442. William, his Lordship's next brother, is member in the present Parliament for Appleby, in Westmorland, was appointed Chancellor and Under Treasurer of the Exchequer, also sworn one of the members of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, July 10, 1782, but resigned his post of Chancellor and Under Treasurer March 31, 1783; James Charles, his Lordship's youngest brother, died in the West Indies, December 1780, unmarried.

Lady Mahon, his Lordship's sister, died 1780. John, the present Earl, was promoted to the rank of Captain-lieutenant in the third regiment of foot-guards, December 28, 1782; and married at St. George's Hanover-square, on July 10, 1783, to the honourable Mary-Elizabeth Townshend, second daughter of the right honourable Thomas Lord Sydney.

Earl BATHURST.

P. 448. — Allen the late Earl had issue, besides those before-mentioned, a son, Allen, and a daughter, Mary, who both died young.

P. 449. — Henry the present Earl resigned the office of Lord High Chancellor, June 1, 1779; was appointed

appointed President of the Council in November 1779, which he resigned in March 1782.

Earl of HILLSBOROUGH.

P. 458. l. penult. After 1753, add, member in the present Parliament for Malmſbury.

P. 459. l. 3, & 4. Read, James Cecil the present Earl of Salisbury.

Ibid. l. 5, & 6. Read, John Chetwynd Talbot, now Lord Talbot of Henſol.

His Lordſhip, in November 1779, was appointed Secretary of State for the Southern department, which he held till March 1782; his ſecond Counteſs (by whom he had no iſſue) died July 29, 1780.

Earl of AILESBUURY.

Through the whole article for Ayleſbury, read, Aileſbury.

P. 479, l. 10. After Ladyſhip, read, who died February 4, 1783, aged 50 years (*), and was buried at Malden in Bedfordſhire; had iſſue three ſons and two daughters; 1. George, Lord Bruce, born March 23, 1762, and died at Nice, March 28, 1783, (b); 2. Lady Caroline-Anne, born May 1, 1763; 3. Lady Frances-Elizabeth, born May 31, 1765; 4. Charles, born March 7, 1767, who died January 22, 1768; and 5. Charles, now Lord Bruce, born February 12, 1773.

His Lordſhip is now Chamberlain of the Queen's houſhold.

M. B. His Lordſhip's Supporters are, two ſavages wreathed about their temples and loins with ivy proper: thoſe before deſcribed, bearing the banners, were uſed by the former Earls of the Bruce family.

(*) Coffin Plate

(b) *Ibid.*

Earl of CLARENDON.

- P. 401. — His Lordship resigned the office of Chancellor of the Duchy and Palatine courts of Lancaster 1782; and the same year his Prussian Majesty, as a mark of his remembrance and esteem, conferred on him and his issue, male and female, the singular honour of bearing upon his arms, in an escutcheon Argent, the Prussian black Eagle, beaked and imperially crowned Or, the tongue Gules, the wings spread, and each charged with a Trefoile Argent, on the breast the royal cypher, F.R.B. (Fredericus Rex Borossorum) crowned Or, the talons of the Eagle, gold; in the right he holds a scepter Or, in the left a mound of the same. On the escutcheon is reposed a helmet Or, covered with an open coronet, on which is the royal Eagle as above described, being his Prussian Majesty's crest: the mantles Sable and Argent. Which honour our most gracious Sovereign was pleased, on July 16, 1782, to permit his Lordship to accept.

N.B. The date of the patent, whereby his Lordship was advanced to the dignity of a Baron, is June 3, 1756; of that whereby he was created Earl of Clarendon, June 14, 1776.

Earl of MANSFIELD.

- P. 492. — In the account of David, the present Viscount Stormont, add, His Lordship is also chief Clerk on the Pleas side of the Court of King's Bench in England, Keeper of Scon in North-Britain, Knight of the most ancient order of the Thistle, and was appointed President of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, April 2, 1783. His Lordship has issue, by his present wife, three sons; 1. William, born March 7, 1777; 2. George, born April

April 8, 1780; and 3. Charles, born August 22, 1781.

William, the present Earl, was created Earl of Mansfield in the county of Nottingham, to hold to him, and the heirs-male of his body, lawfully begotten and to be begotten; and, in default of such issue, the title of Countess of Mansfield aforesaid, to Louisa Viscountess Stormont, wife of David Viscount Stormont; and after her decease, and in default of such issue of the said Lord Mansfield, the title of Earl of Mansfield aforesaid, to the heirs-male of the body of the said Louisa Viscountess Stormont, by the said David Viscount Stormont her husband, begotten and to be begotten. The patent of which creation bears date October 31, 1776.

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Viscount HEREFORD.

P. 10. l. 21.

BRIDGET, sister to Viscount Hereford, wife of Price Jones of Glanhaften, in the county of Montgomery, Esq; died May 21, 1781.

Edward, Viscount Hereford, died July 1783, and was buried at Nantaribba, being succeeded by his brother.

GEORGE now *thirteenth Viscount Hereford*, born April 25, 1744, and married November 30, 1768, to Mary daughter of George Devereux, of Tragoyd, in com. Brecon, Esq; by whom he had a son and heir born at Tregoyd, May 16, 1772, and a daughter.

In the TITLES for Edward, read, George.

Viscount MONTAGU.

P. 22, l. 10,

From bottom, Barbara, relict of Anthony, sixth Viscount, died April 7, 1779.

Earl

Viscount SAY and SELE.

P. 34. — By the death of Richard, the sixth Viscount, on July 29, 1781, without issue, the title of Viscount Say and Sele became extinct; but the Baronies had been before adjudged to Colonel Thomas Twisleton, now Baron Say and Sele, as will appear in its proper place.

Viscount TOWNSHEND.

P. 47. — Thomas Townshend, second son of Charles the second Viscount, died May 21, 1780; his eldest son Thomas is since created Baron Sydney, as will appear under that title; Henry, his youngest son, died June 24, 1762, (in the 26th year of his age) of the wounds he received in the battle fought that day between the allied army and the French, being then a Lieutenant-colonel, and confessedly for his heroic courage, and amiable manners, the favourite of the whole army, and of all who knew him.

P. 48. l. 16. After Norfolk, add, and was appointed Treasurer of the Navy, April 5, 1783.

P. 49. l. 33. After Cowper, add, and died his widow 1779.

P. 50. l. 16. Read, Robert Orme, Esq; and died February 8, 1781: and five sons.

P. 52* — George, the present Viscount, was, upon the general change of the Ministry in March 1782, removed from the Master Generalship of the Ordnance, but was again appointed thereto on April 12, 1783. (1) His Lordship was, on October 16, 1782, made Captain of a corps of light horse and infantry called the Norfolk Rangers, being composed of his neighbours and principal tenants in that county.

(1) Gazette.

Supplement to COLLINS'S

P. 51. * L. 14 & 15. Thomas Charles, eldest son of the late right honourable Charles Townshend, was Captain in the 45th regiment of Foot, and died at Warley camp, October 28, 1782, aged 24 years (*); and Anne his only daughter was married 1779 to Wilton, Esq. of Ireland.

Viscount Weymouth.

P. 64. — His Lordship resigned his post of Secretary of State in November 1779, and was appointed Groom of his Majesty's Stole, and first Gentleman of his Majesty's bed-chamber, May 4, 1782 (b).

His Lordship has had issue five sons and nine daughters, viz. 1. Louisa, born March 25, 1760, and married at Longleat, November 19, 1781, to the right honourable Heneage Finch, Earl of Aylesford; 2. Charlotte, born November 7, 1761, and died May 19, 1764; 3. Henrietta, born November 17, 1762; 4. Sophia, born December 19, 1763, and died April 6, 1782; 5. Thomas, born January 23, 1765; 6 and 7, twin sons, still-born, June 26, 1766; 8. Maria, born July 24, 1767, and died March 30, 1768; 9. Isabella, born October 10, 1768; 10. George, born January 23, 1770; 11. Frances, born, February 12, 1771; 12. John, born December 28, 1772; 13. Elizabeth, born August 19, 1775, and died three days after; and, 14. Mary, born May 17, 1778.

His Lordship's brother, the right honourable Henry Frederick Carteret, was continued in his office of joint Post-master General, by a new commission, April 11, 1783 (c).

Viscount BOLINGBROKE.

P. 77. L. 3. From the bottom, after Batt. add, who is since created Lord Bagot.

(*) Coffin-place. (b) Gazette. (c) Ibid.

Peerage of England.

P. 78. L. 2. After Henry, add, On February 19, 1779, he was promoted to the rank of Major-general, and is now Colonel of the 36th regiment of foot.

Ibid. l. 4. After 1771, read, Elizabeth, eldest daughter.

— l. 6. After Eye, add, At the general election, in 1780, he was chosen for the borough of Newport in Hampshire.

— — — George-Richard, eldest son to the present Viscount, is member of Parliament for Cricklade in Wilts, and was married 1783, to Charlotte, daughter of the reverend Mr. Collins of Winchester.

Viscount FALMOUTH.

P. 99. — Hugh, Viscount Falmouth died at Bath, February 4, 1782, aged 74, (*) and was succeeded by his nephew,

GEORGE-EVELYN, the present Viscount, only surviving son of the late Admiral Boscawen; his Lordship was born, May 6, 1758, and, having chosen a military life, was entered early into the army. At the beginning of the dispute with the colonies, he served with his regiment in America, and behaved with the greatest courage in the battle of Lexington; his Lordship is now a Captain in the 5th regiment of dragoons, and Recorder of Tregony.

In the Titles, for Hugh, read, George-Evelyn.

Viscount TORRINGTON.

P. 116. — George, the present Viscount, was on April 19, 1783, appointed his Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the court of Brussels (b).

His Lordship's issue; 1. Lucy-Elizabeth, born October 27, 1766; 2. Georgina-Elizabeth, born February 24, 1768; 3. William-Henry, born May 26, 1769, and died No-

(*) Coffin-plate.

(b) Gazette.

Supplement to COLLINS'S

number 24, 1770; 4. Isabella-Elizabeth, born September 21, 1773, and 5. William-Henry, born May 7, 1775.

Viscount LEINSTER.

- B. 205. — To the account of the present Viscount, add, His Grace was on January 5, 1783, constituted and appointed one of the first Knights Companions of the illustrious order of St. Patrick, and installed at Dublin on March 17, following; to his Grace's issue, add, a daughter born at Carron in November, 1780; and a son and heir, Earl of Offaley, born at Carron June 1783.

Viscount WENTWORTH.

- P. 216. — Mrs. Burgess, his Lordship's sister, died January 24, 1779, aged 23 (*), and the honourable Mrs. Carzon, his youngest sister, died June 1782.

Viscount COURTENAY.

- B. 261. — Charlotte, sister to the present Viscount, married 13 September, 1782, to Alexander, Lord Loughborough.
William, the present Viscount, was born in Pall-Mall, London, 30 October 1742, and in 1762 married to Frances, daughter of Mr. Thomas Clack of Wallingford in Berkshire, which marriage, as he was then a minor, has (to prevent all disputes about its validity) been since confirmed by two other marriages, viz. one by banns, before he became of age, or any child born; and another, since he became of age, by licence, in the parish church of Powderham; her Ladyship died March 25, 1782, and was buried at Powderham, leaving issue one son, William, born June 30, 1768; and thirteen daughters;

1. Frances, born January 6, 1763, and married December 13, 1779, to John Honeywood, Esq; 2. Charlotte, born February 14, 1764; 3. Isabella, born June 20, 1765, and was unfortunately burnt to death by her cloaths accidentally catching fire, March 5, 1783; 4. Elizabeth, born September 2, 1766; 5. Lucy, born June 13, 1770; 6. Harriet, born September 7, 1771; 7. Eleanor, born November 23, 1772; 8. Ann, born December 4, 1774; 9. Caroline-Eustellin, born March 26, 1775; 10. Amelia, born June 6, 1777; 11. Matilda-Jane, born July 6, 1778; 12. Sophia, born January 25, 1780; and, 13. Louisa-Augusta, born December 25, 1781 (*).

Viscount DUDLEY and WARD.

P. 266. l. 6. After Frances, add, married 1781, to the honourable Washington Shirley, youngest son to the present Earl Ferrers.

Ibid. l. 35. After 1750, add, and married August 1, 1780, to Julia, second daughter of Godfrey Bosville, of Gunthwaite in Yorkshire, Esq.
Dowager Viscountess Dudley and Ward, relict of the late Viscount, died May 31, 1782. The present Viscount is Recorder of Kidderminster, and LL. D.

Viscount HAMPDEN.

P. 282. l. 4. After her, read, who survived till January 1, 1782, left, &c.

Ibid. l. 33. After March, add, On April 8, 1780, he was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the Elector Palatine, and Minister to the Diet of Ratisbon; and on February 22, 1783^(b), was appointed his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the King of Sardinia.

— l. 34. Read Daniel Burton, DD. &c.

(*) Ex Inform. Familiæ.

(b) Gazette.

P. 282. l. 36. Read, late Earl of Suffolk,

l. 38. After 1760, add, His Lordship died August 22, 1789, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

THOMAS, fifth Lord Trevor, and second Viscount Hampden. His Lordship was born, September 11, 1746, and married, June 13, 1768, to Catherine, only daughter of David Greame, Esq; a Major-general in the army.

In the TITLES, for Robert, read, Thomas, Hampden Viscount Hampden, and Baron Trevor of Bromham.

EDGCUMBE

**EDGCUMBE, Viscount MOUNT EDGCUMBE
and VALLETORT.**

GEORGE, the present Viscount, was advanced from the dignity of a Baron to that of Viscount by patent, dated March 5, 1781, by the title Viscount Mount-Edgcumbe and Valletort, to him and the heirs males of his body; his Lordship is an Admiral of the White, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Cornwall, a Privy Counsellor, and LL. D.

His Lordship's descent, marriage, and issue, may be seen in Vol. VII. page 330, & seq.

His Lordship resigned his post of Captain of his Majesty's Band of Gentlemen Pensioners in April 1782.

TITLES.] George Edgcumbe, Viscount Mount-Edgcumbe, and Viscount Valletort, and Baron Edgcumbe, Baron of Mount-Edgcumbe.

CREATIONS.] Baron Edgcumbe of Mount-Edgcumbe in the county of Devon, April 20, 1742, 15 Geo. II. and Viscount as above.

ARMS, CREST, SUPPORTERS, MOTTO, and CHIEF SEAT, as in Vol. VII. page 355.

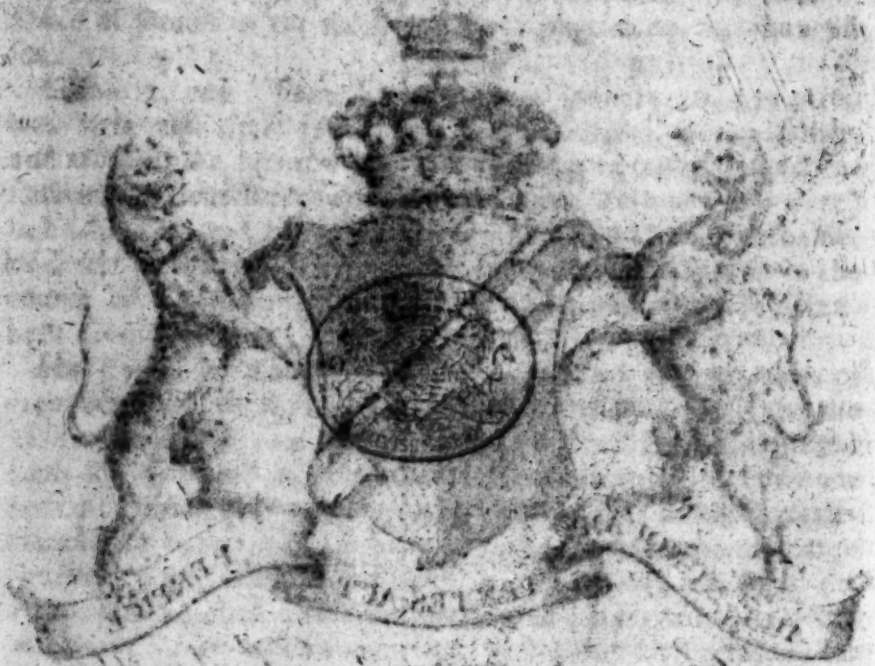
GERMAIN Viscount SACKVILLE.

HIS Grace, Lionel-Cranfield Sackville, the first Duke of Dorset, was married, in January 1708-9, to Elizabeth, daughter of Lieutenant-general Walter-Philip Colyear, brother to David Earl of Portmore, by whom he had issue three sons and three daughters, as has been observed under the title of Duke of Dorset in the second volume, page 220; the youngest son,

GEORGE, now Viscount Sackville, born January 26, 1715-16, was christened after his father, King George I. his godfather, and assumed the surname of Germain by virtue of an act of Parliament (which received the royal assent, February 16, 1770) to enable him and his issue to take and use that surname, pursuant to the will of Sir John Germain of Drayton, in the county of Northampton, Bart. and of his widow, Lady Elizabeth Germain.

His Lordship, after serving in the auxiliary inferior parts of command, was appointed, in 1742, Lieutenant-colonel of the 28th regiment of foot: in the battle of Dettingen, fought the 27th of June 1743, his behaviour recommended him to the notice of his Majesty, who, on the 1st of July following, declared him one of his Aid-de-camps: he served in the campaign the year after, and at the battle of Fontenoy, on May 11, 1745, distinguished himself at the head of his regiment, and was wounded. The rebellion having broke out in Scotland, his Lordship served there under his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, and on April 9, 1746, was promoted to the command of the 20th regiment of foot: in the two ensuing campaigns, in 1747 and 1748, he served in Germany under the Duke of Cumberland, who, during the negotiations for a peace in 1748, sent him to the head quarters of the French camp, to confer with Marshal Saxe, and to conclude a general armistice to be proclaimed in both armies, which he effected; after which, his Lordship, accompanied by a French general officer, went to Maelricht, where he lay in the Marshal's apartment, and, having settled affairs there, returned the next day to the English camp. On November 1, 1749, he was constituted Colonel of the 12th regiment of dragoons; and on January 23, 1749-50, Colonel of the King's regiment of horse carabineers in Ireland. In 1751, he went over Secretary of State to that kingdom; and on February 22, 1755, was promoted to the rank of Major-general;





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general; on April 5, 1757, was appointed Colonel of the 2d regiment of dragoon guards; on December 20th following, was declared Lieutenant-general of the Ordnance; on January 26, 1758, he was constituted Lieutenant-general of his Majesty's forces, and the next day sworn of the Privy Council.

His Lordship being next in command to the Duke of Marlborough, in the expedition which proved so fatal in June 1758, to the shipping and naval stores at St. Malo in France, made good the landing at the head of the grenadiers, in the face of the enemy; the Duke, upon his return from that descent, being sent with a body of British troops to Germany, in aid of his Majesty's Electoral dominions, his Lordship also accompanied him in quality of Lieutenant-general; and upon his Grace's death, which happened on October 20, the same year, was appointed to succeed him, as commander in chief of the British forces in Germany, under his Serene Highness, Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, Generalissimo of the Allied army there, in the pay of Great Britain.

In that important station his Lordship discovered his great abilities, and promoted the interest of his country, and of the service, with much zeal and firmness: but it unfortunately happened that his Lordship's behaviour at the battle of Minden, fought on August 1, 1759, did not give satisfaction to Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, the commander in chief; which his Serene Highness seemed tacitly to imply in his orders of the next day, wherein his Lordship was not mentioned. His Lordship thereupon applied for, and obtained his Majesty's permission to return home; and upon his arrival in England a court martial was, by his own repeated desire, appointed to enquire into his conduct; in consequence of which, he was removed from all his military commands. On December 26, 1765, his Lordship was made one of the joint Vice Treasurers of the kingdom of Ireland, which he resigned in August following. In November 1775, he was appointed first Lord of Trade and Plantations, which he held till November 1779; and November 10, 1775, was appointed Secretary of State for the American colonies, in which post he continued till February 1782.

His Lordship was elected one of the members for the port of Dover to the parliaments summoned to meet in 1741, 1747, and 1754, and at the general election in 1761 was returned both for the town and port of Hythe in Kent, and for the borough of East Grinstead in Suffex, but chose his seat for the former, which he continued to represent till his Majesty was graciously pleased to advance him to the peerage by letters patent, dated February 11, 1782, creating him Baron Bolebroke in the county of Suffex, and Viscount Sackville of Drayton in the

Supplement to COLLINS'S

the county of Northampton; his Lordship is also one of his Majesty's Privy Council, Clerk of the Council in Ireland, and one of the Keepers of the Phoenix Park near Dublin.

In September 1754, his Lordship was married to Diana, second daughter and coheir of John Sambroke, Esq; only brother of Sir Jeremy Sambroke of Gubbins in Hertfordshire, Esq; which Lady died, January 15, 1778, aged 74, (*) leaving three sons and three daughters; 1. Diana, born July 8, 1756, and married November 26, 1777, to John, Viscount Croft, who on the death of his father became Earl of Glendore; 2. Elizabeth, born July 4, 1762, and married October 28, 1781, to Henry-Arthur Herbert, of Mucras in Ireland, Esq; 3. Caroline, born June 28, 1764; 4. Charles, born August 27, 1767; and 5. George, born December 7, 1770.

TITLES.] George George, Viscount Sackville and Baron Bolebroke.

CREATION.] As above.

ARMS.] Quarterly, Or and Gules, a Bend vair.

CREAT.] Out of a Cornuet adorned with Fleurs de lis Or, an Efoil of 12 points Argent.

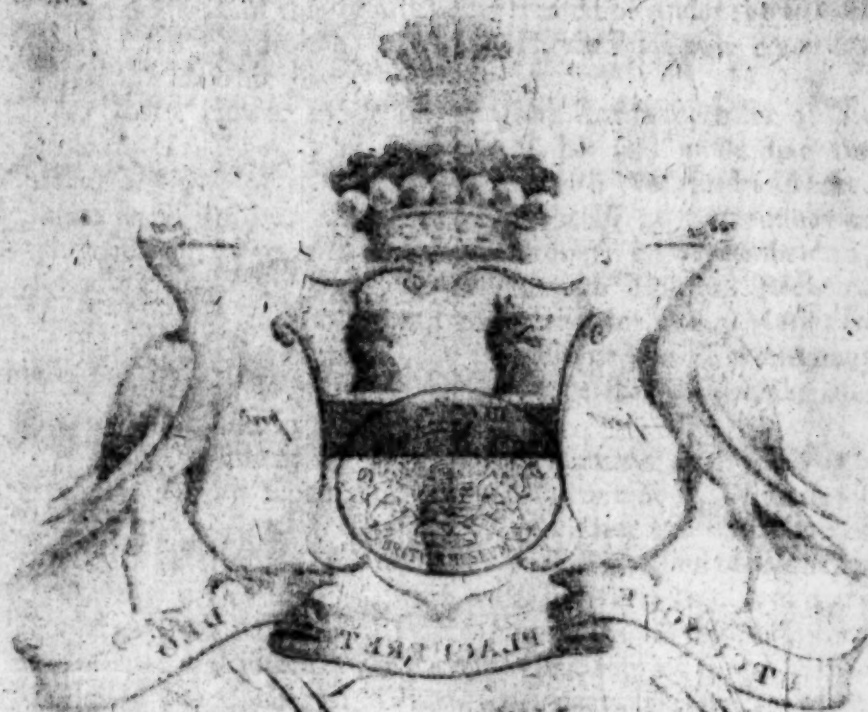
SUPPORTERS.] Two Leopards, Argent, Impaled Sable, collard vair.

MOTTO.] AUT NUMERUS TENTES, AUT PER-
FICE.

CHIEF SEATS.] At Stansland Lodge, in the county of Suffolk, and at Drayton in the county of Northampton.

(*) Coll. Ant.

H O W E





HOWE Viscount HOWE.

RICHARD, the present Viscount, was advanced to the dignity of a peer of Great Britain, by letters patent, dated April 20, 1782, by the name, stile, and title of Viscount Howe of Langar in the county of Nottingham, to him and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.

The original of this family being treated of under the title of How, Lord Chedworth, in Vol. VII. we shall now trace his Lordship's descent from,

Sir JOHN Howe, eldest son of John by Jane, sister of Sir Richard Grubham, who by gift of his said uncle had the manor of Compton in the parish of Wiltford and other estates in Wiltshire. He was Sheriff of the county of Gloucester in 1650, and created a Baronet, on September 22, 1660. He married Elizabeth, daughter to Thomas Rich of North Cerney, in the county of Gloucester, Esq; Master in Chancery: they lies buried under a handsome marble monument in the church of Wiltford in Gloucestershire, with the following inscription in Latin.

"Hic jacet unus de dñis Joh: Rich: de North
 "Cerney in this County of Glouc. Esq; one of the Masters of
 "the Court of Chancery, and Anne his wife, one of
 "the daughters and coheires of Thomas Richier of Barnet
 "in the said County, Esq; the 23th, of July 1620, was mar-
 "ried to John Howe of Little Compton in this Parish, Esq;
 "nephew and Heir of Sir Richard Grubham of Great Wilt-
 "ford in the County of Wiltes Knt. deceased; with whom
 "she lived a virtuous and lovinge wife 21 yeares and a 21
 "moneths, and had Issue 9 Children (viz.) first, Richard
 "Grubham Howe, borne the 28th of Avgst 1621, who mar-
 "ried Lucy, one of the Daughters of Sir John St. John of
 "Lyddiard Tregoze in the said County of Wiltes Knt. and
 "Barrt. 2dly, John Grubham Howe, borne the 25th of Jan-
 "vary 1624, who married Annabella, one of the daughters
 "and coheires of Emanvell, late Earle of Sunderland; 3dly,
 "December the 4th 1626, Susanna was borne, who married
 "John Erle of Berry Towne, in the said County of Wiltes,
 "Esq.

"4thly, Third day of March 1629, Thomas Grubham Howe
 "was borne.

"5thly, The 13th day of Jvne 1630, William Howe was
 "borne, slayne at Limbrick in the Kingdom of Ireland.

"6thly,

" 6tly, The 4th of March 1632, Anna Howe was borne,
" who died very yovnge and lyeth heere buried.

" 7tly, The 25th day of December 1633, Elizabeth Howe,
" was borne, now the wife of Thomas Chester of Dunbury in this
" County, Esq^r.

" 8tly, The 22th of October 1635, George Howe was borne,
" who died yovnge and lyeth buried at Wiltford in the
" vault.

" 9tly, The 27th of November 1637, Charles Howe was
" borne.

" And on the 15th day of June 1642, Anneque Aetatis
" Sva 46; left them to the protection of the Almighty, and
" her owne mortality in this earth, expectinge a joyfull re-
" surrection."

At the top are the figures of a man and woman, and between
them a scutcheon of these arms Or, a Fess between 3 Wolves
heads coupe Sable for Howe, impaled with, Per Pale Sable and
Gules, a Cross bottony fessy between 3 Fleurs de Lis Or, for
Rich.

Sir RICHARD GRUBHAM HOWE, *second Baronet*, the eldest
son, married Ann, fourth daughter of Dr. John King Lord
Bishop of London, widow of John Dutton of Sherborne in
Gloucestershire, Esq; by whom he had an only daughter (*)
Lucy, married to Edmund Walter of Gregories in Bucks, Esq;
and one son,

Sir RICHARD, *third Baronet*, who represented the county of
Wilt in nine Parliaments, and married August 12, 1673,
Mary, daughter of Sir Henry Frederick Thynne of Kemps-
ford in Gloucestershire, Bart. sister of Thomas the first Vis-
count Weymouth, but by her who died September 5, 1735,
had no issue, and decaying July 3, 1730, his title and estates
descended to the heirs of his uncle John-Grubham Howe, second
son of Sir John the first Baronet.

Which JOHN GRUBHAM represented the county of Glou-
cester in Parliaments, from 1661 to 1678, and by his marriage
became possessed of the manor of Langar in the county of Not-
tingham, where he fixed his residence; which manor, formerly
the inheritance of the Tiptots, passed from them to the family
of Scrope (b) by the marriage of Roger, Lord Scrope of Bolton,
with Margaret, eldest daughter and coheir of Robert Lord Tip-
toft; and his descendant Emanuel, last Lord Scrope of Bolton,
and Earl of Sunderland, having no issue by his wife, the Lady
Elizabeth Manners, daughter of John, Earl of Rutland, settled
it and the rest of his estates upon his natural issue, which he

(*) Mon. Angl. Vol. III. p. 88. (b) Thoroton's Nottinghamshire, p. 104.

had by Martha James, of whom the only son, John, dying unmarried July 31, 1646, his three sisters became his coheirs, whereof the youngest, named Annabella, upon the partition of the estate, had the manor of Langer allotted to her, and brought it to her husband the said John Grubham Howe, Esq. King Charles II. by his letters, registered in the Office of Arms, bearing date the first day of June 1663 (*), in the fifteenth year of his reign, in consideration of the good and acceptable service done and performed by John Howe of Langer, Esq. her husband, and for a mark of his especial grace and royal favour, granted and ordained, that she, the said Annabella, should be had, taken, and esteemed as the daughter of an Earl of this kingdom of England, and that, for and during her natural life, she have, hold, take, use, and enjoy the title, place, degree, precedence, and privileges thereof, in as full and ample manner, as if she had been the legitimate daughter of Emanuel late Earl of Sunderland; with a precept of obedience to all and every of his Majesty's subjects: from which time she was stiled, *The Right Honourable Lady Annabella Howe*; and, having survived her said husband, died on March 21, 1703 4. in the 74th year of her age, and lies buried at Stowell, under an handsome marble monument (†). Their issue were 4 sons and 5 daughters. Of the sons, Scrope, the eldest, was ancestor to the present Viscount; and from John Grubham, the second, the Lords Chedworth descended.

Which SCROPE, the eldest son, born in November 1643, was educated in Christ-church College Oxford, where, on September 8, 1665, he commenced master of arts. He represented the county of Nottingham in the reigns of Charles II. William III. and Queen Anne; and was one of those patriots who, on June 26, 1680, delivered a presentment to the grand jury of Middlesex, against the Duke of York, with reasons for indicting him for not going to church; one of which was, that there had been divers letters read in both houses of Parliament, and at the secret committee of both houses, from several Cardinals and others at Rome; and also from other Popish bishops and agents of the Pope in other foreign parts, which apparently shewed the great correspondence between the Duke and the Pope; and expressing how the Pope could not chuse but weep for joy at the reading of some of his letters, and what great satisfaction he took to hear the Duke advanced to the Catholick religion; that the Pope had granted *breves* to the Duke; sent him beads, and ample indulgences, &c. But the Court of King's Bench, hearing of this presentment, sent for the jury up and dismissed them.

(*) Ex Autogr. (†) Le Neve's Mon. Ang. Vol. IV. p. 71.

To prevent the introduction of Popery, by the said Duke of York (who by the death of his father had succeeded to the crown), and to preserve the constitution of England, the Earl of Devonshire concerted with Sir Scrope Howe the means for inviting the Prince of Orange to England; upon whose landing in the West, Sir Scrope joined the Earl at Nottingham, and united with him in a declaration, dated November 22, 1688, of their sense and resolution, which was unanimously subscribed, on this principle: "We own it rebellion to resist a king that governs by law; but he was always accounted a tyrant that made his will the law; and to resist such a one, we justly deem no rebellion, but a necessary and just defence." And when necessity forced the Princess Anne from London, he accompanied the Earl with a good body of horse, who marched some miles from Nottingham to conduct her thither. In the Convention Parliament, he was one of the Knights for the county of Nottingham; and voted for supplying the vacancy of the throne with King William and Queen Mary; for which hearty concurrence in the Revolution, he was made a Groom of his Majesty's bedchamber, which he held till the King's death, and was advanced to the peerage of Ireland by Privy Seal, dated at Kensington April 3, and by patent at Dublin, May 16, 1701, by the title of Baron Clenawley and Viscount Howe, with the creation fee of 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* The preamble to this patent running thus; "Cum nos regia mente recolentes, quam mature prædilectus & fidelis subditus noster Scroopeus How de Langar in comitatu nostro Nottingham. in dicto regno nostro Angliæ, miles, se illustravit in defensione religionis & libertatis patriæ suæ, cum in imminente periculo ab inimicis, tam domesticis quam foris, secum extiterunt; ac etiam repetita illa testimonia fidelitatis & ligeantiae suæ, quæ personæ nostræ regali ac regimini nostro continuo & manifeste indicavit: Et ut futuris temporibus dignoscatur, quam gratiose accepimus hæc laudabilia sua merita ac servitia, ac monumentum quoddam favoris regalis nostri, ob benemerita tantâ, ipso Scroop How militi & posteris suis exhibere volentes. Sciatis igitur, &c." and her Majesty Queen Anne in 1711 constituted him Comptroller of the Exchequer.

In 1674, he was first married to Lady Ann Manners, sixth daughter of John, 8th Earl of Rutland, by whom he had one son, John-Scrope, born October 5, 1675, who died young; and two daughters, Annabella, married to ——— Goulding, Esq; and Margaret, to Captain Mugg: his second Lady was Juliana, daughter of William, Lord Allington, of Horseheath, in the county of Cambridge, and of Killard in Ireland, by his wife Juliana, daughter of Baptist Noel, Viscount Cambden, and

and departing this life at Langar, January 16, 1712, was there buried, leaving issue, by her, Emanuel-Scrope, his successor, and three daughters; 1. Mary, who in 1726 was appointed one of the Maids of Honour to Caroline, Princess of Wales; on June 14, 1725, she was married to Thomas Earl of Pembroke, by whom she had no issue; on October 9, 1735, she remarried with the honourable John Mordaunt, brother to Charles, Earl of Peterborough, and died on September 12, 1749; 2. Juliana, married May 27, 1725, to Thomas Page of Battlesden in Bedfordshire, Esq; second son of Sir Gregory Page of Greenwich in Kent. Bart. by whom she had no issue, and died his widow in 1780; and 3. Ann married May 8, 1728, to Colonel Charles Mordaunt, only son of Brigadier-general Lewis Mordaunt, third son of John Viscount Avalon.

EMANUEL-SCROPE, the second Viscount Howe of the Kingdom of Ireland, succeeded to the title of a Baronet of Great Britain, on the death of Sir Richard Grubham-Howe, on July 3, 1730; was member for the county of Nottingham, in the 6th and 7th Parliaments of Great Britain; and in May 1732, was appointed Governor of Barbadoes, where he died on March 29, 1735, and his corpse being brought to England 30 September following, was deposited in the family vault at Langar.

On April 25, 1719, his Lordship was married to Mary-Sophia-Charlotte, eldest daughter of the Baron Kielmansegge, Master of the Horse to King George I. as Elector of Hanover, (by Sophia Charlotte daughter of Count Platen of the Empire, who was made a free Denizen of Ireland, September 9, 1721, and two days after created, by patent, Countess of Leinster, and April 10, 1722, created Barones of Brentford, and Countess of Darlington in England; being also Countess of Platen, and Barones Kielmansegge in Germany) which Lady, who survived till June 13, 1782, and was buried at Langar, brought a considerable estate to this family; and on April 15, 1719, the King granted to her, and his Lordship for life, the yearly pension of 750*l.* to commence from Christmas preceding; she was also one of the Ladies of the bedchamber to her Royal Highness Augusta, Princess of Wales, and had issue by his Lordship (*) six sons and four daughters. The sons were; 1. Scrope, who died an infant; 2. George-Augustus, who succeeded to the titles; 3. Richard, the present Viscount; 4. John, who died an infant; 5. William, sometime Commander in Chief of all his Majesty's forces in North America, and one of his Majesty's Commissioners to treat, consult, and agree

(*) From the Pedigree entered in the House of Peers.

upon the means of quieting the disorders subsisting in certain of his Majesty's Colonies, Plantations, and Provinces in North America; and is now Lieutenant-general of the Ordnance, a Lieutenant-general in the army, Colonel of the Royal Welch Fusiliers, Lieutenant-governor of the Isle of Wight, one of the Knights Companions of the most honourable order of the Bath, and a member of his Majesty's Privy Council. He married Frances, fourth daughter of William Connolly of Castle-town in the county of Dublin, Esq; by Ann, daughter of Thomas Earl of Strafford, but has no issue; and, 6. Thomas who died unmarried, November 22, 1771, in the 41st year of his age, and was buried at Langar. Caroline, the eldest daughter, married John Howe of Hanslop in Buckinghamshire, Esq; and died without issue; Charlotte, 2d daughter, wedded Robert Fettiplace of Swinbrook in Oxfordshire, Esq; Juliana, 3d daughter, died unmarried; and Mary, 4th daughter, married William-Augustus Pitt of Highfield in Hampshire, Esq; brother to George, Lord Rivers.

GEORGE-AUGUSTUS, the eldest surviving son, succeeded his father as *third Viscount*; at the general elections in 1747 and 1754, he was chosen representative for the town of Nottingham; on May 1, 1749, was made Captain of a company in the first regiment of Foot-guards, with rank as Lieutenant-colonel in the army, and soon after appointed Aid-de-Camp to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland; on September 28, 1757, was constituted Colonel of a regiment of foot, and commanded as Brigadier-general in the expedition against Ticonderoga, in North America, under General Abercrombie, and displayed his military talents so as to gain the confidence and love of the whole army; but was unfortunately slain on July 5, 1758, in a skirmish with the French, on the march towards that place, which may be considered as one cause of the ill success of that expedition. General Abercrombie, in his dispatches to Mr. Secretary Pitt (afterwards Earl of Chatham), dated from the camp at Lake George, July 12, 1758, gives the following account of this fatal event. "The army continued its march through the wood, with a design to invest Ticonderoga; but the wood being very thick, impassable with any regularity to such a body of men, and the guides unskillful, the troops were bewildered, and the columns broke, falling in one upon another. "Lord Howe, at the head of the right center column, supported by the light infantry, being advanced, fell in with a French party, supposed to consist of about 400 regulars, and a few Indians, who had likewise lost themselves in their retreat from the advanced guard; of these, our flankers killed

" a great many, and took 148 prisoners, among whom were five officers and three cadets.

" But this small success cost us very dear, not as to the loss of numbers, for we had only two officers killed, but as to consequence, his Lordship being the first man that fell in this skirmish; and as he was very deservedly, universally beloved and respected throughout the whole army, it is easy to conceive the grief and consternation his untimely fall occasioned; for my part I cannot help owning that I felt it most heavily, and lament him as sincerely."

His Lordship dying a bachelor, was succeeded by his next brother.

RICHARD, the fourth and present Viscount Howe of the kingdom of Ireland; and first Viscount Howe of this kingdom: whose great and eminent services rendered to his country, during the two last wars, are too well remembered to need enumeration here, and for which his Majesty was pleased to advance him to the dignity of a Peer of Great Britain, by letters patent, bearing date, April 20, 1782, by the name, style, and title of Viscount Howe of Langar in the county of Nottingham, and to the heirs male of his body. His Lordship is also a member of the Privy Council and an Admiral of the Blue.

His Lordship married (*) Mary, daughter and coheir of Chiverton Hartopp, of Welby in the county of Leicester, Esq; by whom he has issue, three daughters; 1. Sophia-Charlotte, born at Whitehall, February 19, 1762; 2. Mary-Juliana, born at the Admiralty, April 17, 1765; and, 3. Louisa-Catherine, born in the parish of St. George, Hanover Square, December 9, 1767.

[TITLES] Sir Richard Howe, Viscount Howe of Langar, and Baronet; (English honours) also Viscount Howe, and Baron Clenawley of the kingdom of Ireland.

[CREATIONS.] Baronet, September 22, 1660, 12. Car. II. Viscount Howe, and Baron Clenawley in the county of Fermanagh, May 16, 1701; 13, William III. and Viscount Howe of Langar, in the county of Nottingham, April 20, 1782, 22 Geo. III.

ARMS.] Or, a Fess between three Wolves heads couped, Sable.

CREST.] In a ducal Coronet, Or, a Plume of five Ostrich Feathers Azure.

SUPPORTERS.] Two Cornish Choughs, proper.

MOTTO.] UTCUNQUE PLACUERET DEO.

CHIEF SEAT.] Langar Castle, in the county of Nottingham.

(*) Attested pedigree in the Parliament office,

KEPPEL Viscount KERBEL

AUGUSTUS, the present Viscount, was advanced to this dignity as a reward for his great services in his professional line, by letters patent, dated April 24, 1782, creating him Viscount Kappel of Elvedon in the county of Suffolk, and to the heirs male of his body.

This noble peer is uncle to the present Earl of Albemarle, under which title he is particularly mentioned in Vol. IV. and in Vol. VIII. page 427; to which we can only add, that, at the general election 1780, he was chosen for the county of Surrey; on March 30, 1782, was appointed first Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty, and sworn of the Privy Council; on the 24th of the next month was advanced to the Peerage; resigned the post of first Lord of the Admiralty, January 24, 1783, and was succeeded therein by Viscount Howe, upon whose resignation he was again placed at the head of the Admiralty Board, on April 8, 1783. His Lordship is also one of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House, and unmarried.

TITLE.] Augustus Kappel, Viscount Kappel of Elvedon in Suffolk.

CREATION.] Viscount Kappel of Elvedon, April 24, 1782, 22 Geo. III.

ARMS.] Gules, three Escallop Shells, Argent.

CREST.] In a mural Coronet, Or, a Swan's Head and Neck, proper.

SUPPORTERS.] On each side a Lion, ducally crowned, Or, standing on a ship Gun, and his exterior fore feet resting on an Anchor proper.

MOTTO.] NE CEDE MALIS.

CHIEF SEATS.] At Bagshot Park in Surrey, and Eldon Hall near Thetford in Norfolk.

Pa. 66.





Lord LE DESPENCER.

- P. 285. — Francis Lord Le Despencer, died at his seat at West-Wycomb, December 11, 1781, without issue, and was buried there; since which, there has not been any regular claim made to the title, either by his Lordship's sister, Lady Austen, or Sir Thomas Stapleton, Bart. though the former uses the title.

Lord ABERGAVENNY.

- P. 300. — Henry, eldest son of the present Lord, married October 3, 1781, to only daughter of John Robinson of Sion Hill, in the county of Middlesex, Esq.
Henrietta, his Lordship's only daughter, married, September 10, 1779, to Sir John Berney of Kirby Beadon in Norfolk, Bart.

Lord AUDLEY.

- P. 309. — George, the present Lord, married 21 May 1781, to Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Hufley Delaval Bart. since created Lord Delaval, of the kingdom of Ireland, and has issue one son, George John, and a daughter, Elizabeth-Susanna.

Lord DE FERRARS.

- P. 347. — George, the present Lord, on 6th April 1782, was appointed Captain of the honourable band of Gentlemen Pensioners to his Majesty, and on the 24th of the same month sworn a member of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, but resigned his said post of Captain of the band of Gentleman Pensioners on the 6th of April 1783: his Lordship is one of the Fellows of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies.

Supplement to COLEMAN'S

His Lordship hath issue two sons and two daughters, viz.

1. George-Ferrars Townshend, born in Wimpole-street, Mary-le-bone, December 13, 1778.
2. Thomas-Compton Townshend, born in Wimpole-street aforesaid, March 29, 1780.
3. Charlotte-Barbara, born at Pendley in Hertfordshire, June 26, 1781.
4. Harriot-Anne, born in Upper Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, May 22, 1782.

Lord PERCY.

P. 354. — The additions to this article are inserted under that of Duke of Northumberland, page 15.

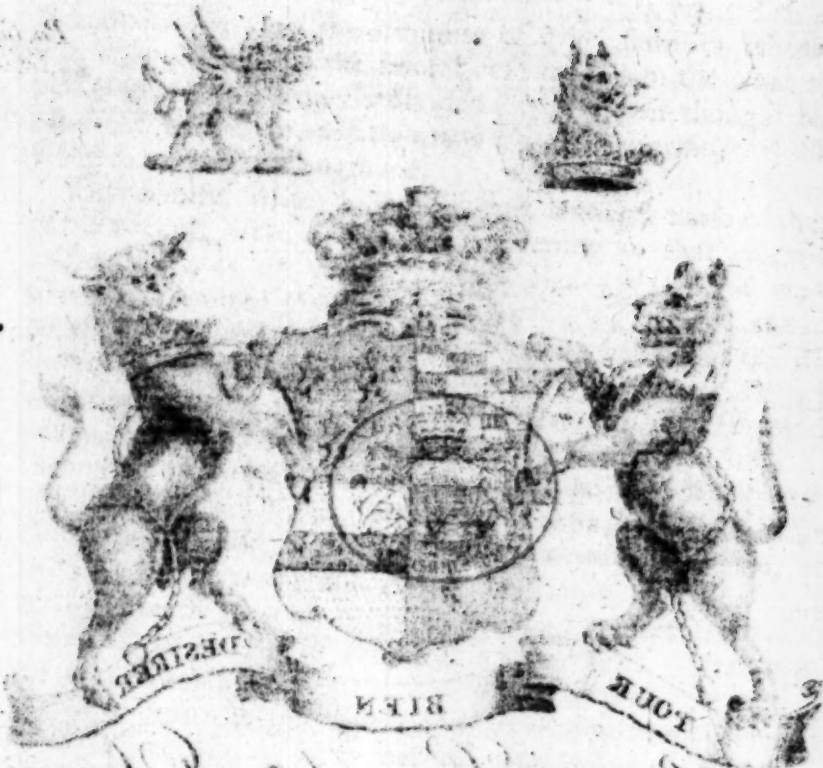
Lord ANDREW

George, the present Lord, married at May 1781, to Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Huxley, Bart. since created Lord De- laval, of the Kingdom of Ireland, and has issue one son, George John, and a daughter, Elizabeth-Suzanna.

Lord DE FERRARS.

George, the present Lord, on 6th April 1782, was appointed Captain of the Honourable band of Gentlemen Pensioners to his Majesty, and on the 24th of the same month sworn a member of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, but resigned his post of Captain of the band of Gentlemen Pensioners on the 6th of April 1783. His Lordship is one of the Fellows of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies.

B A R-



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Barrett-Lennard Lord Dacre.

BARRETT-LENNARD Lord DACRE.

AS the account of Lord Dacre's family, Vol. VI. p. 369, &c. required many additions and corrections, to recur from which to the text, would have rendered it intricate to the reader; and as by a particular accident it was printed in a different manner from the accounts of other families, whereby it was difficult to trace the several descents, from the want of the paragraphs being properly divided; it has been thought best to republish the whole, as also a new plate of the arms, the old one being so very badly engraved.

This family, which long held rank amongst those of the first note in Kent, were resident at Chevening in that county, at least as early as the reign of King Henry VI. when we find **GEORGE Lennard** ^(a) then living there ^(b); though the name occurs, as of good consideration, a century before, in the isle of Purbeck in Dorsetshire, as appears by the ^(c) return of a jury of the principal gentlemen in those parts, as is evident by their names, upon a writ from King Edward III. in the 8th year of his reign; to enquire whether it would be any damage to the said King, or others, if he granted to John Lennard of Neumul (near Corfe Castle) and his heirs, a certain messuage, with twelve acres of land, one acre of meadow, and an hundred acres of heath ground, with their appurtenances, in Neumul aforesaid, to be held of the King and his heirs. The jury reporting, No damage.

But to return to the aforesaid George Lennard of Chevening, who, by Matilda his wife (her surname being no where mentioned) had issue,

JOHN Lennard ^(†) born about 37 Henry VI. who married Ann, daughter and heir of Thomas Bird of Middlesex, who bore quarterly Argent and Sable, in the first a spread Eagle of the second (another branch of which family, their arms being exactly the same, were settled in Essex in the beginning

^(a) Philpot's Stemmat. Offic. Armor. Visit. of Kent, Anno 1619, in the Harleian collection; Lilly, Rouge Croix's Pedigrees of the Nobility temp. Jac. I. in the possession of the Earl of Egmont.

^(b) Pedigree in the hand-writing of Sampson Lennard, Esq; of Chevening, penes Lord Dacre.

^(c) In Turr. Lond. No. 23. Anno 8. Edw. III.

^(†) In a Court Roll penes Lord Dacre, of the manor of Otford, of the 13th of Henry VIIIth, to enquire concerning the manor of Chevening, which was held of Otford, he, besides his own, appears to have held lands there in trust for John Weston, Gent. where, note, that the name of Lennard is spelt as it ever since has been; and also, that the said John Weston, Gent. was probably the uncle of the third John Lennard, and Prothonotary of the Common Pleas, of whom mention will be made hereafter.

of Henry VIIIth's reign (*) for several of whom there are memorials in the churches of Littlebury and Saffron Walden; and hereof was Sir William Bird Knt. Dean of the Arches, and Judge of the prerogative court of Canterbury, in the reign of James I.) by which Ann, he had issue three sons. 1. John; 2. William; 3. George, who died without issue. William, the second son, was of Baley in Heathfield in Suffex; and in the parish church there, on a brass tablet fixed to the wall, is a female figure in the habit of the times, standing with her hands joined in praying, on her right side a shield, containing the arms of Lennard as now borne, with a proper difference; impaling, Gules a Chevron vairy Argent and Azure between three Lions rampant, Or; and on her left side, the arms of Lennard in a Lozenge; and beneath her the following inscription,

Here lies buried the body of Catherine Lennard, Daughter of Francis Lennard, and Judith his wife, daughter of Nicholas Farmer (*) of Retherfield, in the county of Suffex, Gentleman; which Francis was second son of Thomas, son of William, son of John, son of George Lennard of Chepsted, in the county of Kent, Gentleman; which Catherine Lennard departed this mortal life, the 9th day of August 1623 (b).

Note, Chepsted is a township or hamlet in the parish of Chevening.

JOHN, the eldest son, born 19 Edward IV. took to wife Catharine, the daughter of Thomas Weston, of Chepsted in Kent, and lies buried under an altar tomb of black marble in Chevening church; on which, in brass work, are the arms of Lennard, Bird, and Bickworth (a quartering of Bird), and underneath this inscription,

Hic reponitur Johannes Lennard, generosus, qui
Obijt mense Julij annis regnorum
Regis & reginæ Philippî & Mariæ, secundo & tertio,
Ætatis 76.

He left issue two sons John and William; and a daughter, Mary, married to John Talbot, whom the pedigrees mention

(a) Chauncy's Hertfordshire, in the Account of the Barons of Fitchingfield; and Morant's Hist. of Essex.

(b) This epitaph is also recorded in Segar's MS. Baronagium, penes J. Edmondson.

(c) Of this family of Farmer, there is a pedigree, from the time of Henry VI. in a visitation of Suffex by Segar, (in the possession of William Burrell, Esq.) and it ends in Sir Henry Farmer of Sevenoak, Bart. who died anno 1734.

to have been servant to King Henry VIII. and that they had a daughter, Mary, married to Thomas Chowne (a) of Plaxtal in Wrotham in Kent, of the ancient family, seated at Fair-lawn in that neighbourhood; William, the second son, married Ann, daughter and heir of John Perkins (b) of Richmond in Surry (of which name and arms there were afterwards Barons, whose seat at Bunney in Nottinghamshire had long before been their chief residence, as it is now of the present Sir Thomas Paskins, Bart.) by which Ann, he had Sampson Lennard, who in right of his mother quartered with her's the arms of Annisley and Chandos, and was a person of learning and ingenuity. In his youth, he went with his countryman, Sir Philip Sidney, to the wars in the Netherlands, and was with him (c) when he received the wound whereof he died. Afterwards he made himself known by several translations from the Latin and French (particularly Du Pleffi Mornay's History of Papacy), and was honoured with Prince Henry's patronage. He was in the latter part of his life, a member of the College of Arms, and died anno 1633.

But to return to

John, the eldest son of John Lennard of Chevening, and Catharine Weston his wife, who was born in the last year of King Henry VIII's reign; and who, after a learned education (d); applied himself to the study of the law; first, under the direction of his uncle, Mr. Weston, one of the Prothonotaries of the Common Pleas, and afterwards as a student in Lincoln's Inn, and in 27 Henry VIII. was called to the bar; and was thought fit by the King and his council, and Parliament, to be made the Prothonotary of the nine shires in Wales, and the clerk of the crown there, and so was appointed to be in the act for the division of Wales into shires, and had letters patents of the same; the Lord Audley then Lord Chancellor being his honourable good friend (e); and in 37 Hen. VIII. obtained the office of second Prothonotary of the Common Pleas. King Edw. VI. assigned him a standing fee for his office in North Wales, and enlarged his letters patent for the same. Queen Mary, in regard of his services, granted him her interest in the manor of Chepsted in Kent, escheated to the Crown, on which he had certain prior claims; and in 3 Elizabeth he purchased of Lord Hunston, a long lease, he had under the crown, of the manor of Knol, about three miles distant from Chevening,

(a) Philpot's Visitation of Kent, in Harleian Collection, British Museum.

(b) Ditto, ditto, and a MS. Book of Arms of Sir William Segar's, late in the possession of John Warburton, Somerset Herald.

(c) See dedication of his History of the Waldenses, and of his Charron, and his History of Papacy.

(d) Vide a MS. Paper of Notes relating to John Lennard, in the hand-writing of Sampson Lennard, Esq; his eldest son, penes Lord Dacre.

(e) Ibid.

where he afterwards, for the pleasantness of the situation, much resided, preferring it to his house at Chevening, till he gave it up to his eldest son. In 4 Elizabeth, he was promoted to the office of Custos Brevium of the Common Pleas, which had been held before him by divers persons of great reputation; particularly by Sir William Cecil (afterwards Lord Burleigh) whom he succeeded; which office was, in King Charles the 1st's time, made hereditary in the family of the Earls of Litchfield, who executed it by deputy. In 13 Elizabeth, he was appointed High Sheriff of Kent; an office in those days bestowed only on the most considerable gentlemen in their counties.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of William Harman ^(a) of Ellam, in Crayford, in Kent, a family of good consideration in those parts, (who by his mother, ^(b) the daughter of Sir John Butler of Woodhall in Hertfordshire, was descended from the antient Lords of that name, Barons of Wem and Oversley) by which Elizabeth, he had two sons, Sampson ^(c) and Samuel; and five daughters ^(d). 1. Mary, wife of Guilford Walsingham, eldest son of Sir Thomas Walsingham of Scadbury in Kent, and cousin german to Sir Francis Walsingham, Secretary of State to Queen Elizabeth, after whose death she married Sir Thomas Gresham of Titzey in Surry; 2. Elizabeth, who married Sir Francis Eure, Chief Justice of North Wales, second son of William, Lord Eure; 3. Rachael, wife of Edward Lord Abergavenny; 4. Ann, married to Sir Marmaduke Darrell of Fulmer in Bucks, an esteemed servant of Queen Elizabeth and King James, to which last he was Cofferer; 5. Timothea, wedded to Sir Walter Covert of Slaugham in Suffex.

^(e) In the execution of his offices, being a person of great integrity and diligence, he was unblameable, carrying himself most uprightly; and there are still remaining in the family, some copies of letters which he had occasion to write to the great men in office in his time, which, by the nervousness of the style, and closeness of the reasoning, shew how able he was, though written when he was far advanced in years.

He died anno 1590, in the 82^d year of his age, having greatly increased the fortune he had from his father; being possessed, as appears by his will, of the manors of Chevening, Chepsted, Apuldefield, Northsted, Wickhurst and Brasted, with other lands and tenements in the parishes of Sundrich, Sevenoak, Heaver, Shoreham, Chel-field, Down, and Cowdham in Kent, and of the manors of Little Charleton, Colbile Weston,

^(a) Philipps's Visitation aforesaid, in British Museum, &c.

^(b) Ditto.

^(c) Ditto, and others in the Office of Arms.

^(d) Ditto.

^(e) MS. Notes about him before mentioned.

Moines-Weston, Leverers, and Gatewards, with other lands and tenements in the parishes of Carlton, Weston, Willingham, Wickham, Brinkley, Borough, Barbarougham, Balsam, and Pannesworth, in the county of Cambridge; and of the manor of Horton in Yorkshire; the manor of Broadmarston in Somersetshire; and Staunton St. Quintin, in Wiltshire; all which he bequeathed to his eldest son; and gave 500 marks per annum land to his younger son Samuel Lennard, who was afterwards knighted, and settled himself at West Wickham in Kent, which was purchased for him towards the latter end of Queen Elizabeth's reign, and was ancestor to the Lennards of that place; the last of whom was Sir Samuel Lennard, Bart. Groom of the bedchamber to his Majesty King George II. when Prince of Wales; and at an installation of Knights of the Garter at Windsor, April 30, 1718, he was proxy for his Highness Frederick Lewis Prince of Brunswick and Luneburg; Lieutenant-colonel of the second troop of Horse Guards; also member of Parliament for Hythe in Kent, and died unmarried, October 8, 1727.

This John Lennard lies buried under a very fine tomb in Chevening church, on which are the effigies, in full proportion, of himself and his wife, and underneath the following inscription:

Huc secessit Johannes Lennard, armiger, una cum Elizabetha uxore sua; hæc mortem obiit, 26 Octobris 1585; ille quatuor regum diplomatibus ad varia reipublicæ munera designatus, quum in illis exequendis summam diligentiam paremque prudentiam fidemque præstitisset, tandem octogesimo secundo ætatis anno ineunte moritur custos brevium de banco, relictis duobus filiis, & quinque filiabus, 12mo Martij 1590.

He was succeeded by,

SAMPSON Lennard, his eldest son, who had married Margaret, daughter of Thomas, and sister and at length heir of Gregory Fienes, Lord Dacre; who much enriched her husband by the ample fortune, which she possessed by the death of the said Gregory, who died without issue in the 36th of Elizabeth. And (which shews the esteem then had of the characters of the said John and Sampson Lennard his son) the (*) first over-

(*) This circumstance appears from the following passage, in a paper written by John Lennard, pener Lord Dacre ("Mr. Lennard being solicited by divers of my Lord's near kindred to marry his eldest son to this gentlewoman, &c."). The said paper relates to certain misunderstandings, which in course of time arose with Gregory Lord Dacre; and the Lady Anne his wife, which he suggests were owing to the latter.

tures for this alliance came from the Lady's relations, though it was so desirable a one, not only from her noble birth, and great expectations, but also from her singular worthiness and accomplishments, which her son-in-law, Sir Francis Barnham, has borne sufficient witness to, in an account of his own family (†) which we shall again have occasion to refer to. The said Margaret inherited by her brother's death a reversionary right, which took place (emp. Car. I. (‡)) to the manors of Dacre, Kirkoswald, and divers others in Cumberland. Also, on the inquisition taken after his decease at Sevenoak in Kent; the jury found, that the said Margaret, the wife of Sampson Lennard, was sister and sole heir of the said Gregory Lord Dacre, and was of the age of forty years, and then Lady and Baroness Dacre (¶), as also heir to his possessions, viz. the manors of Hurstmonteux, alias Herstmonceux, the manor of Old Court, the manors of Gotham, Ingrams, Buckshoulte, Ewehurst and Hailesham, all in Sussex; and of the manors of Horsholme and Hawtboys, in Norfolk; the manor of Holbeche, in Lincolnshire; the manors of Staveley, Scorton, Thyrne, Mapleton, and Nether Calcots, in Yorkshire; the hundred of Barham, and manors of Barham and Cowdham in Kent; also the manor of Nasehall in Essex.

Which Margaret laying claim to the Barony of Dacre, it was declared and adjudged by the Lords Commissioners for executing the office of Earl-Marshal, in 2 James I. that the said Margaret ought to have and enjoy the name, degree, and precedence of the Barons Dacre, to hold to her and her issue, in as full and ample manner as any of her ancestors enjoyed the same; concerning which Barony it is necessary to give some account:

It was originally in the family of *Vaux*, whereof three brothers settled in England on the Norman conquest, wherein they assisted, viz. Hubert, Ranulph, and Robert; of these HUBERT (c) had the whole Barony of Gilleland, (a tract very large in extent, and of great command) granted to him by Ranulph de Meschynes, who was his kinsman, on whom the Conqueror bestowed the whole county of Cumberland; and was succeeded therein by,

ROBERT de Vallibus his son and heir, who (d) obtained from Hen. II. divers privileges throughout all those his lordships in Cumberland, which he enjoyed as heir to his father Hubert, viz. Soc, Sac, Tol, Theam, and Infangtheof, and freed him from

(†) MSS. penes Sir Thomas Rider at Boughton com. Kent.

(‡) Ex Evident. penes Baron. Dacre.

(b) Cole's Escheats No. 760. p. 69. in Bibl. Harl.

(c) Mss. Angl. Vol. I. p. 400, n. 18.

(d) Cart. Antiq. D.D. n. 20.

the payment of the common tax called Neutgeld. This Robert founded ⁽¹⁾ the priory of Lanercost in Cumberland, for the health of the soul of Hubert his father, Græcia his mother, his own, with all his ancestors and successors souls. Bishop Gibson, in his additions to the Britannia, says, that Robert did this to atone for the death of one Gillsbueth, a Scottish Laird, whom he had unjustly slain; but this is very improbable, as if so, the soul of Gillsbueth would certainly have been remembered in the charter of the foundation, which it is not. In 21 Hen. II. he was Sheriff of Cumberland; ⁽²⁾ also, in the same year, Governor of Carlisle, and held out a tedious siege against William, King of Scotland, but at length, wanting provision, was necessitated to come to this conclusion, viz. that if King Henry did not relieve him before Michaelmas, he should then render it.

This Robert de Vallibus, or Vaux, continued Sheriff of Cumberland, till 30 Hen. II. he was a man of great valour, also well learned in the laws of the land, and was justice Itinerant into Cumberland, in 24 Hen. II. which monarch did little in Cumberland without his advice and counsel ⁽³⁾. And dying without issue, all his estates went to,

RANULPH de Vallibus, his brother, who had a son, named,

ROBERT, to whom ⁽⁴⁾ in 17 King John, the custody of the county of Cumberland and castle of Carlisle were committed, he had issue,

HUBERT, who ⁽⁵⁾ left an only daughter, Maud.

Which Maud married to Thomas de Moulton, in the reign of Hen. III. whereby the barony came into that family, which was of great note in Lincolnshire and Cumberland, of which last ⁽⁶⁾ they were hereditary Foresters, by descent from the *Morvils*, who enjoyed it from the *Engains*, and *D'Estrivers'* Barons of Burgh upon Sands.

This Thomas de Multon, received summons ⁽⁷⁾ to march into Scotland, with the northern Lords, in 42 Hen. III. and dying in 55 of that reign, had issue,

THOMAS, his son and heir, ⁽⁸⁾ who died in the lifetime of his mother, and left issue,

⁽¹⁾ Monast. Angl. Vol. II. p. 230 b. n. 10.

⁽²⁾ R. Hoved. 308, a Jorval. Collec. 1091, n. 10.

⁽³⁾ MS. of Bishop Nicolson, in the possession of Mr. Nicolson, on Hawkedale-Cumberland.

⁽⁴⁾ Pat. 17 Joh. m. 18.

⁽⁵⁾ Chitting Chester Herald; temp. Jac. I. in famil. de Vaux.

⁽⁶⁾ Rot. Fin. 6 Hen. III. m. 17. Rot. Pip. 36. Hen. III. Cumb.

⁽⁷⁾ Claus. 42 Hen. III. in qors. m. 12. & Eth. 35 Hen. III. m. 10.

⁽⁸⁾ Chitting in Famil. de Multon.

THOMAS de Multon, who died ^(a) 23 Edw. I. before the summons to Parliament that year, (which is the first extant) leaving his son and heir,

THOMAS, a minor, 13 years ^(b) old, who consequently could not be summoned till he had arrived at full age, but was summoned to the first Parliament after that period, viz. 1 Edw. II. he was in the Scottish wars, in the service of Edw. I. and Edw. II. and was summoned to Parliament, among the Barons of this realm, from 1 Edw. II. to 7 Edw. II. inclusive; and left issue, an only daughter and heir, MARGARET married to Ranulph de Dacre.

Which RANULPH de Dacre was one of the most eminent persons in those parts, as well from his services as a soldier, as from his birth; being descended from William de Dacre, Sheriff of Cumberland and Governor of Carlisle in the reign of Hen. III. The said Ranulph was summoned to Parliament in his wife's right, the 14 Edw. II. and in 18 of that prince's reign, was in the expedition then made into Gascoign, and in 4 Edw. III. was constituted Sheriff of Cumberland and Governor of Carlisle, and in the 8th of the same reign, was joined in commission with Robert de Clifford, for the defence of the town and marches of Carlisle, and in the 9th of the same reign obtained licence to make a castle of his house at Gillsland; two years after, he had an assignment of such wages as were due to himself and his men at arms, for their service in Scotland; and was summoned to Parliament in his wife's right, from 14 Edw. II. to 13 Edw. III. in which last year ^(c) he died, and left issue three sons, William, Ranulph, and Hugh.

WILLIAM and RANULPH, the elder sons, successively inherited, and (in like manner as their father) were continually in the service of the crown, either in negotiations, or in the wars; but they both dying without issue, the honour, in 49 Edw. III. descended to,

HUGH, their youngest brother, who was then a Knight, and 40 years of age. He was summoned to Parliament from 50 Edw. III. to 5 Rich. II. inclusive, and was several times in the commission for guarding the West Marches, also frequently in the French wars. He died ^(d) in 7 Rich. II. leaving issue by his wife, Ela, daughter of Sir John Maxwell, Lord of Carlawerock and Maxwell, a son and heir;

WILLIAM de Dacre, ^(e) who in 11 Rich. II. we find in the Garrison of Berwick, with young Henry Percy, the Governor thereof; he married Joan, daughter of William, first Earl Douglas, and had issue;

(a) Cumbriz Eschaet. 23 Edw. I. (b) Claus. de lisd. Ann. in dorso. (c) Esch. 13 Edw. III. n. 35. (d) Esch. 7. Ric. II. m. 30. (e) Chitting prazd.

THOMAS, who in 8 Hen. V. was † made chief Forester of Inglewood, in Cumberland; and in 2 Hen. VI. was (*) one of those Lords that were appointed Commissioners to treat with James I. King of Scotland, for a lasting peace. He had summons to Parliament, among the Barons, from 14 Hen. IV. to 36 Hen. VI. and died (b) Jan. 15, in 36 Hen. VI. By Philippa, daughter of Ralph, Earl of Westmoreland, he had issue three sons, Thomas, Ranulph, in some books improperly called Lord Dacre, (who died soon after his father, being slain in the battle of Towton), and Humphry.

THOMAS, the eldest son, was a knight, and among the evidences of the manor of Horsford in Norfolk (c), there is still remaining a curious seal of his arms, appendant to an old deed, dated 29 Hen. VI. in which there is this remarkable, that it being quarterly of two coats, the arms of the old Barons Vaux, are in the first and fourth quarters, as the chief coat, and those of Dacre, only in the second and third: this Thomas dying in his father's life-time, left issue, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter (†) and heir of Sir William Bowett (‡) Knt. Lord of Horsford and other manors in Norfolk, (brother to Sir Nicholas Bowett of Rippingale in Lincolnshire, and Nephew to Henry Bowett, Archbishop of York) an only daughter, **JOAN**, married to Sir Richard Fynes, Knight (i); who, upon her grandfather's death, was declared and accepted (g) as a Baron in 37 Hen. VI.

This Sir Richard Fynes and the Lady Joan had great contests and disputes with Sir Humphry Dacre, the uncle and heir male, concerning the lordships, manors, and castles that belonged to the late Lord Dacre (h); at length they mutually agreed to leave all their differences to the judgment and arbitration of Edw. IV. who, in the 13th year of his reign, having heard the cause, (laid before him and his Lords assembled in Parliament) confirmed to Sir Richard Fynes, and the Lady Joan, and the heirs of her body, the same place and precedence in Parliament, that her grandfather had and enjoyed; and also decreed to them certain lordships in Lancashire and Lincolnshire; but Gillesland, the ancient and capital seat of the Vauxs, and of all the Barons their descendants, was adjudged, together with the rest of the estate in Cumherland, which was very considerable, to Sir Humphry Dacre; for it appearing in the course of the cause, that about 19 years before, viz. in 31 Hen. VI.

(†) Pat. 8. Hen. V. p. 2.

(*) Rot. Scoc. 2 Hen. VI. m. 5. (b) Esch. 37 Hen. VI. m. 33. (c) Ex Autog. penes Tho. Boro. Dacre. (d) Chitring ut antea. (e) Clauf. de iiso. Ann.

(†) Monast. Angl. p. 415. (‡) Pat. 37 Hen. VI. p. 1. m. 20. (h) Ex Evident. penes Tho. Dom. Dacre, & in Turr. Lond.

Thomas Lord Dacre, and Philippa his wife, had loved a fine (among other manors) of Gillesland; by force of which fine, they acknowledged the said Lordship, and the others to be the right of William Marshall, Clerk, John Schaffer, and Robert Lowthame, and in consequence thereof, that the said William, John, and Robert, had re-granted the said lordship, to the said Thomas, Lord Dacre, and Philippa his wife, for term of life, with remainder to their heirs male; the said fine, &c. was allowed to be effective, in bar of the heir at law; it was provided however, (according to the meaning and intent of the said entail) that in case of failure of heirs male of Sir Humphry Dacre, that the whole estate should go to the said Lady Joan and her heirs (*); and it was upon this, that Francis Leonard, Lord Dacre, founded his claim temp. Car. I. as will be mentioned hereafter, and thus was Gillesland, the principal seat of the Vauxes and their descendants separated from the barony. At the same time, Sir Humphry Dacre was created Lord Dacre of Gillesland with place next beneath the said Sir Richard Fynes and Lady Joan, who were stiled Lords Dacre. For, though the Barons of old did not necessarily assume titular appellations, but were as usually called by their plain surnames, and so summoned to Parliament; it was then grown a general custom to take them, and thus the name of Dacre (Gillesland being adjudged to others) was continued by Sir Richard Fynes, and used as a title, and as such transmitted to his posterity. From henceforward, as the descendants of Sir Richard Fynes lived chiefly at Herstmonceaux, in Suffex; they were commonly called Lords Dacre of the South; and the posterity of Sir Humphry Dacre, Lords Dacre of the North*, as they resided mostly in Cumberland, and being enriched by the marriage of the heiress of the Lords Graystock, became very eminent; of which, Thomas Lord Dacre was Knight of the Garter, in time of King Henry VIII.

This Sir RICHARD Fynes, sprung from an ancient family, Lords of Fienbes in the Bolonois in France; whose ancestors, from the Conquest, to the time of King (b) John, were hereditary Constables of Dover Castle, then accounted the strongest fortress in England, and the key of the kingdom; in exchange for which office, King John gave William Fynes the manor of

(*) Vide Charta in Turr. Lond. in titula Parliament. 12 Edw. IV.

* The last of this branch, who bore the title of Lord Dacre of Gillesland, was, George (son of Thomas) Lord Dacre, who died in his youth Anno 11 of Elizabeth, being a ward to the Duke of Norfolk, who had espoused his mother, and married his three sons to the three sisters of the said Lord George, who by his death became his coheirs. Leonard Dacre, his uncle, however, on the award, &c. of King Edward IV. before-mentioned, claimed the title and estates, as did Francis the other uncle after him; but both of them without success, as will be mentioned hereafter.

(b) Ex Stem. penes Thomas Dom. Dacre, sub manu Guil. Camden & Ric. St. George, which agrees also with Chirting's account of Vaux, Multon and Dacre.

Wendover, in com. Bucks. (*) This William, was son of Ingelram de Fynes, who was slain at the siege of Acons, in the time of Richard I. and had married Syhyll the (†) daughter and sole heir of Pharamus de Bologne; son of William, son of Galfrid, brother of Godfrey of Bologne, King of Jerusalem elect, (though his piety declined that title) and son of Eustace Earl of Bologne; which Sir William Fynes, just mentioned, married Agnes de Dammartin, sister of Renaud Count of Bologne, and of Simon, Count of Ponthieu, by whom he had Ingelram de Fynes, second of that name, Lord of Wendover, &c. who died before the 40th Henry III. and married a daughter of Jacques, Lord de Condé; according to Pere Anselm, who has omitted her christian name, but St. George, and Camden, in their pedigree, note the christian name of Ingelram's wife to be Isabella, though they do not mention her surname; and cite a deed of her's, when a widow, to prove this, wherein she styles herself Isabella de Fynes, Lady of Wendover; but this could not be Isabella, the daughter of Jacques, Lord of Condé for she in all those times was wife of a Count de Lofs, if Pere Anselm is right, and therefore, the Isabella mentioned by St. George and Camden must have been a second wife; perhaps Sir Ingelram had issue by both wives, but as it is impossible in such uncertainty to determine precisely, we can only say, that the issue of Sir Ingelram were, William, second of that name, Lord of Wendover, Fiennes and Tingry; Giles de Fiennes (whom Pere Anselm erroneously calls Enguerande, instead of Egide, the French word for Giles, probably by a mistake of some abbreviation of the word) of whom we shall more particularly treat hereafter; Robert de Fiennes Lord of Heuchin in France; and Maud, wife of Humphry de Bohun Earl of Essex and Hereford.

WILLIAM de Fiennes, the eldest son, married Blanch de Brienne, Lady of Loupland, &c. in Maine, and was summoned, § Edw. I. among other noblemen to attend the King in his expedition into Wales. He died 28 Ed. I. and had by his said wife, John de Fiennes; Robert de Fiennes Lord of Roubec in France; and Mary wife of Edmund Mortimer Lord of Wigmore.

JOHN de Fiennes the eldest son was Lord of Wendover, & of Fiennes & Tingry in the Bolonois; and married Isabella sixth daughter of Guy de Dampierre, Earl of Flanders, but falling (‡) under the displeasure of King Edw. II. for har-

(*) Which had formerly belonged to the family, but had somehow got into the Crown. Vide Willis's MS. Hist. of Bucks. Rat. Lib. Oson.

(†) Vide charters of the said Pharamus and Sibilla, in Dugdale's Monasticon.

(‡) Pedigree aforesaid, by Camden and St. George, and Segar's MS. Baronagium penes J. Edmondson, Mowbray Herald, and Rot. Claus. 17 Edw. II. m. 6. in dorso; & Holinshed's Chronicle.

bouring in his estate in the Bolonois, his nephew Roger Mortimer, who had escaped out of the Tower of London; his manor of Wendover, and other lands, were seized upon by the King; and thereupon retiring into France, and being afterwards accused in the next reign of siding with the French; those estates were confiscated, and given to the Earl of Salisbury, and to Sir John Molines Banneret; though it seems by Pere Anselm, as if his son, the Constable de Fiennes, had a compensation for his father's lands so confiscated.

This John de Fiennes left issue by the Lady Isabella, his wife, a daughter, Joan, who married John de Châtillon, Count de St. Paul; and a son,

ROBERT de Fiennes, Lord of Fiennes and Tingry, who was one of the most eminent persons of his time, being in the reign of King John of France promoted to the high dignity of Constable of that kingdom, which he filled with the greatest honour many years, and at length resigned it on account of his age and infirmities; and dying without issue, Joan Countess of St. Pol his sister became his heir, and brought the lordships of Fiennes and Tingry, to the family of Castillon, Counts of St. Pol, which presently by marriage passed from thence into that of Luxemburgh*, the elder branch whereof soon fell into the Royal Family of Bourbon, by Mary of Luxemburgh, wife to Francis of Bourbon, Earl of Vendosme, and great grandmother to Henry IV. King of France; from younger branches, however, of this family of Luxemburgh, the Earls of Egmond in Brabant descended, as is also the present Duke de Montmorency Luxemburgh†, who is also Prince of Tingry.

But to return to Sir GILES de Fiennes (°), second son of Ingelram de Fynes, Lord of Wendover in com. Buck, and of ——— daughter of Jacques, Lord de Condé; who, it should seem, had also his residence in Buckinghamshire (°); this Giles, being a Knight, attended King Edw. I. in his expedition into Scotland, and is recorded in the ancient roll of those knights to have borne for his arms, Azure three Lions rampant Or, with a label of three points Gules; it is probable, that in the end of the preceding reign he was in the Holy Land, for it appears that in 54 Hen. III. he had obtained a licence to go thither, and probably he accompanied William his elder brother, who we know actually went

* Hentonas & La tius in general. Stemmat. Luxemburgh, St. Mar. Hist. general. de la maison de France, p. 1005. Du Chesne's Hist. de la Maison de Castillon, p. 294.

† Vide Pere Anselm.

(°) Pedigree aforesaid, by Camden and St. George.

(°) Sir Giles de Fiennes de Bedf. & Bucks summ. de serv. Eq. & Arm. 29 Edw. I. vide Segar's MS. Baronagium penes J. Edmondson, Mowbray Herald. The counties of Bedford and Bucks. were then under the same Sheriff, and the writs ran accordingly.

in that year (a): in 17 Edw. I. he obtained a charter of free warren, in his manors of Old-Court and Marsham in Suffex; he married Sibilla, daughter and heir of William Filiol of Old-Court, in Wartling in Suffex, who, by his bearing exactly the same arms (for in those days they were very strict in those matters), undoubtedly was of the same family with the Filiols of Kelvedon in Essex, who were Bannerets and very eminent. He left issue,

JOHN de Fiennes, who married Joan, daughter and heir of John Jordaine, Forrester of Twicken Bálwick in the Forest of Windfor, Berks, which office was hereditary in his family: he was also Lord of the manor of Wolfe in Berks, and of Ascot Lyneham, and Fen's-court in Oxfordshire: this John de Fiennes died 5 Edw. III. leaving issue, by the said Joan, a son,

Sir JOHN de Fiennes, Knight, who marrying Maud daughter of Sir Jolin de Monceaux, Lord of Hurst Monceaux in Suffex, and heir to her brother, became thereby possessed of that noble Lordship (which the Monceaux had received of the gift of John Duke of Bretagne, Earl of Richmond and Lord of Pevenssey, to be held by the service of two Knights fees and an half), which, from that time, the family made their principal residence. Sir John, by the said Maud, left issue,

JOHN de Fiennes, who died without issue; and

Sir WILLIAM, who was heir to his brother, and died 34 Edw. III. leaving issue, by Joan his wife, daughter and coheir of Geoffry Lord Say, Lord Admiral of England, two sons,

JOHN, who died without issue, 2 Richard II. and

Sir William de Fiennes, Knight, heir to his brother John. He died 3 Hen. IV. and lies buried in Hurst Monceaux church, under a flat stone ornamented with brass; leaving issue, by Elizabeth, daughter and heir of William Batisford (who brought him a good estate in Suffex), two Sons, Roger and James, both Knights, of which last it is proper to say a few words.

This Sir James, to whom his elder brother granted the manor of Wolfe in Berkshire for the term of his life, was very eminent in the reigns of Hen. V. and Hen. VI. whom he served in the French wars, and the latter also in his household, and was, in 25 of this monarch's reign, created Lord Say of Sele in Kent, and afterwards appointed Lord High Treasurer of England, but was murdered in Jack Cade's insurrection. This Sir James Fiennes, Lord Say, was the ancestor of the late Viscount Say and Sele.

(a) Claus. 54 Hen. III.

But to return to his elder brother,

Sir ROGER Fiennes, who was also an eminent commander (*) in the wars of Hen. V. and Hen. VI. In 3 Hen. V. he attended that Prince in his wars in Guienne, with eight men at arms and 24 archers; in the next year he was retained by the King to accompany him in an expedition into France, and had for that service imprested to him 1086*l.* for wages for himself and his men; in 9 Hen. V. he attended the King beyond sea, accompanied with 10 men at arms and 30 archers on horseback; and in 3 Hen. VI. he attended John Duke of Bedford, regent of France, accompanied with 30 men at arms and 90 archers. He was Treasurer of the Household to Henry VI. in the first year of whose reign he obtained a licence to make a castle of his house at Hurstmonceaux, which he rebuilt in a magnificent manner, as also to enlarge his park there with 600 acres. He married (b) Elizabeth, sister of Sir John Holland of Northamptonshire, who was Sheriff of that county 14 Hen. VI. whose arms, impaled with her husband's, were in 1777 remaining in the east window of the chapel of Hurstmonceaux, viz. Azure seme of Fleurs-de-lis, a Lion rampant, Argent; and shew this family to be a branch of the Hollands, Dukes of Kent and Exeter, whose predecessors also lived in Northamptonshire, at Brackley.

The said Sir Roger left issue, by Elizabeth his wife, an only son,

Sir RICHARD Fynes, of Hurstmonceaux, who married (as before-mentioned) the Lady Joan Dacre, and in her right was summoned to Parliament. He was also Constable of the Tower of London, Lord Chamberlain to King Edw. IVth's Queen, and a Privy Counsellor. He departed this life in 2 Rich. III.

Sir THOMAS Fynes Knight, his eldest son, died before his father; he married Alice, eldest of the two daughters, and co-heirs of Henry, Lord Fitz Hugh, whereby a great estate accrued to his family, as well as a noble alliance; the Lords Fitz Hugh having held rank among the most powerful and illustrious barons of the North, of which was Henry, Lord Fitz Hugh, Lord Chamberlain to King Hen. V. whom he accompanied in his wars in France, and was by him created Knight of the Garter, and appointed one of his executors. It must be observed likewise, that the Baronies of Fitz Hugh, Marmion, and St. Quintin, are now in abeyance between Lord Dacre, and

(a) Vide Records in the Pell-office.

(b) Sir William Segar's visitation of Suffex, penes W. Burrell Arm. & MS. enes Ducem Dorset, entitled Proceedings before the Commissioners of the Earl Marshal,

Lady Mount Stuart; the former, as heir to the eldest daughter and co-heir of this family, the latter to the younger.

The said Sir Thomas Fynes left issue,

THOMAS, Lord Dacre, who was heir to his grandfather, and in 10 Hen. VII. was made one of the Knights of the Bath, on the creation of Henry (second son of King Hen. VII.) Duke of York; in 12 Hen. VII. he appeared in arms against the Cornish men, who had risen in arms against Government, on account of a tax, and had marched to the number of 6000 cross the kingdom into Kent, where on Blackheath they were totally defeated, the Earl of Oxford being commander for the King; and having been summoned to Parliament, from 11 Hen. VII. to 21 Hen. VIII. died in 26 Hen. VIII. (leaving Thomas, his grandson, his next heir). This Thomas, Lord Dacre, married Ann, daughter of Sir Humphry Bourchier, Knight, son of John, Lord Bourchier of Berners; by whom he had,

Sir THOMAS Fiennes, Knight, who married Jane, daughter of Edward Sutton, Lord Dudley, and died in his father's lifetime, leaving issue, a son,

THOMAS, who on the death of his grandfather, became Lord Dacre. In 29 Hen. VIII. we find him already introduced into the court of that Prince, being, at the christening of his son Edward Prince of Wales, appointed in the service of the spiced wine, &c. in the chapel, after the baptism, to bear the spice plate to the Lady Mary, the godmother, and to the Lady Elizabeth; as the Lord Montagu was to uncover the plate; the Lords Hastings and De Lawarr were to bear the cup to them, and the Lord Cobham the wafers. In 48 Hen. VIII. upon the Lady Ann (^a) of Cleve's arrival in England, he, with the Duke of Norfolk, and the Lord Mountjoy, met her with a numerous company of Knights and gentlemen, upon Kirkham Down, beyond Canterbury, and conducted her to Rochester, and the next day to Blackheath, when the King first saw her; but the year following, viz. 33 Hen. VIII. going with other young persons, one night from Herstmonceaux, to steal a deer out of his neighbour, Sir Nicholas Pelham's park (a frolick usual enough in those times), it so happened that a fray ensued between some of them who went out with him, and the park-keepers, in which one of the latter received an unlucky blow, of which, after languishing some days, he died; and though this Thomas was not present (^b), but in another

(^a) Hollinshed, Stow, &c.

(^b) Hale's Pleas of the Crown, Vol. I. p. 439. — Camden, and other historians, say, that he took the thing upon himself to save his friends, but this the Law Reports clearly contradict; perhaps he might go so far as to admit some circumstance that was material, of which there was not legal proof.

part of the park, (for they had separated themselves at their first coming there) yet was he found guilty of murder, and suffered death for it: however, our (*) historians agree, there never was more reason for tempering this rigour of the law with mercy, than in this case; especially as he was esteemed of a most hopeful and promising disposition (*); but, as some of them add, it was his estate that caused his destruction, the courtiers who coveted it, and knew not how strongly it was entailed, pushing on his ruin. He was but twenty-four years of age when he suffered death; and left issue, by Mary his wife (b), daughter of George Nevill, Lord Abergavenny, by Mary, daughter of Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, two sons, Thomas, who died young, and Gregory; and one daughter, Margaret; who were restored in blood and honours, by act of Parliament, in 1 Eliz.

Which GREGORY, Lord Dacre, was with the Lord Lincoln, in his embassy into France, 14 Eliz. and is by Camden, in his history of Queen Elizabeth, mentioned to have been crack-brained; he married Ann, sister of Thomas Lord Buckhurst, but dying without issue, in 36 Eliz. Margaret his sister became his sole heir, who (as before-mentioned) married Sampson Lennard, Esq.

Which MARGARET laying claim to the barony upon her brother's death, Queen Elizabeth referred (c) the matter to the Lords Burleigh and Howard, to examine and enquire if her claim was good; which they both allowed it to be, after mature consideration. But this affair not being quite finished before her Majesty's death, it was again laid before commissioners appointed in the succeeding reign; and she was in 2 Jac. I. accordingly allowed and declared Baroness Dacre, as is evident from the following extract of the Commissioners determination.

"(d) Whereas, at the humble suit, by petition, exhibited unto his most excellent Majesty, by Margaret, sole sister and heir of Gregory, late Lord Dacre, and wife of Sampson

(a) Camden, Dugdale, Stow, Hollinshed, &c.

(*) Hollinshed, Stow, &c.

(b) Vide a pedigree made for Margaret Fynes, Lady Dacre, temp. Eliz. Reg. to show her alliances by the Staffords, penes T. Dom. Dacre. — The error of Mr. Collins in his assertion regarding Mary Lady Dacre, wife of Thomas Fynes Lord Dacre, in his account of the Nevil family, in every edition of his Peerage, appears plainly by what he himself there states; for he records, that George Lord Abergavenny died 27 Hen. VIII. leaving Mary Brooke, his third wife, with child of a daughter named Mary, who was afterwards married to Thomas Fynes Lord Dacre; but it is certain, this Thomas Lord Dacre suffered death in 33 Hen. VIII. when the said Mary Nevil, pretended by Collins to have been his wife, must have been only six years old.

(c) Ex evident. penes Tho. Dom. Dacre, and Extracts thereof in Collins's Claims to Baronies.

(d) Ditto, Ditto.

“ Lennard, of Herstmonceaux in Suffex, for and in behalf of
 “ her interest, right, &c. to the barony of Dacre, upon the
 “ death of her said brother : it pleased his most excellent Ma-
 “ jesty to command, and commit the hearing and determining
 “ thereof to us, Thomas Earl of Dorset, Lord High Trea-
 “ surer of England ; Lodovic, Duke of Lennox ; Charles,
 “ Earl of Nottingham, Lord High Admiral of England ;
 “ Thomas, Earl of Suffolk, Lord Chamberlain ; Edward,
 “ Earl of Worcester, Master of his Majesty’s Horse ; and
 “ Henry, Earl of Northampton, Lord Warden of the Cinque
 “ Ports. And we, according to his Majesty’s command, and
 “ our duties, having seriously, and with all requisite diligence,
 “ examined the pedigrees and descent of the said barony ; and
 “ finding that one Hubert de Vaux, being an ancient Baron
 “ of this realm, had issue, Maud, his daughter and sole heir,
 “ married to Thomas de Moulton, to whom and her posterity
 “ by him, the said dignity and honour descended, and was ac-
 “ cordingly enjoyed ; from whom lineally issued another,
 “ Thomas De Moulton, who had an only daughter and heir,
 “ Margaret, married to Ranulph de Dacre ; in which name
 “ the said Barony, &c. continued, until the same fell upon
 “ Joan, the sole grandchild and heir of Thomas, Lord Dacre,
 “ being married to Sir Richard Fynes, Knight, in whose time,
 “ as well by letters patents from King Henry VI. as by an
 “ award made by King Edward IV. the said honour and dig-
 “ nity was established and confirmed to the said Joan, and the
 “ heirs of her body ; after whose decease the same title, honour,
 “ and dignity, continued by divers descents in her issue, and
 “ is now lawfully descended to the said Margaret, the said pe-
 “ titioner, by the death of Gregory, late Lord Dacre, without
 “ issue of his body, as sole sister and heir of the said Gregory,
 “ and cousin and sole heir of the body of the said Joan ; do,
 “ by the privity and assent of his royal Majesty, publish, de-
 “ clare, and adjudge, that the said Margaret ought to bear,
 “ have, and enjoy, the name, state, degree, &c. of the said
 “ barony ; to have and to hold to her, and the heirs of her
 “ body, in as full and ample a manner, to all intents and pur-
 “ poses, as any of her ancestors enjoyed the same ; and that
 “ the children of the said Margaret may and shall have,
 “ take, and enjoy, the place and precedence respectively, as the
 “ children of her ancestors, Barons Dacre, have formerly had
 “ and enjoyed. In witness whereof, we have hecunto
 “ subscribed our names, and put our seals, the eighth of
 “ December, in the second year of our Sovereign Lord James,
 “ &c.”

Which Lady, by Sampson Lennard, Esq; her husband, had ^(a) issue seven sons, of whom only three grew up to maturity, viz. Henry, Gregory, and Thomas; and five daughters, Ann, wife of Herbert Morley of Glynde, in Suffex; Mary, married to Sir Ralph Bosville, of Sevenoaks in Kent; Margaret, to Sir Thomas Waller of Groombridge, in Suffex, by whom she had Sir William Waller, the Parliament's General in the time of Charles I.; Elizabeth, to Sir Francis Barnham of Boughton-Mouchensley in Kent; and Frances, to Sir Robert More, son and heir of Sir George More of Lothesley in Surry, Bart.

The said Margaret, Lady Dacre, died in the year 1611; but, had she lived a little longer, Sampson, her husband, would have been called up to the House of Lords, as Baron of Dacre, in right of his wife, as appears from the King's own testimony, in the following patent, whereby he granted him, during his life, the place and precedence, as the eldest son to the Lord Dacre of the South.

“ James, by the Grace of God, &c.

“ (b) Whereas our trusty and well-beloved subject, and
 “ servant, Sampson Lennard, formerly married Margaret, sister
 “ and sole heir to Gregory, late Lord Dacre, by whose death
 “ without issue, the said Margaret and her heirs, &c. And
 “ whereas the said Sampson Lennard, pretending title to the
 “ same barony, in right of his said wife, as having issue by
 “ her, by his petition unto us, humbly desired, that we would
 “ be pleased graciously to refer the consideration of the said
 “ right to the Lords in commission for martial causes; where-
 “ unto we are pleased to condescend; and that for the said Lords,
 “ upon due and mature consideration of his said title, did find
 “ baronies, upon the like right, conferred upon the husband in
 “ several families; and in this particular barony of Dacre, three
 “ several precedents, whereby it plainly appeareth, the hus-
 “ bands in like cases were dignified with the title of Baron; and
 “ for that upon relation thereof by the said Lords, we were
 “ purposed to have granted him the same measure of justice,
 “ that others in like cases have received from our noble pro-
 “ genitors; which our gracious determination, being by the
 “ death of the said Lady Dacre, and by the immediate descent
 “ of the said barony upon her son, made frustrate; and our
 “ meaning in that behalf prevented; we, out of our gracious

(a) Pedigree aforesaid, by St. George and Camden.

(b) Ex evident. per. Thp. Dom. Dacre, and Collins's Claims to Baronies.

“ consideration of his said former right, as also of his affectionate and dutiful desire in all things from time to time, to advance our services, do, by these presents, out of our certain knowledge and mere motion, give, grant, and confirm to him the said Sampson, for the term of his life, the like place and precedence, that the eldest son of the late Lord Dacre of the South hath formerly had and enjoyed; and our will and pleasure is, that in all places and assemblies he shall be ranked and marshalled above the eldest sons of all the barons, except of such barons as by reason of their antiquity have place and precedence above the said Lord Dacre of the South; and that he shall have precedence accordingly, as aforesaid, and above all other of inferior degree and quality whatsoever; and that he shall, after his death, be buried as the eldest son of a Baron: and further, our will and pleasure is, that this our grant, or any thing therein contained, shall not be taken for precedent by any, to make suit for the like grace hereafter, this being grounded upon the particular reason aforesaid. In witness whereof, we have caused these our letters to be made patents. Witness ourselves at Westminster, April the second, in the tenth year of our reign.”

This Sampson Lennard was Sheriff of Kent, in 33 Eliz. also a member in most of the parliaments in that reign; and lived in a very honourable and hospitable manner, as his son-in-law, Sir Francis Barnham, mentions in an account he has written of his own family; adding, “ That it was in so brave a fashion, as made the being with his said father-in-law (with whom he resided a twelvemonth after his marriage) very delightful to him, as he had always, from all hands, a very loving and noble treatment.” Mr. Camden, in his *Britannia* (*), speaks of him, as a person of great worth and politeness. He died, aged 71, A. D. 1615, and is buried in Chevening church, with the Lady Dacre, his wife, under a noble monument, on which are both their effigies in full proportion, with their children kneeling round; and underneath, the following inscriptions:

*Gloriosum Domini nostri Jesu Christi adventum expectans
hic requiescit Sampson Lennard Armiger, una cum charissima uxore Margareta Baronissa Dacre (sorore & proxima
hærede Gregorij Fienes Militis Baronis Dacre de le South)
cui 47 annos 4 menses, & supernumerarios aliquot dies,
conjugali vinculo ligatus, suaviter & beate vixit: suscepitque ex eadem 7 filios, Henricum Baronem Dacre, Grego-*

(*) In the account of Heritmonceaux.

rium & Thomam superstites reliquis, quatuor in infantia extinctis, & 6 filias quarum una periit infantula, quinque supersunt; Pietatis, Comitatus, Hospitalitatis, Laude celebris & in Commune bonum, præpropera Nobilissimæ uxoris morte ampliorem Regis gratiam anticipante, honore primogeniti filij Baronis Dacre de le South, diplomate illustrissimi Regis Jacobi decoratus, anno ætatis 21, incunte salutis 1615, Sept. 20, ex hac vita migravit.

On the other side,

Margaretæ Fynes, Baronissæ Dacre, Filiæ Thomæ Baronis Dacre, filij Thomæ Fienes Militis, filij Thomæ Baronis Dacre, & Annæ uxoris ejus filiæ Humfridi Bouchier Militis, filij Johannis, Baronis Bouchier de Berners, filij Gulielmi Bouchier comitis Essexiæ & Ewe, & Annæ uxoris ejus, filiæ Thomæ de Woodstock, Ducis de Glocestriæ; & ex Materna Stirpe filiæ Mariæ, filiæ Georgij Nevile Baronis de Bergaveny, filij Edwardi Nevile, Baronis de Bergaveny, filij Radulphi Nevile comitis Westmorlandiæ; & Johannæ uxoris ejus, filiæ Johannis de Gaunt Ducis Lancastriæ. Amoris & honoris ergo posuit charissimus idemque moestissimus conjux, quem cum felici prole beasset, exemplarque pietatis in Deum, obsequij in maritum, charitatis in pauperes, humanitatis in omnes, supra sextum exhibuisset; tandem die Martij 10, anno Salutis 1611, ætatis 70, cum summo bonorum omnium desiderio; Supremum Spiritum libens lubensque Patri Spirituum, exhalavit.

HENRY Lennard, their son and heir, on the death of his mother in 1611, became *Lord Dacre*; in the year 1596, he accompanied the Earl of Essex in Spain at the taking of Cales, and was there knighted; in 13 James I. he was one of those Lords that sat on the trial of Robert Carr, Earl of Somerset, the King's favourite; for the peers were not then tried, as now, by their whole body, but by a certain number appointed by the Lord High Steward.

He married Chrisogona, daughter of Sir Richard Baker of Sissinghurst in Kent, son of Sir John Baker, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and of the Privy Council to King Henry VIII. by Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Thomas Dinely, of Stanford Dinely in Berkshire, and widow of George Barrett of Belhouse in Essex, by whom he had three sons, Richard, Edward, and Fienes, whereof the two last died without issue; and four daughters, Margaret, married to Sir Anthony Wildgoos, of Edridge-court in Suffex; Philadelphia, to Sir Thomas Parker
of

of Ratton in Suffex; Barbara, who, as some pedigrees mention, married Sir Philip Stapleton; and Pembroke (who was married to Sir William Brooke of Cowling Castle in Kent, Knight of the Bath), and had her christian name from William Earl of Pembroke; between whom and this Henry, Lord Dacre, there was the strictest friendship; as Mr. Lennard his relation mentions in his dedication to the said Earl, of the History of the Waldenses; which is further confirmed from some letters in the Sidney collection (*), by which it also appears, that the said Henry was received on the most intimate footing, in the house of Earl Henry and of Mary his Countess; the letters are from Sir William Browne to Sir Robert Sidney; wherein he often mentions his meeting Sir Henry Lennard at the old Earl of Pembroke's, and in particular, writing to Sir Robert, 7 July 1602, the night he arrived in London from Flanders, for he was Deputy Governor of Flushing under Sir Robert, who (as his brother Sir Philip Sidney did before him) greatly esteemed him, as did also the Queen herself, he says, "That though he was much tired with his journey, he took a step to the Earl of Pembroke's, but found him abroad, and my Lady not visible, being ill of a cold; however," continues he, "I met there with Sir Henry Lennard, whose good company detained me so long, that at length my Lord came home." Nor let the mention of this be esteemed as not to the purpose here, as Henry Earl of Pembroke and his Countess, the celebrated and accomplished sister of Sir Philip Sidney, as well as Earl William (*) their son, being among the first characters of those times, it must reflect honour on any person to appear of the number of their intimate friends. This Henry (b) died August 10, 1616, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

RICHARD Lord Dacre, who rebuilt his seat at Chevening upon a plan of Inigo Jones; and was one of those Peers who, in the year 1621, remonstrated to King James, against giving place to the numerous new-created Irish and Scottish nobility. He married first, Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Sir Arthur Throckmorton of Paule's Perry in Northamptonshire, son of Sir Nicholas Throckmorton, by Ann daughter and coheir of Sir Nicholas Carew, Knight of the Garter, and Master of the Horse to King Hen. VIII. which Sir Nicholas Throckmorton was a very considerable person in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, being much in her favour, and several times by her sent Ambassador to foreign courts; of whom, on the news of his death, that great statesman Sir Francis Walsingham, then at Paris,

(*) Published by Collins.

(*) Vide Clarendon's History, fol. Vol. I. p. 44, and Walpole's Noble Authors.

(b) Camden's Annals of King James.

after deploring his loss, gives this character in a letter ^(*) to Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester: "Be it spoken, without offence to any, for counsel in peace, and conduct in war, he hath not left, of like sufficiency, his successor, that I know of." By Elizabeth, his said first wife, he had four sons, Francis his successor, Richard, Thomas, and Henry, which last three died without children. His second wife was ^(b) Dorothy, daughter of Dudley Lord North, and by her he had a son named Richard, who afterwards took the surname of Barrett, of whom I shall treat hereafter; and a daughter, Catharine, married to Chaloner Chute, Esq; ^(c) the younger, of the Vine in Hampshire.

This Richard, Lord Dacre ^(d), died August 18, 1630, at his seat at Herstmonceaux ^(†), and was buried in the parish church there. By his last will and testament, which was made six years before his death, and is very concise and to the purpose, he shews much good sense and religion, great tenderness for his children, care of their education, and affection for his wife; as also by a codicil annexed to his said will, and put into writing after his death, being expressed by him by parole a few hours before; in regard to which codicil, it is remarkable, and much to his credit, that Mr. Ranulph Dacre, the last heir male of the Lords Dacre of Gillestland, was at that time protected by, and probably resided with, him: for, besides his being witness to a settlement of the manor of Horsford, made by the said Richard Lord Dacre, six months before, it is plain that he was with him at the time of his death, for amongst other things which he then directed, he said thus to Sir William Brooke, his brother-in-law, who was also there; "Will Brooke, I have no friend here but you; my son is a child; I desire he should pay fifty pounds a year to this poor man (Mr. Ranulph Dacre) during his life."

FRANCIS Lord Dacre, the eldest son and heir, was under age at the time of his father's death; in the reign of Cha. I. when those unhappy misunderstandings arose between the King and Parliament, he sided with the latter, and was a person much considered by that party, as may be gathered from the affairs of consequence, he had an especial share in ^(d); being in particular one of those whom the Parliament, in 1641, selected and recom-

(*) Vide Sir Dudley Digges's Compleat Ambassador.

(b) I. 8. in offic. Arm. fol. 296. (c) Ibid.

(d) She married, secondly, Chaloner Chute, Esq; the elder, of the Vine in Hampshire, one of the most respected Lawyers of his time, who was elected Speaker of the Protector, Richard Cromwell's Parliament, and died in that office, whom she survived, and by whom she had no issue.

(†) Where he went upon business for a few days, his family remaining at Chute.

(d) Vide Clarendon, Rapin, &c.

‡ See Roger North's Life of Lord Keeper North.

mended to the King, to be Lords Lieutenants and Curators of the several counties in England, Herefordshire being allotted to him; but in the end, finding that the power was, by various accidents, transferred into the hands of those who were running every thing into confusion and anarchy, he would by no means be brought to side with them, but opposed their measures; and at length, when he found it was impossible to do any good there, he absented himself from the House of Lords (as did several other Peers) till the ordinance for trying the King was brought in, when he again appeared there, in order to give his public testimony against it, being one of those few Peers who (as the author of the Parliamentary History expresses it) had the courage in that dangerous time to meet and make the said resolution. In the year 1654, Cromwell having been acknowledged, both at home, and by all the Princes of Europe, as Lord Protector, summoned a House of Commons, in which Francis Lord Dacre sat as one of the members for the county of Suffex. And had he not been a peer, as matters then stood, reasons might perhaps have been found to justify it; but, as he was so, it seems that he and those other lords, who submitted to sit in that assembly, were wanting to their own dignity, and to the interest of that noble body to which they belonged; this convention, however, was dissolved in five months, not being favourable to the Protector's schemes; and we do not find that the said Francis sat in the next.

He (a) married Elizabeth, daughter, and at length coheir of Paul, first Viscount Bayning of Sudbury in Essex (by Ann, daughter of Sir Henry Glemham of Glemham, in Suffolk, and of the Lady Ann Sackville, daughter of Thomas Earl of Dorset); by which Elizabeth, who, after his decease, was married to David Walter of Godstow, Esq; Groom of the bed-chamber to King Charles II. and Lieutenant-general of the Ordnance, second son of Sir John Walter of Sariden in Oxfordshire, Knt. Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, he had issue, three sons and three daughters; Philadelphia, married to Daniel O'Brien Viscount Clare; Elizabeth, to John Brabazon Earl of Meath; and Margaret who died unmarried: his three sons were, Thomas, his successor, Francis who died a batchellor, and Henry who left issue three daughters.

This Francis Lord Dacre, upon the death of Ranulph (b) Dacre, last heir male of the Lords Dacre of the North, without issue,

(a) Dugdale's Baronage, and pedigree in Offic. Arm.

(b) Ranulph Dacre was the son of Francis Dacre youngest son of William, Lord Dacre of the North, who, as his brother Leonard Dacre had been (though upon much slighter grounds), was attainted in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. In truth, both had been hardly used, and made desperate thereby; though the historians of those times dared not to say so. The case appears to have been thus; Leonard, on the death of George, Lord Dacre his nephew, claimed the honour and estates; as to the honour, from

issue, in the reign of Charles I. laid claim ^(*) to Gillelland^r and the rest of the ancient estate in Cumberland, which by the award before-mentioned, between Sir Richard Fynes, and the Lady Joan Dacre his wife, on the one part, and Sir Humphry Dacre on the other, in the time of King Edward IV. was adjudged to return, in case of the failure of the issue male of Sir Humphry Dacre, to Sir Richard Fynes, and the Lady Joan and their heirs, as the right heirs of Thomas Dacre, Lord Dacre, and Philippa his wife; and though he at last consented to compromise matters with the Howard family, then in possession, yet he got back in Cumberland the manors of Dacre, Kirkofwald, Blackhall, Brakenthwaite, Boskaile, Soulby, Moredale, Stafford, Stafful Glazenby and Lazenby; and the manors of Brakenthwaite, and Newbiggin in Gillelland; and in Westmorland, the barony and manor of Barton, and the forest of Martindale: he died in 1662, and was buried at Chevening in Kent; Elizabeth, his wife, being afterwards created Countess of Sheppy, during her life, by letters patent, dated September 6, 1680.

THOMAS, his son and heir, was by letters patent, bearing date October 5, 26 Car. II. created EARL of SUSSEX; but coming very young to court, and being Lord of the Bed-chamber to his Majesty, he fell (at it was too natural to do, at his age) into the expensive way of living he found then in fashion there; and through this unlucky setting out, and by great losses at play, to which he was for great part of his life addicted, and in regard to which (*) there is no excuse to be made for his imprudence, no more than for his giving way to an indolence in his temper, whereby he neglected to take a proper care of his affairs; he was at length so much entangled, that he was obliged to sell several of his estates, and some years before he died his seat at Herstmonceaux, and lands in Suffex; by which he much diminished his fortune, though he had still a good one left; for at the time of his decease he was possessed of Chevening, and the rest of his Kentish estates, with the noble manors his father had recovered in Cumberland and Westmorland. As the former part of his life was spent in the gaieties and bustle of a court, the latter part of it was dedicated to retirement, living almost entirely at his house at Chevening in Kent; in which county, he always preserved a great interest and influence, and from King Edw. IVth's patent, he surely was entitled to it; and by the Crown's seizing the estates on his rebellion, they also seem to have been his due; though, after long solicitation at court, he had not been able to obtain either, being opposed there by powerful rivals: and the same fate, on his death, attended his brother Francis; for when he renewed the same claims, he was baffled in them, and in despair retired into Spain, and was therefore attainted. Vide letter of Francis Dacre to Queen Elizabeth, and other papers, penes Dom. Dacre; and Dr. Burn's History of Cumberland.

(*) Vide Evidences, penes Thomas Lord Dacre.

(*) Et Inform. Tho. Dom. Dacre.

was much beloved by the gentlemen of the neighbourhood, on account of that good-nature and affability for which he was ever most remarkable. Upon King James II.'s first quitting Whitehall, he was one of those Lords who signed the invitation to the Prince of Orange, to take the conduct of the state, he approving his Highness's measures.

He married the Lady Ann Palmer (*), alias Fitzroy, daughter of Barbara, Countess of Castlemain (afterwards Duchess of Cleveland), and of whom the said Countess was pregnant before she was separated from her husband Roger Palmer, Earl of Castlemain (who was of a very ancient knightly family, and allied in blood to some of the first of the nobility), but acknowledged by King Cha. II. as his natural daughter, to whom he assigned the royal arms (†), with a batton sinister, and gave (‡) her twenty thousand pounds on her marriage.

He died at Chevening in 1715, and was buried in the parish church there; Anne, his Countess (who was born 29 Feb. 1661), surviving till May 16, 1721, by whom he had issue two sons, Charles and Henry, who both died in their infancy; and two daughters, Barbara and Ann, who were his heirs.

Lady Barbara was married to Charles Skelton (c) Lieutenant-general in the French service, and Grand Croix of St. Louis; but dying at Paris in 1741, without issue, Lady Ann, her sister, became at length sole heir to her father, and as such Baroness Dacre, the barony being till then in abeyance between the two sisters.

Which ANN *Baroness Dacre* was first married to Richard-Barrett Lennard, Esq; secondly, to Henry Roper, Lord Teynham (being his third wife), by whom she had two sons, and a daughter, Ann, now widow of Peter Tyler, Esq; a Captain in the 52d regiment of foot, by whom she has three sons and two daughters; Charles, the eldest son, was a Captain of dragoons, and died in 1754, leaving issue by Gertrude his wife, sister and coheir of John Trevor, Esq; of Glynd in Suffex, two sons, Charles-Trevor and Henry, now a Major in the 66th regiment of Foot, and one daughter, Gertrude; Henry, the second son, is Rector of Clones in Ireland, has been twice

(*) The Dukes of Cleveland and Northumberland at first bore the name of Palmer, as appears by the articles for the intended marriage of the former, then Earl of Southampton, with Mary, daughter of Sir Henry Wood, anno 1671; vide Nichols's History of Hinckley, com. Leicester. Edit. 1782.

(†) Vide Earl Marshal's Book in Coll. Arm.

(‡) Vide the King's grant under the privy seal, peres Tho. Dom. Dacre.

(c) Lady Barbara and Mr. Skelton became acquainted in France, where she attended her mother, who lived there some time on account of her health; Lord Suffex however, as the Skelton family had followed the fortunes of King James II. and were then rendered aliens from England, was a long time before he would give consent to the match.

married,

married, and hath issue, all which is more particularly observed in the account of Lord Teynham's Family. She was, thirdly, married to the honourable Robert Moore, of West Lodge upon Enfield Chase, a younger son of Henry third Earl of Drogheda, by whom she had one son Henry, who is by the will of his great uncle Arthur, Lord Ranelagh, possessed of the manors of West Dean, &c. in com. Wilts, and at present unmarried.

Soon after the death of her first husband, Richard-Barrett Lennard, she, in conjunction with her sister, sold Chevening, the old seat of the Lennards, to Earl Stanhope; and Dacre Castle, with the lands in Cumberland, to Sir Christopher Musgrave; which estates would, in all probability, have been still preserved in the family, had the said Richard lived longer; for it was a point he was very solicitous about, and very urgent upon with his father ^(a), by whose concurrence means might have been found to have purchased the moiety of his sister-in-law, Lady Barbara Skelton. But his immature death, five months after his marriage, prevented it: for through some unlucky misunderstandings ^(b) between him and his father previous to the marriage, in regard to it (the perversity of which latter, in this whole transaction, in which he acted unlike himself, is not to be excused) as no settlements could be made upon the marriage, so no steps were taken after his death to remedy that omission, which he had so much at heart, should be done, but the estates sold as beforementioned.

The said Richard-Barrett Lennard was grandson of Richard Lennard, son of Richard Lord Dacre, by his second wife, Dorothy, daughter of Dudley Lord North; of which branch of the Lennard Family, it is now proper to give an account.

This RICHARD LENNARD had for his patrimony the manor of Horsford, in Norfolk, settled on him by the Lord Dacre his father (which anciently was the head of the barony of William de Cheney, from whom, through heiresses of the Claverings, Uffords, and Bowetts, it came to the Dacres), and afterwards he took the name of Barrett, in consideration of the manor of Belhouse, in the parish of Aveley, and other lands in Essex, bequeathed to him by Sir Edward Barrett Lord Newburgh, and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, who dying in 1644, without issue (and being the last of his name), left it to this Richard Lennard, who was his kinsman ^(c), upon con-

^(a) See an original letter to his father, dated June 22, 1716, p^{ages} Tho. Dom Dacre.

^(b) Ex inform. Tho. Dom. Dacre.

^(c) Richard, Lord Dacre, and Lord Newburgh, were second cousins by their common descent from Elizabeth Dinely; the former by the mother's side, from her second marriage with Sir John Baker; the latter by the father's, from her first marriage with George Barrett.

dition that he used the name and arms of Barrett, viz. party per pale barry of four counter changed Argent and Gules, and bequeathed to him his crest, an Hydra proper on a wreath Argent and Gules, with all his quarterings.

This family of Barrett probably came into England with William the Conqueror, their name being in the roll of Battle Abbey, and it is likely were a branch of the Barretts, some time owners of Perry Court in Preston, in the hundred of Faversham in Kent, who made a considerable figure there till they ended in Valentine Barrett, Sheriff of Kent, 7 Hen. IV. who died anno 1440, leaving an only daughter, Cecilia, married to John Darrell of Calehill. It is, however, certain that they were settled at Hawkhurst, in Kent, for some generations (as appears by ancient deeds) before they came into Essex, which happened upon the marriage of John Barrett of Hawkhurst with Alice, daughter of Thomas, and sister and heir of John Belhouse of Belhouse in Aveley aforesaid; which Thomas was son of Nicholas Belhouse, of Belhouse in Aveley, second son of Sir Thomas Belhouse of Stanway in Essex, Seneshall of Ponthieu, in the reign of Edw. I. and who was cousin german of Hubert de Burgh Earl of Kent.

Which John Barrett and Alice Belhouse had issue, Thomas Barrett, who married Matilda, daughter of John Poyntz of North Ockenden in Essex (a very ancient family in those parts, but originally descended out of Gloucestershire); by whom he left issue, Robert his son and heir, who married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Knolles, son of Sir Thomas Knolles, Knt. Lord Mayor of London, in 1st and 11th of Hen. IV. who was no doubt of the same family with, and probably brother to, Sir Robert Knolles, Knight of the Garter (*), by which Margaret, he had JOHN Barrett, his son and heir, who, applying himself to the study of the civil law, became very eminent therein, and to whom the celebrated Leland has addressed one of his epigrams, wherein he has taken occasion to praise his eloquence.

This John Barrett rebuilt the old seat at Belhouse (b), and died 17 Hen. VIII. in which year his will bears date; which is curious enough, as it shews the manner of furnishing then, and the plate, jewels, and other ornaments used at that time. He

(*) Amongst other proofs that this was anciently so held, there were the same two coats of arms attributed by the Heralds to both of them as family coats, which is more remarkable, than if there had been only one; these their descendants bore sometimes separately, sometimes together.

(b) By a survey, 21 Ric. II. penes Tho. Dom. Dacre, it appears that there was at that time a capital mansion house here; for mention is therein made of the hall and great chamber, and upper and lower chambers, thereunto adjoining of the Gatehouse, which had chambers in it above and below, of the gardens, stables, pidgeon house, &c.

married

married, first, Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Richard Braytost, who, by the similitude of his arms to those of Braytost of Lincolnshire, they being almost the same, was no doubt of that ancient family, and by her he had issue George, his eldest son, and Thomas, who was a priest. His second wife was Philippa, daughter of John Harpsfield, and widow of Thomas Dinely, of Stanford Dinely in Berkshire, by whom he had six daughters, whereof five were very honourably married, the other died single. His third wife was Margaret Norris, sister to Sir Henry Norris of Berkshire, and aunt to Henry, Lord Norris of Ryecote; whether he had any children by her is uncertain, or by his fourth wife Mary, who, by an expression in his will, was the widow of a Mr. Blage, of which name there was then a good family in Dartford parish in Kent.

George Barrett, his eldest son, died in his father's life-time; he had to wife Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Thomas Dinely, by Philippa Harpsfield, who, as we have just now mentioned, remarried with John Barrett, the said George's father; this Elizabeth brought a considerable estate, in Berks and Hants, and was descended by heirs female from the Comyns of Newbold Comyn in Warwickshire, the Chenduits of Bucks, knights; from the old Barons, Fitz Herberts; from Milo, Earl of Hereford; and from the de Fortibus' Lords of Chewton in Somersetshire; all whose arms she quartered; and surviving her said husband, George Barrett, she remarried with Sir John Baker of Sissinghurst in Kent, Privy Counsellor to King Henry VIII. By this Elizabeth the said George Barrett had Edward, his eldest son, who, on the death of his grandfather, John Barrett, succeeded to the estate, being then only five years of age.

This EDWARD Barrett was High Sheriff of Essex, 15 Eliz. and died anno 1585, having had by his second wife Ann, only daughter of Sir George Somerset of Suffolk, Knt. third son of Charles, Earl of Worcester, two sons, Charles and Edward, which last died without issue; and one daughter, Margaret, married to Sir Humphry Forster of Aldermarston in Berks.

CHARLES, the eldest son, died in the 29th year of his age, the year before his father; leaving issue by Christian his wife, daughter of Sir Walter Mildmay, Privy Counsellor to Queen Elizabeth, two sons, Edward, and Walter, who died issueless; also one daughter, Ann, wife to Sir Edward Harley, Knight of the Bath, ancestor to the present Earl of Oxford, by whom she had an only son, who died an infant.

EDWARD, the eldest son of the said Charles, succeeded to his grandfather's estates, when about five years old, and came of age 43 Eliz. soon after which, he set out upon his travels

into

into Italy, Spain, and France, during which time, though he was so young, there was a correspondence by letters between him and Sir Henry Wootton, then Ambassador at Venice, as appears by Sir Henry's letters to him (now in the British Museum), and which throughout, shew the great esteem Sir Henry had for him. He was made a Knight by King James I. in the sixteenth of whose reign he obtained a charter of free warren in his manor of Belhouse, &c. and enclosed his house there with a park; in 1627, he was by King Charles I. created Baron Newburgh of Fife, in the kingdom of Scotland, being one of those few English gentlemen, whom the King (to incorporate, as much as might be, the English and Scottish nations) thought fit to create peers of the latter; on 20 July 1628, he was appointed one of the Privy Council; and on 20 August, next ensuing, sworn Chancellor and Under Treasurer of the Exchequer; in 1626, he was made Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, which office he possessed till his death; and we find, that in 1 Car. I. he was appointed Ambassador into France, and was upon the point of setting out upon that embassy, as appears by two letters to him as ambassador, now preserved in the British Museum (*), as also, by a settlement of his affairs, amongst the evidences at Belhouse, expressly upon this occasion; but, as no mention is made of it in the history of those times, it may be supposed, that some intervening accident prevented this embassy from taking place.

He was a man of a very amiable and respectable character (b), and by the records of the transactions of the Privy Council and the Star-chamber, the severity of which, was in his time much complained of, it appears, that as to himself, he used to give his opinion on the side of humanity and mercy. He lived with great hospitality, and, though he had no child of his own that lived to grow up; shewed himself a most kind and indulgent father-in-law, as Mr. Dobson, Fellow of Magdalen College, mentions, (long after his death) in a sermon preached on the death of Lady Fermor (c), a most excellent woman, wife of Sir Henry Fermor, ancestor to the present Earl of Pomfret, where he says, "that she could never speak of him without honour, upon account of his goodness to her whilst in his family, being in his care and love, a second father to his children, as he was by marriage a second husband to the mother (d)."

(a) One of them from Mr. Bosville, formerly Secretary to the embassy in France, giving him certain informations, which he had desired, relative to his setting out: the other from Sir Thomas Roe, Ambassador to Turkey.

(b) Weever's Funeral Monuments, and Fuller's English Worthies.

(c) One of the four daughters of Lady Newburgh, by her first husband; the eldest married the Lord Fitz Williams, and the other two were honourably.

(d) Funeral Sermons of eminent people, fol.

His first wife was Jane, daughter of Sir Edward Cary, Knt. Master of the Jewel Office, and sister to Henry Cary, Lord Falkland; to which family also, after that Lord's decease, he appears to have been a steady friend, not scrupling, when their interest was concerned, to oppose the views of the Earl of Strafford then in the height of his power, and in which he prevailed ^(a).

In the year 1630, he built a fair alms-house in Avely, two stories high, for six poor families, in the singular form of a triangle ^(*), said to be from a design of Inigo Jones. By the afore-said Jane Cary his wife, he had issue an only daughter, Catherine, who lived but a few years; the said Lady Jane herself dying anno 1632, of whom Lord Newburgh, in his will, speaks in the most affectionate manner, desiring he to be buried near her.

His second wife was Catherine, daughter of Hugh Fenn, of Wotton-under-Edge in Gloucestershire, sister to Sir Richard Fenn, Lord Mayor of London, anno 1638, and widow of Hugh Perry, Sheriff of London, anno 1633; but by her he had no issue. His Lordship died at Belhouse in 1644, and was buried in Avely church; the manner in which his interment is noted by the Vicar in the parish register (when his family was extinct, and nobody to flatter) is remarkable, and as follows; "Edward Barrett, Lord Newburgh, buried January 2, 1644, vir sanctissimus." His Lordship's arms, as before-mentioned, were parted per pale, barry of four counter changed, Argent and Gules: crest on a wreath Argent and Gules, an Hydra, proper; supporters two Lions, Or, collard, per pale, Argent and Gules, which he no doubt took in remembrance of his descent from the noble family of Fitz Herbert, whose arms were Gules, three Lions rampant, Or; his motto, La bondad parra la mala, (*anglicè*) Goodness for thrift.

But to return to Richard Lennard, son to Rich. Ld. Dacre, whom Lord Newburgh adopted for his heir, as above-mentioned, he was Sheriff of Essex, in 1679, and married ^(b) Ann, daughter and heir of Sir Robert Loftus, Knt. who died before his father, and was eldest son of Adam, Viscount Loftus, of Ely in the kingdom of Ireland, and Lord Chancellor of that realm; who brought him a considerable estate at Clones, in the county of Monaghan in the same kingdom, which she inherited from her mother, who was the eldest daughter and coheir of Sir Edward Ruth, Knight,

(a) Vide Vol. I. p. 128, &c. of Strafford Collection.

(b) Pedigree, Cc. 2. in Off. Arm.

(*) By a suit at law, ungratefully tho' vainly commenced by the parish, on his death, against his heirs at Belhouse, about this alms-house; it unfortunately, for want of repairs, fell quite to ruin; but, from the materials, a lesser one was erected about forty years ago.

an experienced commander in the Irish wars, and one of the Privy Council there.

This Richard Lennard, in his youth, had travelled for several years through the different parts of Europe; his economy and way of living were such as became a man of fashion, and his house was frequented by the best company, being himself a person of great learning, well versed in natural philosophy, of a fine taste in all the polite arts, and an encourager of the professors of them ^(a). He died anno 1696, at Belhouse, and was buried at Avely, in the parish church there. He had issue Dacre Barrett-Lennard, his son and heir; Richard, who was killed by a fall from his horse in the park at Belhouse, and died a bachelor; and two daughters, Ann, married to Carew Mildmay, of Marks in Essex, Esq; and Dorothy, who died unmarried.

DACRE BARRET-LENNARD, succeeding his father, took to his first wife the lady Jane, eldest daughter of Arthur Chichester, the second Earl of Donegal, by whom he had a son named Richard, and three daughters; Jane, who, after her father's death, married John Ranby, Esq; Serjeant Surgeon to his late Majesty, and died without issue; Dorothy, married in 1722 to Hugh Smith of Weald-Hall in Essex, Esq; ^(b) by whom he left two daughters his heirs (Dorothy, wife of her cousin, the honourable John Barry, a younger son of James Earl of Barrymore, and Lucy, of James Lord Strange, eldest son of the late Edward, Earl of Derby and mother of the present Earl); and Henrietta the third daughter, died unmarried.

His second wife was Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Thomas Moor, of the county of Monaghan in Ireland, Esq; a younger branch of the Earls of Drogheda, by whom he had issue, a son who died an infant; and a daughter, Elizabeth, first wife to William Sloane, Esq; of Stoneham in Hants, nephew of the late Sir Hans Sloane, Bart. but died without issue; his third wife, was Sarah, daughter of Sir Capel Lutkin of Messing-hall in Essex, Bart. and widow of Richard Saltonstall, Esq; of Groves in the same county; by whom he had a daughter, Catherine, wife of Sir Philip Hall of Upton in Essex, by whom she had one son, Philip, and three daughters.

In the year 1706, he was Sheriff of Essex, and dying at Belhouse, in 1723, was buried in the parish church thereto belong-

^(a) From the information of the present Mr. Mildmay, who had it from his mother, who was herself a person of superior capacity and accomplishments. She often mentioned his intimacy with the great and good James, first Duke of Ormond; and that he used every summer to spend a week with him at Belhouse.

^(b) Of the antient family of that name, com. Leicester, viz. grandson of Sir Roger Smith, of Edmondthorp.

ing. He was a person of great understanding and universal learning; and the ingenious Dr. Derham, author of the *Physico* and *Astro Theology*, makes honourable mention of him on this account in some of the treatises he published. In the county he lived in he was much respected (a), in particular as he was a most judicious and impartial magistrate, his advice, and decisions being held in great estimation by the gentlemen of the county, and regarded in a very particular manner by all sorts of people. In his political capacity, he was a true and zealous friend of liberty, and of the protestant religion, for which he was an active and avowed advocate in the most difficult times.

RICHARD BARRETT-LENNARD, son of the aforesaid Dacre, by his first wife, Lady Jane Chichester, died several years before his father; he married his cousin, the Lady Ann Lennard, Baroness Dacre, youngest daughter and coheir of Thomas Earl of Suffex, as before mentioned, and thereupon resided at Chevening, but died much regretted, eight months after his marriage, (b) and was buried at Avelly, leaving his wife with child of a son, Thomas, now Lord Dacre; and her Ladyship, deceasing in the summer of the year 1755, was succeeded by her said son,

THOMAS BARRETT-LENNARD, now Lord Dacre (who, in 1723, had inherited his grandfather's estates), and took his seat in the House of Lords, at the next meeting of the Parliament after his mother's decease. His Lordship married Anna-Maria, daughter of Sir John Pratt of Wildernesse, in the county of Kent, Knt. Lord Chief Justice of the court of King's Bench, and sister of Charles Lord Camden, late Lord Chancellor of Great Britain, and afterwards Lord President of the Council, by whom he had issue a daughter, Anna Barbara, who died March 14, 1749, in the tenth year of her age, and was buried in the church at Avelly.

TITLE.] Thomas Barrett-Lennard, Lord Dacre.

CREATIONS.] Originally, by Tenure, and writ of summons, in 1 Edw. II. also by writ of summons, in 38 Hen. VI. and again declared, in 1604, 2 Ja. I.

ARMS.] Quarterly of four; the first quarter, quarterly 1st and 4th, Or, on a Fess, Gules, three fleurs-de-lis of the first, for Lennard; 2d and 3d Party per pale, barry of four counter-changed, Argent and Gules, for Barrett.

Second Quarter, Azure, three Lions rampant, Or, for Fiennes.

Third Quarter, Gules, three Escallop Shells, Argent, for Dacre.

(a) Ex inform. Tho. Dom. Dacre; and, from its notoriety in the county.

(b) Ex Inform. Tho. Dom Dacre.

Fourth Quarter, Or on a Fess, Gules, three fleurs-de-lis of the first, for Lennard Earl of Suffex.

CRESTS.] A Tyger's head, argent, armed and maned, Or, langued, Gules, eyes, Or, issuing out of a Ducal Coronet of the last: also, an Hydra, proper, on a wreath, Argent and Gules, which is the Barrett crest, and has of late been preferred to the other.

SUPPORTERS.] On the dexter side, a Wolf-dog, Argent, collared and chained, Or; on the sinister side, a Bull, Gules, collared with a ducal coronet and chained, Or.

MOTTO.] POUR BIEN DESIRER. *Anglicè* (FOR GOOD DESIRES;) signifying, that the honourable ensigns to which it is annexed are ties on the bearer, to aim invariably at what is honorable.

CHIEF SEAT.] Belhouse in Effex.

Page 69, Line 19, the name *Lenard*, as here spelt, is so in the record.

— 69, Line 28, after born 37 Hen. VI. add, and died 21 Hen. VIII. aged 70.

— 70, Line 19, the words *generosus* and *gentleman* were then applied, according to their proper sense, and not prostituted indiscriminately, as in later times they have been.

— 76, Last line of the notes, for it ends in Sir Henry Farmer, read, it ended in Sir Henry Farmer.

— 79, Line 2, for slain at the siege of Acons, read slain at the siege of Acon.

— 83, Line 14, this Thomas Lord Dacre is buried in Hurstmonceux church, under a beautiful Gothic monument, on which are his effigy in armour, and that of Sir Thomas Fiennes his son, who died before him.

— 83, Line 28, for, in 48 Hen. VIII. read, in 32 Hen. VIII.

— 84, Line 19, this Lady Ann, in consequence of the intention of Gregory Lord Dacre, her husband, founded and amply endowed after his death an almshouse in Totbill Fields, Westminster, for ten poor men, and as many women. They both are interred under a fine tomb, on which are their effigies, in the church of Chelsea, where they had a country house.

— 90, This reference (*) in line 11, which seems to relate to Catherine, wife of Chaloner Chute, the younger, belongs to her mother Dorothy, Lady Dacre, and should have been placed in the 8th line after Dudley, Lord North.

— 91, Paragraph second, l. 2, for Viscount Bayning of Sudbury in Effex, read Viscount Bayning of Sudbury, whose family seat built in the beginning of King James the Ist's reign, and in the best stile of that time, was at Bently Parva, near Colchester, in Effex.

— 92, Line the last, on the words, *influence and interest*, add this note.

* Ex inform. Thom. Dom. Dacre, who had this confirmed by the late much respected Mr. Courthop, of Sprivers in Kent, who was well acquainted with the Earl of Suffex, and the transactions in the county.

— 93, Line 8, for afterwards Dutchess of Cleveland, read Dutchess of Cleveland, in her own right.

— 94, Line 17, for five months after his marriage, read eight months.

— 95, Line 18, for Nicholas Belhouse, of Belhouse in Aveley, read Nicholas Belhouse of Aveley. Norton's, now Belhouse, came by his son's wife.

— 96, Line 22, This Thomas Barrett died Anno 1440, and not as Weever and Fuller suppose in 1461. Ex Evidentiis apud Belhouse.

— 97, Line penult. for father of his children, read father of the children.

— 98, Line the last, for Sir Edward Rush, read, Sir Francis Rushe.

— 98, Line ante penult, note, Clones was an abbey of Augustine Canons, founded in the 6th century, and by some said to have been a mitred abbey.

— 100, Line 15, for Baroness Dacre, read afterwards Baroness Dacre.

**BERTIE, Baroness WILLOUGHBY of
ERESBY.**

THE Lordship of Eresby, which constituted the head of this barony, was, by William the Conqueror, settled upon **WALTER de Be.** who had accompanied him in his successful expedition against this kingdom, and was rewarded for his services with the gift of this and several other lordships. He married Agnes, daughter and heir of Hugh, the son of Pinco, Lord of Tatshall, (a) and had issue by her five sons: 1. Hugh, who succeeded to the estates, but died without issue in his return from the Holy Land (c); 2. **HENRY**, who being of weak understanding, his younger brothers, Walter, John, and Thomas, shared with him in the inheritance, but *Eresby, Spillshy, Keston, and Winteshorp*, were enjoyed by said Henry, who by Alice his wife (b) had **WALTER de Be.** or **Bar.** of Eresby, who had and had, who married *Eng.* niece and daughter of *Walter de Grey* Archbishop of York, by whom he had two sons, Henry and John.

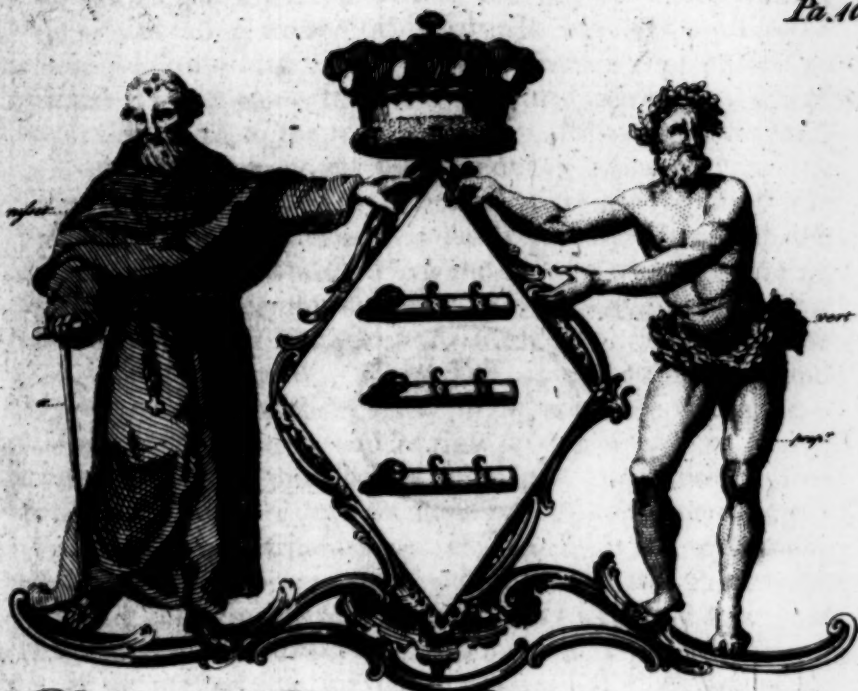
HENRY de Be. the eldest son, married *Matilda*, sister to Thomas de Muleton, and had with her, in frank marriage (c), certain lands in *Bramosae, Eresby, Irby,* and *Winteshorp*, all in com. *Lin.* by the gift of her said brother; he was succeeded by his son *Walter*, who had three sons: 1. John, of whom hereafter; 2. Anthony, Bishop of Durham, and Patriarch of Jerusalem, of whom Godwin, in his Catalogue of Bishops, gives this account:

“ Before the end of that year, 1283, it seemeth *Antony Beake*
“ was invested in the Bishopricke of Durham, in which he so
“ flourished, as (Cardinal *Woolsey* excepted) neuer I think any
“ of his predecessors came neer him. He was wonderfull rich,
“ not onely in ready money, but in lands also and temporall
“ reuenues: for he might dispend yeerely (besides that which
“ belonged to his myter) 5000 markes. Much of that he had
“ of the Lord *Vesfy*, who thinking so to conueigh it vnto his
“ base son *William* (for that he had no other issue) passed it ouer
“ to this Bishop in trust; which trust, men say he neuer an-
“ swered. The Queenes house at Eltham, was part of that
“ land. He built the house and gaue it unto *Elleanor*, Queene
“ to King Edward the first, as also the castle of Sourton beside
“ Yorke unto the King, which likewise he built. A man now
“ of this extraordinary welth must not content himselfe with

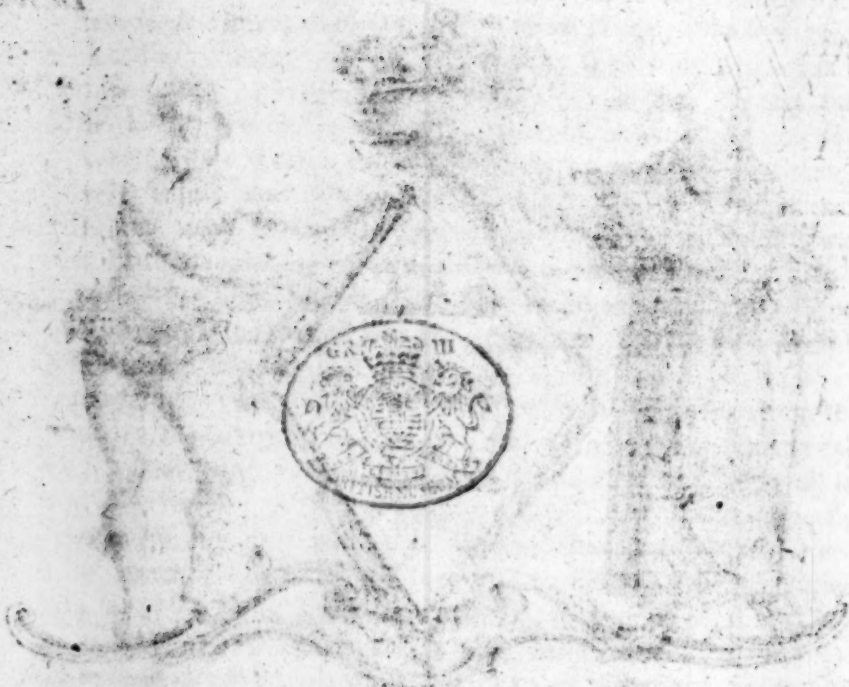
(a) Sgar's Baron, Genral MS.

(b) Ex Regist. de Alvingham in Bibl. Bodl.

(c) Ex cod. nigro de Eresby.



Bertie Baroneſs Willoughby of Creſby.



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"ordinary titles: Therefore, he procured the Pope to make
 "him Patriarke of Hierusalem, and obtained of the King the
 "principality of the Isle of Man, which he held during his life.
 "The year 1294, being Embassador to the Emperor, the Arch-
 "bishop of York, *John Roman* (upon what quarrell I know
 "not) excommunicated him. It cost him 4000 markes fine
 "and his life in the end. He died (as it is thought) for sor-
 "row. See more in Yorke. Great sturres there were be-
 "tweene this man and his conuent of Durham. He informed
 "the Pope that the Prior was a uery simple and unsuffici-
 "ent man to rule that house, and procured the gouernment
 "thereof for all matters both spirituall and temporall to be
 "committed unto him. Hereupon he sent certaine officers to
 "execute in his name that new obtained authority, which
 "when they came to the monastery, were shut out of the gates
 "and not suffred to enter. The monkes appealed vnto the
 "Pope, and alleaged, that the King also had required the
 "hearing of these controuersies betweene the Prior and the
 "Bishop. This notwithstanding the Bishops officers made no
 "more adoo, but excommunicated Prior, Monkes, and all, for
 "not obeying their authority immediately. Herewith the
 "King greatly offended, caused these officers to be fined and
 "summoned the Bishop himselfe to appeare before him at a
 "day appointed; before which time he gotte him to Rome,
 "neuer acquainted the King with his determination. The
 "King therefore seised into his hand the Bishops liberties, and
 "appointed a new Chauncellor, new Justices and other offi-
 "cers. He writ also unto the Pope, in fauor of the Prior, who
 "deliuring the Kings letter, himself, was adiudged a sober and
 "discrete man, whatsoeuer the Bishop had reported of him.
 "So he was restored to his place againe, but died before he
 "could get home. During the time of the Bishops disgrace,
 "amongst many other things wherein the liberties of the
 "Bishopricke were infringed, it is specially to be remembred,
 "that the King tooke from him diuers Castles, and lands for-
 "fait vnto him by *Iohn Bayliol* King of Scots and other; but
 "*Leues Beaumont* one of his successors recovered them againe
 "by Law. These broyles ended, he gaue himselfe very much
 "to building. The auncient mannor place at Arkland he did
 "encastellate. He built the great Hall there (in which are di-
 "uers pillars of black marble speckled with white) the great
 "Chamber likewise, and many other roomes adjoyning. He
 "also erected that same goodly Chappel there, and placed in
 "the same a Deane and Prebendaries, aloting the quadrant in
 "the West side of the Castle (built likewise by him) for their
 "habitation. He built or repaired with great charges Barnard

"Castle, the Castle of Alnwike (part of the L. *Vessy's* land, which he sold afterward to *H. Percy*) Gainforth, Cunclyff, Somerton, (which he gave unto the King) and the house at Eltham bestowed (as aforesaid) upon the Queen. Having sat Bishop of Durham 28 yeeres, he deceased at Eltham, March 28, 1311, and was buried in his owne Cathedrall Church;" and 3 Thomas, Bishop of St. David's. The said Walter had likewise four daughters, Eva, married to Goldsborough; Agnes, to Eudo Frikeni; Mary, to Sharston, and Margaret.

Which JOHN Bek, the eldest son and heir, in 4 Edw. I. had license ^(a) of the King to make a castle of his manor house at Eresby; and in 23 and 24 of the same reign was ^(b) summoned to Parliament among the barons of this realm. He granted the isle of *Stepholme*, with the advowson of the church of *Breen*, which had descended to him on the death of his brother Thomas, Bishop of St. David's, to Henry de Laci, Earl of Lincoln ^(c). And by his last will and testament made at Eresby, on Wednesday preceding the feast of St. Margaret, anno 29 Edw. I. ^(d) bequeathed his body to be buried in the chapel of St. Maurice, within the abby of Kirkstede, whereunto he gave, his best horse, price forty marks, his coat of mail, his gauntlets, his harness of iron, his lance and target, with all other accoutrements appertaining to his own body; moreover, to Walter his son, he bequeathed all his cattle and horses; to Sir Robert Willoughby, and Sir John de Harecourt, the remainder of his arms to be divided betwixt them; to his brother Anthony, Bishop of Durham, his standing cup; to Margaret, his sister, a ring; to William de Thorp, his nephew, a ; to his sister of Alvingham, twenty shillings. And because his brother, the Bishop of Durham, was so much employed for the King and in his affairs, he constituted John de Aldeburg, Bishop of Lincoln, Sir William de Willughby, Knt. (his son-in-law), and Sir Robert de Willughby, son to the said Sir William, his executors; and died in 31 Edw. I. ^(e) leaving issue, Walter, his son and heir, and three daughters, viz. Alice, wife to the before mentioned Sir William de Willughby; Margaret, married to Richard ^(f) Harecourt, and Mary. His wife was Sarah, daughter of Thomas, Lord Furnival, by whom he had issue the children mentioned in his will; and another son, Henry, who died in his father's life-time without issue.

^(a) Pat. 4. Edw. I. m. 17. ^(b) Claus. de iisdem Ann. in dorso. ^(c) Ex magno R. gillro in officio Ducat. Lancast. ^(d) Ex Cod. nigro de Eresby. ^(e) Ibid. ^(f) Visit. of Staffordshire, anno 1553, in Coll. A. m.

Sir WALTER de Bek, the son and heir, was Lord of Eresby: he survived his father, only a few years, and dying without issue, his nephew, *Robert de Willoughby*, son of *Alice*, and *John de Harecourt*, son of *Margaret*, his sisters became his next heirs.

The said Sir WILLIAM de Willoughby, Knight, who married the coheirefs of Walter Bek, was great grandson to RALPH de Willoughby, Lord of the manor of Willoughby, in the county of Lincoln; and grandson to WILLIAM de Willoughby Lord of the said manor, who had two sons Robert, and Hugh, ancestor to the Willoughbys of Askby, Juxta Horncastle, in Yorkshire (a).

ROBERT Willoughby, the eldest son and heir, in 48 Hen. III. taking part with the rebellious barons became so powerful in Yorkshire, that the Sheriff of that county could not execute his office for the King (b). He married daughter and heir of John de Orby (c), and was succeeded by,

Sir WILLIAM de Willoughby, Knight, his son and heir, who in 54 Hen. III. was signed (d) with the cross, together with many other persons of the first rank, who accompanied Prince Edward, eldest son to that monarch, into the Holy Land. He died 35 Edw. I. (1306) leaving issue by the before-mentioned Alice, eldest daughter of John, and coheir to Walter Bek, Barons of Eresby, two sons, Robert his heir, and Sir Thomas de Willoughby, Knight; also a daughter, Margaret, married to Walter, son of Sir Walter de Hamby Knight (e).

ROBERT Willoughby, the eldest son, in 25 Edw. I. was in the expedition then made into Gascoigne (f), and in 28 Edw. I. in the Scottish wars (g); in 33 Edw. I. he obtained a charter (h), for free warren in all his demesne lands in Eresby and Willoughby, in com. Lincoln. in 34 Edw. I. and 4 Edw. II. was in the Scottish wars; in which last year, upon the death of Anthony Bek, Bishop of Durham, he was found (i) to be one of the cousins and next heirs to the said Bishop, (viz. son of Alice, daughter of John, brother to the Bishop), and at that time forty years of age.

Having been thus serviceable to the King, in his wars of France and Scotland, and possessing so large an estate, by the accession of those lands, which came to him by descent from that Bishop, he had summons to Parliament among the barons of this realm in 7 Edw. II. (k). In 8 Edw. II. he received command to be at Newcastle upon Tyne, on the festival of the blessed Virgin, well fitted with horse and arms, to restrain the incursions of the Scots (l).

(a) E. vet. MS. penes meipf. (b) Claus. 54 Hen. VII. m. 12. (c) MS. prædict. (d) Pat. 54 Hen. III. m. 11. (e) MS. præd. (f) Rot. Vasc. 25 Edw. I. m. 7. (g) Rot. Soc. 28 Edw. I. m. 12. (h) Cart. 33 Edw. I. n. 16. (i) E/c. 4. Edw. II. n. 4. (k) Claus. 7 Edw. II. in dorso. (l) Rot. Scot. 8 Edw. II. in dorso m. 9.

In 10 Edw. II. (1316) he shared with Edmund de Somerville in the manor of Oreby, and all the other lands in Lincolnshire, which John de Oreby, Clerk, (whose heirs they were) did sometimes possess (a). He died, 10 Edw. II. seised of the manor of Lilleford, in com. Northamp. Willoughby, with its appurtenances, in Slothby, Hardesthorp, Hoggethorp, Hellefay, Langholm, Andreby, Dalby, Waimark, Altoft, Bonnetoft, Waynflet, Slekeholme, and Hall-crofts, in com. Linc. and of the moiety of the manor of Pleseley in com. Derb. leaving John his son and heir, fourteen years of age (b). Margaret, his wife, daughter of Edmund, Lord Deincourt (c) surviving him, had an ample dowry assigned to her.

JOHN, *Lord Willoughby*, the son and heir, being in his minority, was committed to the wardship of William Lord Zouch of Harringworth, for which that Lord paid a thousand marks to the King (d). In 20 Edw. II. he received the honour of knighthood, by bathing, &c. having all the necessary appendages to that solemnity, allowed out of the King's wardrobe (e); and in 1 Edw. III. making proof of his age, had livery of his lands (f).

In the 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11 Edw. III. he was in the Scottish wars; in the 12 and 13 of that reign, served in the King's army in Flanders; after which he was a principal commander in the French wars, particularly in the battle of Cressy, fought on April 26, 20 Edw. III. where the English obtained a glorious victory over the army of France, commanded by King Philip in person, assisted by the chief of his nobility; James, King of Majorca; Charles, Elect Emperor of Germany; John, King of Bohemia, and several more sovereign princes; in this battle John, King of Bohemia, being slain, his arms, being the Ostrich feathers, with the motto *Ich Dien*, were taken and won by the Prince of Wales, in whose memory they have ever since been called the Prince's arms, and from that time worn by his successors the Princes of Wales.

This warlike peer, having been summoned to Parliament, from 6 Edw. III. unto the 23 of that reign inclusive (g), departed this life the same year, leaving issue by Joan, his wife, daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Rosceline Knt. Sir John Willoughby, Knt. his son and heir, then twenty years old (h).

Which JOHN, *Lord Willoughby*, making proof of his age in 24 Edw. III. (i) had livery of his lands; and two years after, upon the danger of an invasion by the French, was constituted

(a) Ex Collect. Rob. Glover. Som. Feclal. (b) Efc. 10 Edw. II. n. 78. (c) MS. præd. (d) Rot. Fin. 16. Edw. II. m. 2. (e) Comp. Thomæ Ufete provif. mag-
ne Garderobæ. (f) Rot. Fin. 1 Edw. III. (g) Claus. de iisd. ann. in dorfo. (h) Efc.
23 Edw. III. (i) Efc. 24 Edw. III. p. 1. m. 22.

one of the Commissioners in Lincolnshire to array and arm all Knights, Esquires, and other persons, of body able, and estates sufficient, for defence of the sea coasts of that county (a): in 27 Edw. III. he obtained license to amortise diverse lands in Spillisbury and other places, for the maintenance of a master and twelve priests, to celebrate divine service every day for the good estate of himself, and the said Joan his mother, and their children during this life; as also for the health of the soul of John his father, and all the faithful deceased, in the chapel at Spillisbury. And in 29 Edw. III. was in the wars of Gascoigne (b). In 30 Edw. III. he was with Prince Edward, in the battle of Poytiers; and, three years after, attended the King again into France. In 34 Edw. III. he was in another expedition in France; and in 43 Edw. III. was sent with the Earls of Salisbury, Warwick, and others, to Calais, with 500 men at arms, and 500 archers; at which time he marched with the Duke of Lancaster to the siege of Mountpaon, which was soon surrendered to them.

This John, Lord Willoughby, married Cecily daughter to Robert de Ufford, Earl of Suffolk, and having been summoned to Parliament, from 24 to 44 Edw. III. inclusive (c), departed this life upon Monday next ensuing the festival of the annunciation of the Blessed Virgin, in 46 Edw. III. being then seised of the manors of Eresby in com. Linc. with its members, viz. Spillesby, Grebby, Ingoldmels, Flyxburgh, Tonelby, Friskeny, Biscophthorp, Askeby, Kyrkeby super Bayne, Taterfall and Thorpe; all which he held of the Bishop of Durham, by the service of one Knight's fee; and by the service of being Bailiff to that Bishop, for the time being, for all his lands in the county of Lincoln of his fee: viz. to hold his courts; to make summons, attachments, distresses, and whatsoever belonged to the said office, at his own proper costs and his heirs. Also to levy all the issues and profits arising thereby, by himself or his sufficient deputy, and to be answerable to the Bishop and his successors for the same. Likewise by the service of being steward to him and his successors; and to carry the messes of meat to the table upon the day of their consecration, as also at Christmas and Whitsuntide; or his eldest son, in case he was a Knight, or some other fitting Knight, thereunto deputed by letters patent (d).

He likewise died seised of the manors of Beltisford, with its members, viz. Colkesby, Donington, and Cardale; also of the manor of Folestowle, with its members, viz. Kedington,

(a) Rot. Franc. 26. Edw. III. m. 5.

(b) Rot. Vasc. 29 Edw. III. m. 8.

(c) Claus. de lisd. ann. in dorso.

(d) Esc. 46 Edw. III. n. 78.

Kelethorp, Folkerby, Walde-Neuton, Wareholme, and Northcotes; of the manors of Ratheby, Brullingbrok, Little Stering, Askby, Kirkby, Nithingefby, Esterkele, Westerkele, Claxby, Thyrleby, Tathwell, Burton Stadders, Levepton, and Boston; of the manors of Wispington, and Foletobick, Skirbek, with its members, Thetlethorpe, Stickford, and Scuilby; as also of Westerkele with its members, Willughby and Oreby, all in com. Linc. moreover, of the manor of Lillford in com. Northamp, Egefild, Walcote, Wetacre, and Chadgrave in com. Norfolk, and moiety of the manor of Plefsey in com. Derb. leaving Robert, his son and heir, twenty-three years of age ^(a).

Which ROBERT, *Lord Willoughby*, doing his homage and fealty soon after, had livery of his lands ^(b); and in 47 Edw. III. being retained by indenture ^(c), to serve the King with 30 men at arms, and thirty archers, arrived with the Duke of Lancaster at Calais, having three thousand men at arms, and ten thousand archers in their army. In the same year he was in the expedition made into Flanders ^(d). And in 5 Rich. II. upon the death of William De Ufford, Earl of Suffolk, was found to be one of his coheirs ^(e). In 9 Rich. II. he accompanied John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, into Spain, for the recovery of the inheritance of Constance his wife, eldest daughter and coheir of Peter, King of Castile, and was the next year again retained by indenture ^(f) to serve the King for the defence of this realm.

This Robert, Lord Willoughby, was summoned to Parliament from 40 Edw. III. to 19 Rich. II. inclusive; and by his last will and testament, bearing date upon Saturday, the eve of the Holy Trinity, in the same 19th year ^(g), bequeathed his body to be buried in the chapel of the Holy Trinity of his chantry at Spillesby, appointing that the master of that chantry, being parish priest of Spillesby, should have his best horse and saddle in the name of a mortuary, and in satisfaction of his tythes and oblations forgotten, or negligently paid by himself or his officers; and departed this life, upon the ninth day of August, 20 Rich. II. ^(h); being then seised of the manor of Chadgrave, in com. Norf. Hockynton, in com. Cantab. Lilleford, in com. Northamp. Hekynggham, Skredyngton, and divers others in com. Linc. and by the courtesy of Eng'and, in right of Elizabeth his wife (daughter and heir of William, Lord Latimer, and widow of John Nevil, Lord Raby), of the manors of Dylwyke, with the park; Wotton, Ronhale, and Stratton, in

^(a) Efc. 46 Edw. III. n. 78. ^(b) Rot. Fin. 46. Edw. III. m. 22. ^(c) Ex Autogr. in Custod. Cler. Pell. ^(d) Rot. Alem. 47 Edw. III. m. 11. ^(e) Claus. 5 Ric. II. m. 7. ^(f) Ex Autogr. in Custod. Cler. Pell. ^(g) Atundell. Vol. I. p. 157. b. in Cur. prerog. ^(h) Efc. 20 Rich. II. n. 52.

com. Bedford, Bosyate, Burton juxta Thyngden, and Corby, with the hundred in com. Northamp. Isnampstede-Latimer, in com. Bucks. Bradfeld in com. Somerset. Daneby, Liverton, Syvington, and Thornteton, in com. Ebor.

He had three wives, first Alice, daughter of Sir William Skipwith (^c), by whom he had William, his son and heir, and according to my MS. four other sons, viz. Robert, Sir Thomas, from whom the Willoughby's Lords Brooke were descended, John and Bryan; but Sir William Dugdale says, the four youngest were by his second wife, Elizabeth, sister and heir to John Nevill, Lord Latimer; though in the Latimer pedigree Baronage, vol. 2, fol. 33. he cites two records, proving her to be the daughter and heir of William Latimer, Lord Latimer, and wife to John Nevill, Lord Raby.

His second wife, according to several MSS. was Margaret, or Margery, daughter of William, Lord Zouch, of Harringworth, by whom he had no issue; she was buried in the north chancel of Spilsby church, Lincolnshire, under a gravestone, whereon was the portraiture of a lady, her hands conjoined and elevated, and about the stone these eight escutcheons of arms:

- 1 Mortimer.
- 2 Bohun, Earl of Hereford.
- 3 Ufford and Beke, quarterly.
- 4 Lord Zouch.
- 5 Three water bougets for Ros.
- 6 Beaumont.
- 7 Welles.
- 8 Ufford and Beke, quarterly, impaling Zouch of Harringworth.

And round the stone this inscription in brass;

"Hic jacet Margeria que fuit uxor Willi Willoughby dni.
"de Eresby, que obiit anno domini 1391." (^b)

His third wife was the above-mentioned Elizabeth, daughter and heir of William Latimer, Lord Latimer, and widow to John Nevil, Lord Raby, but it does not appear he had any issue by her.

WILLIAM, Lord Willoughby, the eldest son and heir, was twenty-four years of age at the death of his father (^c), and

(^a) Segar's MS. Baronage.
(^c) Efc. 20 Rich. II. n. 54.

(^b) Harl. MS. in Brit. Mus. No. 6229, fol. 95.

thereupon had livery of his lands. He was one of the Peers in the Parliament of 22 Rich. II. when that King made a formal resignation of his royal dignity, an account of which is in a curious manuscript in the library of Thomas Astle, Esq. In 2 Hen. IV. he was retained to attend the King in his expedition into Scotland, with three Knights besides himself, twenty-seven men at arms, and one hundred sixty-nine archers, and to continue with him from the 20th of June, till the 13th of the September ensuing^(a); he had summons to Parliament from 20 Rich. II. to 11 Hen. IV.^(b); and was one of the Knights of the most noble order of the Garter.

He had two wives; first, Lucy, daughter of Roger, Lord Strange of Knokin, by whom he had Robert, his heir, and Thomas, whose descendants enjoyed the barony after it had been out of the family near fifty years, as will appear in its proper place; and four daughters; Eleanor, married to John Salvain, Governor of Rhovan; Margaret (or Maud), to Sir William Oldhall, Knight; Elizabeth, wife of Henry Beaumont; and Margaret, wedded to William, Lord Fitz Hugh of Ravensworth. His second wife, was Joan, second daughter of Thomas Holland, Earl of Kent (son and heir of Sir Thomas Holland, Earl of Kent, by Joan, surnamed the Fair Maid of Kent, only daughter of Edmund of Woodstock, Earl of Kent, son of King Edward II. and heir to her brothers, Edmund and John, (both Earls of Kent), which Joan was first married to Edmund of Langley, Duke of York, son of King Edward the third; secondly, to Lord Willoughby, after whose death, she was married to Henry, Lord Scrope, and lastly, to Henry Bromflete, Lord Vesey.

He died at Eggefield, in com. Norf. on Wednesday next ensuing the festival of St. Andrew the Apostle, 11 Hen. IV. (without any issue by his second wife), seised of the manors of Hokynton in com. Cantab. Wykes-Ufford, Bredefeld, Baudesey, and Combes in com. Suff. Eggefield, the manor of Walcote, called East Hall, Wheatacre, Roughton, Chatgrave, and Walcot, called Sire Walters manor; Lilford, in com. Northamp. with Orby and Partenay in com. Linc. leaving Robert his son and heir twenty-four years of age^(c).

ROBERT, Lord Willoughby, the said son and heir, doing his homage, soon after his father's death, had livery of his lands^(d); and in 12 Hen. IV. obtained from the King a confirmation of King Henry the III's charter^(e), made to Hugh, the son of

(a) Ex Autogr. in Custod. Cler. Pell. (b) Claus. de iisd. Ann. in dorso (c) Efc. 11 Hen. IV. n. 51. (d) Rot. Fin. 11 Hen. IV. m. 15. (e) Pat. 12 Hen. IV. p. m. 6.

Pinchon (his ancestor), some time Steward to the Bishop of Durham, of all those lands which the said Pinchon held of him, (viz. Eresby with its members, as appeareth by the inquisition before-mentioned). Being a most active and heroic person, he in 3 Hen. V. attended that warlike King into France (a), and was with him when he took Harfleur, and gained that signal victory in the battle of Agincourt; and the next year he was again retained to serve in the wars in France.

Upon the death of Isabel, widow of William de Ufford, Earl of Suffolk, in 4 Hen. V. he had livery of the castle and town of Orford, with all the lands which she held for life; the inheritance belonging to him as heir to that Earl (b). In 5 Hen. V. he accompanied the King in another expedition into France, (c), being one of the chief commanders at the siege of Caen in Normandy, which was taken by storm, and the castle by capitulation. In consideration whereof, and of his great services in those wars, he obtained a grant (d) of one hundred pounds per annum, to be yearly received out of the customs of wools, wool-fells and pelts, in the port of Boston.

In 6 Hen. V. he was at the siege of the city of Roan, which continued from July to January, when it was surrendered upon terms (e); and the next year was again in the French wars; to which an end was made by a treaty, concluded April 9, 8 Hen. V. of which the principal articles were. "That Charles King of France should give to King Henry of England his daughter, the Princess Catherine, in marriage; that the French King should have the undisturbed possession of the crown during his life, but that after his death it should remain to King Henry and his heirs for ever (f)."

Upon the death of Henry V. the war was renewed against France, and he was therefore in 1 Hen. VI. retained by indenture to serve therein with three Knights, thirty-six men at arms, and forty archers (g); at which time he was associated with Thomas de Poynings, to conduct four hundred men at arms, and twelve hundred archers, to John Duke of Bedford, the King's uncle, then regent of France (h). In the year following, he was at the taking of Yvrie; as also in the memorable battle of Vernuil, where the English obtained a compleat victory; and in 3 Henry VI. upon a discovery that a Gascoigne, of the garrison of Alençon, had agreed to betray that place to the French, he, and Sir John Falstolf, another famous com-

(a) Rot. Franc. 3 Hen. V. m. 15. (b) Rot. Fin. 4 Hen. V. m. 10. (c) Rot. Franc. 5 Hen. V. m. 15. (d) Pat. Norm. 5 Hen. V. m. 16. (e) Rot. Pat. Norm. 6 Hen. V. p. 2. m. 5. (f) Tract, pacis, &c. Apr. 9. 1420. in Arch. Regis. (g) Ex Autogr. in Custod. Cler. Pell. (h) Rot. Franc. 1 and 2 Hen. VI. m. 5.

mander, were sent to prevent the plot taking effect, so that when Charles de Villiers came early in the morning, with two hundred horse, and three hundred foot, in order to take possession of the town, the Lord Willoughby, surprised, slew, and took most of them.

Continuing to serve in the French war with the highest reputation and success, he was created Earl of Vendosme and Beaumont, Lord Willoughby of Monblay and Beaumesnil, as appears by a safe conduct, granted to him by John Duke of Bedford, the Regent of France^(a); and was also elected and installed one of the Knights-Companions of the most noble order of the Garter.

In 12 Henry VI. upon the death of Joan, Duchess of York, widow of Sir Henry Bromflete, Knight, he being then in the wars in France, and doing his homage, had livery of the lands, which she held in dower from William, Lord Willoughby his father, whose wife she formerly had been^(b).

In 13 Hen. VI. besides his own retinue of twenty men at arms, and sixty archers with which by indenture he covenanted to serve the King, he commanded all those which were retained by Sir Bertine Entwissell, Knight, and joined with the Lords Talbot and Scales, in taking the towns of St. Denis and Pontoise; but the Duke of Bedford dying this year, the Duke of York was appointed to succeed him in the Regency of France; and Edmund, Duke of Somerset, being at variance with the new regent, sought all possible means to be his hindrance; whereby the French (who had broken the allegiance to which they were by oath bound to the King of England, and had taken up arms against him), made themselves masters of the principal towns in France, before the Regent could get his instructions to enter upon his government.

To the variance that subsisted between the chief peers of England, or the negligence of the King's Council; may justly be attributed the loss of the whole dominion of France, between the rivers Seine and Marne, and in particular of the capital city of Paris; for the few succours that were sent over consisted of persons of the meanest condition, and some of them not able to draw a bow, or bear a bill. The Lord Willoughby, and the Bishop of Terrouane, who had the government of the city of Paris, had not more than 2000 Englishmen in that garrison, which weakness the French King took advantage of, and appointed the Constable, Arthur of Brittain, the Earl of Dunoy, the Lords De la Roche, and Lisle Adam, with other valiant captains and men at arms, as well Burgonians as French, to

(^a) Ex collect. R. Glover. Somerset. (^b) Rot. Fin. 12 Hen. VI. m. 6.

Jay siege to that city, trusting by favour of certain of the citizens, with whom he held correspondence, shortly to make himself master of it, without great loss, or battle. These commanders came before Paris; but, not finding all things to succeed according to their expectation, they returned to Mount Maffyr, and the next day assaulted the town of St. Denis, where they slew 200 Englishmen, and permitted the rest to go to Paris, upon terms. Thomas, Lord Beaumont, who had lately arrived at Paris with 800 men, issued out of the city with 600 men, with intention to discover the strength and position of the French army; but, being discovered, was soon surrounded and taken prisoner, with about eighty of his party, besides 200 being slain on the spot, and the remainder chased to the gates of the city. The Parisians, particularly the master of the Halls, the heads of the University, and the principal Burgeffes, perceiving the vast inequality between the force of the English garrison and the French army, assured the French commanders of their design to deliver the city up to them, urging them to come with all expedition and receive so rich a prey. The Constable immediately came with his whole forces, and lodged by the Charter-house: the Lord Lisle Adam approached the walls, and shewed to the citizens a charter, sealed with the great seal of King Charles, by which he had pardoned them their offences, and granted them their former liberties, on condition they would be true and obedient to him; whereupon they ran about the city, crying, St. Denis, long live King Charles.

The English, perceiving this, determined to defend the gate of St. Denis; but the chains had been taken away, and the women and children cast down stones and scalding water on their heads, and the citizens slew many of them: during this confusion, the Earl of Dunois, with a considerable party, scaled the walls; while others passed the river in boats, and opened the gate of St. James, at which the Constable entered with banners displayed. The Bishop of Terrouane, the Lord Willoughby, and Sir Simon Mornier, threw themselves into the Fort of St. Anthony, which they defended ten days, and then surrendered it upon terms. Thus was Paris, after being in possession of the English fifteen years, lost for want of supplies; and the Lord Willoughby marched from thence to Roan.

In 20 Hen. VI. he was sent by the Regent to destroy the county of Amiens, which he entered so suddenly, that great numbers of the French were taken prisoners before they could retreat to any place of security; and the commanders of the different garrisons having collected their forces together, near the city of Amiens, a battle ensued, when the French, though they fought with great courage, were obliged to retreat with
great

great loss, and the Lord Willoughby returned to Roan with great booty: he was the same year sent into Anjou, where he likewise made great spoil: for which services he was rewarded with the office of Master of the King's hart hounds.

This Robert, Lord Willoughby, married to his first wife, Elizabeth, youngest daughter of John Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, by whom he had Joan, his sole daughter and heir; his second wife was Maud, daughter of Sir Richard Stanhope, Knight, and cousin, and co-heir to Ralph, Lord Cromwell of Tatshall, who, after his decease, was married to Sir Thomas Nevil, Knight, and thirdly to Sir Gervase Clifton, Knight. She made her will July 18, 1497. (12 Henry VII.), whereby she bequeathed her body to be buried in the church of the college of Tatshall, before the high altar, on the right hand of her uncle, Ralph, Lord Cromwell, under a stone there ready provided by her for the same; appointing, that if she should die in the parish of Tatshall, her solemn obsequies (except burial) should be performed in that church; and accordingly lieth there, with her effigy engraved in brass, and this inscription:

Hic jacet nobilis Domina Matilda nuper Domina Willoughby, quondam uxor Roberti Domini de Willoughby Militis, ac consanguinea, & hæres illustris Domini Radulphi nuper Domini Cromwell Militis, fundatoris hujus collegij; ac specialis benefactrix ejusdem Collegij, que obiit 30^o die Augusti anno Domini mccccxcvii. Cujus animæ propitiatus Deus. Amen.

And at the corners of the stone are escutcheons, the first of which contains her own quartered coat; the other three, those of her three husbands with her own impaled.

The said Robert, Lord Willoughby, was summoned to Parliament from 12 Hen. IV. to 29 Hen. VI. inclusive (*), and departed this life upon the festival of St. James the Apostle, in 30 Hen. VI. possessed of the manor of Plesley in com. Derby, with Eresby, and divers other manors in Lincolnshire, leaving an only daughter and heir Joan, the wife of Sir Richard Welles, Knight, then twenty-seven years of age (†).

The learned Robert Glover, Somerset Herald, in his collections relative to this family, extracted from the Black Book of Eresby, has the following ancient piece of poetry:

signor (†) *Clauf. de iust. Ann. in dorso.* (b) *Efc. 30 Hen. VI. n. 18.*

O holy

O *holy St. George*, O very champion!
O undefyled and most holy Knight!
O gemme of Chivalry! O very Emraud stone!
O Load Star of Loyalty, O Diamond most gwyht!
O Saphir of Sadness, O Ruby of most right!
O very Carbuncle, O thow Mantase of Ynde,
Graunt me thy helpe, thy comfort for to find.

I meane to be mediator unto thy great Captain,
Which is the King of the celestial Paradyse;
So that I may my Heart and will constrayne,
Of myne old ancestors to follow the gyse;
And things of right ever to enterprise;
God for to serve; the King ever in like case,
My time to spend in Fayth, Peace, Truth, and Grace.

For with the Conquest, prov'd by old Evidence,
Sir *John de Willughby*, the valiant Chivalier,
Did here inhabit this is sooth sentence,
Whose Arms was *Azure an Hermite Sable cleere*;
His life in rest continued many a year,
Holy *St. George* grant me to do the same,
Encrease of Honor, devoid of sin and shame.

Of his Descent, and of his Worthiness,
The armes of Israel his very habitude,
De nostra Dame; saving the difference
With Armes of Honor, Vewenge the Pyakill;
By Grace, Hardines, Strength, and Mirakyll;
A Bugle was slain by myne old ancestry,
Whose Head Powdred Hermyn bears yet memory.

In latter days one *Willughby*, a true Knight,
Was in *Barbary* and made discomferture
Thereof the King; and took him through his mig.
Whose name was *Cane*, of whom he made rekevyn,
And with his ransome he did himself enewyn
To build *Barbican* without *Criplegate*,
Through help of *St. George*, he was so fortunate.

Of my old Ancestors by help of Goddes might,
By reason of Marriage, and lineal descent,
A Sarasyn King discumfyt was in fight,
Whose head my Crest shall ever be present.
Holy *St. George* with faythfull true intent,

Exalt myne Honor, devoyd all enmmytie,
To follow the old Truth and Loyaltie,

In *Agincourt* with King *Henry* the fiste
Ld. *Robert de Willughby* did acts of grete Honour
Six against one; but with his deeds swift,
He was the Gre; a Mayd was called therefore
The Mayd of *England* in *France* for evermore,
Holy *St. George* be meane that he may flye
To syng the *Sanzus* with the Hierarchy.

Now Holy *St. George* myne only avower,
In whom I trust for my Protection;
O very Chevalier of the flourished Flower
By whose Hands thy Sword and Shield has wone,
Be mediator, that she may to her sone
Cause me to heare *Rex splendeni* songen on hyc
Before the Trynitie, when that I shall dye.

Robert, Lord Willoughby, leaving no male issue, the barony, according to the custom of those times, descended to Sir Richard Welles, Knight, in right of his wife Joan, daughter and sole heir of the said Robert; and he accordingly bore the title of Lord Willoughby.

Which RICHARD WELLES, Lord Willoughby, was son and heir of Leo, Lord Welles, who lost his life at Towton Field, on Palm Sunday 1461, fighting for King Henry VI. against Edward Earl of March, who was crowned the same year at Westminster, by the name of Edw. IV. whereupon the said Leo, Lord Welles, was attainted in Parliament, the 4th of November following; but his son Richard, by the King's special favour obtained, in 4 Edw. IV. (*), a grant of all the goods, chattels, and moveables, whereof his father died seised, and the next year had restitution of the lands which came to the crown by the above-mentioned attainder; as also a grant in fee of those lands, which Margaret, Dutchesse of Somerset (his father's widow), held for life, the reversion whereof, by force of the said attainder, belonged to the King.

But in the 9th Edw. IV. Richard Nevill, Earl of Warwick, (well known by the name of the *King Maker*) raised an army in Lincolnshire, on the behalf of the Lancastrians, and made Sir Robert Welles, (a stout and valiant commander) son and heir of this Richard, Lord Welles and Willoughby, General; the said Sir Robert therewith drove Sir Thomas Burgh, a

(*) Pat. 4 Edw. IV.

Knight of the King's household out of that country, pulled down his House, and took all his goods and cattle; and being now at the head of 30,000 men, declared themselves for King Henry, who was then living, but a prisoner in the Tower of London.

King Edward, hearing of this insurrection, immediately sent for Richard, Lord Welles and Willoughby, who endeavoured to put by the journey, under a pretence of infirmity: but finding that would not do, he went and took with him Sir Thomas Dimock, Knight, the King's Champion, who married his sister; on their arrival in town, the Lord Welles, hearing the King was very much incensed against him, fled to sanctuary at Westminster, purposing to remain there till the King's wrath was abated; but the King, hoping to suppress this tumultuous rising without blows, sent for him out of sanctuary, upon promise of safety, and required him to command his son to lay down his arms, yet in the mean time marched towards Lincolnshire with what forces he had in readiness, taking Richard, Lord Welles and Willoughby, and Sir Thomas Dimock, along with him.

When the King came within two days journey of Stamford, where his adversaries were, and understood that Sir Robert Welles did not obey the commands of his father (which he had received by letters), he grew so much enraged, that, contrary to his promise of safety, he caused the heads of the father and Sir Thomas Dimock to be forthwith struck off; of which cruel act, so soon as Sir Robert had notice, he marched to the next village, standing a while doubtful, whether he should fight before the Earl of Warwick came up with his forces, as the King's army was much stronger than his; at length taking courage, he put his men in array and fought stoutly for some hours, till, many of his men forsaking him, he was taken prisoner and immediately beheaded.

The said Richard, Lord Welles and Willoughby, was summoned to Parliament by the name of Richard Welles, Lord Willoughby, from 33 Hen. VI. to 9 Edw. IV. inclusive, and being beheaded that year, as before observed, left issue by Joan, his wife, one son, Robert, and a daughter Joan.

ROBERT, *Lord Welles and Willoughby*, the only son, married Elizabeth, daughter of John-Bourchier, Lord Berners, but had no issue by her; he being beheaded immediately after the battle as before-mentioned, was possessed of these titles but a few hours, and was, with his father, Richard, Lord Welles and Willoughby, attainted in Parliament, held at Westminster 12 Edward IV.

JOAN, daughter of Richard, Lord Welles and Willoughby, and sister and sole heir to Robert, married Richard Hastings, Esq; brother to William, Lord Hastings, Chamberlain to King Edward IV. who in her right enjoyed those titles.

Which RICHARD, in 10 Edw. IV. was so much in favour with that King, that he obtained a special livery ^(*) of all the castles, lordships, lands, &c. whereof her father, Richard, Lord Welles and Willoughby, or Sir Robert Welles, Knight, her brother, or either of them, were possessed at the time of their respective deaths; and which, by right, ought to have descended to her the said Joan: among which, as appeareth by the Inquisition taken in 15 Edw. IV. were the manors of Willoughby, Eresby, and diverse others, which formerly were possessed by the ancient Lords Willoughby. This Richard was summoned to Parliament, by the title of Lord Welles, in 22 Edw. IV. and 1 Rich. III. and leaving no issue by his said wife Joan, at her death, which happened about 20 Hen. VII. the issue from Robert, Lord Willoughby, who died 30 Hen. VI. became totally extinct, whereby the Barony of Willoughby, after it had been enjoyed near fifty years by other families, reverted to that of Willoughby.

We must now return to Sir Thomas, second son of William Lord Willoughby, by Lucy, daughter of Roger, Lord Strange of Knokin, as already mentioned at page 110.

Which Sir THOMAS was a famous warrior, and received the honour of knighthood for his bravery: he married Joan, daughter and co-heir of Sir Richard Arundell, Knight, Lord of the manor of Wichampton, com. Dorset, by whom he had a daughter, Margaret, wife to Sir Thomas Skipwith of Lincolnshire, Knight, and two sons, Sir Robert his heir, and William, who married Joan, daughter of Sir Thomas Strangers, Knight, and by her (who after his decease was married to William, Marquis of Berkeley) had issue, Edward, who died without issue, Richard, and a daughter Cecily, married to Edward Sutton, Lord Dudley.

Sir ROBERT, the eldest son and heir, was also found to be next heir-male to Robert, Lord Willoughby, who died in 30 Hen. VI. He married Cecily, second daughter of Leo, Lord Welles, and died 30 May, 5 Edw. IV. seized of the manor of Braundon in com. Warw. Wichampton, in com. Dorset. Biedfield, Sogenho, Wodbrigg, Wykes-Ufford, Combes, Ufford, Benges-Parham, Baudefeye, Ketilberge, and Wynderyne; as also of the hundred of Staunord, in com. Suffolk; and of the manor of Roughton in com. Norf. leaving Sir Ro-

(*) Pat. 10 Edw. IV. m. 11.

bert Willoughby, Knight, his eldest son and heir, sixteen years of age ^(a) and Christopher.

Sir ROBERT Willoughby, Knight, the eldest son and heir, did not long enjoy the inheritance, for upon the 24th March, 7 Edw. IV. he departed this life within age, being a ward to the King, leaving Christopher his brother and heir, fourteen years old ^(b).

Which CHRISTOPHER, in 14 Edw. IV. making proof of his age, had livery of his lands, his homage being respited ^(c), he was made Knight of the Bath at the coronation of King Richard III. and by his last will and testament, bearing date, November 1, 1498, (14 Hen. VII.) ^(d), appointed his body to be buried in the church of the Nuns, at Campsey, in com. Suff. before the high altar, where his father lay buried; bequeathing to the Prioresse there, twenty pounds. To every of the old nuns, six shillings and eight-pence; to each of the young nuns, three shillings and four-pence. To the master of the chantry there, forty shillings; to every priest there, to sing the *mass* of *requiem & dirige*, in the quire for his soul, ten shillings. For the making another tomb, for Robert, Lord Willoughby, (his uncle) at Metyngham, ten marks; and to William Willoughby, his eldest son, or to him who, after his death, should be his heir, half his plate and jewels. The probate whereof bears date, 13 Julij, anno 1499.

He married Margaret, daughter of Sir William Jenney, of Knottshal, in com. Suff. Knight by whom he had five sons: 1. William his heir; 2. Christopher, from whom the Lords Willoughby of Parham descended; 3. George; 4. Thomas, ancestor to the present Lord Middleton; and, 5. John. Also three daughters, viz. Dorothy, married to John Nevile, Lord Latimer; Catherine, to Sir John Heydon of Baconsthorp, in com. Norfolk, Knight; and Elizabeth, to William, Lord Eure.

WILLIAM, the eldest son and heir, in 19 Hen. VII. had a special livery of his father's lands ^(e), and in 24 Hen. VII. upon the failure of issue-male of Lord Welles, he was found to be one of his co-heirs, through his grandmother Cecily, daughter of Leo, Lord Welles, and had for his share of the lands, which had belonged to the Lord Welles, the manors of Sayns-Park-Hall, and Hemnales, in Theydon-Gernon: as also the manor of Madely, in Ipping, in com. Essex; together, with those lands which had anciently belonged to the family of Willoughby, but had passed to the Lord Welles, through heirs

^(a) Efc. 5 Edw. IV. n. 35. ^(b) Efc. 7 Edw. IV. n. 37. ^(c) Claus. 14 Edw. IV. m. 18. ^(d) Horne qu. 35. in Cur. Prærog. Cantab. ^(e) Pat. 19 Hen. VII. p. 2.

female, as before-mentioned. He also succeeded to the title of Lord Willoughby of Eresby, on the death of Joan, relict of the said Lord Welles, in whom the issue of Robert, Lord Willoughby, who died in 30 Hen. VI. became extinct.

This William, Lord Willoughby, was made one of the Knights of the Bath, at the coronation of King Hen. VIII. In 3 Hen. VIII. a war being then designed with France, he served in the army commanded by Thomas Grey, Marquis of Dorset, which was sent to invade Guyen: in 5 Hen. VIII. he was again in France, at the taking of Therouene, as also with the King at the siege of Tournay, upon the surrender whereof, he, accompanied by the Lords Lisle and Bergavenny, and six hundred men, entered that city by the King's appointment.

By his last will and testament, bearing date, 4 May, 16 Hen. VIII. (1), he appointed his body to be buried in the collegiate church of Spilesby: and bequeathed to the church of Parham, for his tythes and offerings negligently forgotten, four pounds. Appointing that Lady Mary, his wife, should have, and enjoy, for the term of her life, his manors and lordships of Hellow, Abye, Swabye, Welles, Alforde, Parteney, and Thedilthorpe, in com. Linc. Walcote, Wheatacre, and Wheatacre-borough, in com. Norf. Ufford, Bredfelde, Sogennowe, Winderfelde, Woodbridge, Orford, Wykes-Ufford, and Cambys, in com. Suffolk; according to the covenants of marriage made betwixt her and him. And as to the residue of all his other manors, viz. Eresby, Spillesby, Toynton, Willughby, Steping, the Great Hanby, Fullistowe-Beke, Fullistowe-Arsick, Salfet-Haven, Cockerington, Friskene, Yngolmells, Westerkele, Stykford, Ratheby, Skyrbek, the Tolle in Boston, Dubledike, in Gosberkirke, otherwise called Gosberton, and Pinchebeke, in com. Linc. Rowton in com. Norf. and Parham in com. Suff. Also, the reversion of his manors of Egefelde, in com. Norf. and Wespringe, in com. Linc. after the decease of his brother, John Willughby, and Cecilie his wife: with the reversion of his manor of Baudesey, in com. Suff. after the decease of his brother George Willughby, and Anastace his wife. Likewise, that his manors of Orbye, Brugh, Hoggisthorp, Skidbrok, Belcheforth, and Folteby, in com. Linc. should go to the performance of his will. And after the decease of Thomas Willughby, and Bridget his wife, and the heirs-male of his body lawfully begotten, that the manors of Brandon, in com. Warw. should remain for performance of his will, and payment of his debts.

(1) Jankyn, qu. 28. in Cur. Prærog. Cant.

Further-

Furthermore, that a tomb should be set up for himself and his wife at Spillesby Colledge (a), and another at Mettingham for the late Lord Willoughby (Sir Robert) his nigh kinsman: and that there should be bestowed upon his burial, in all charges, viz. black gowns, the dole, the herse, the dinner, and carriage of his corpie to Spillesby, two hundred pounds sterling. Also, that the chantry of Spillesby should have, to the building of it, and the church, two hundred pounds in sterling money, in recompense of the lead he had there. And six pounds a year to find a priest to sing for himself, his wife, his father, mother, and children, and good friends; as also four pounds for an obit every year, for himself, for ninety-nine years.

He had summons to Parliament, in 1, 3, and 6, Hen. VIII. and departing this life at Hertford, in com. Suffolk, on October 19, in 17 Hen. VIII. was buried (b) in the collegiate church at Mettingham in that county.

He first married Mary, daughter of Sir William Hussey, of Sliford, in com. Linc. Knight; and having no issue by her, took to his second wife, the Lady Mary Salines, who was descended of a noble family in Spain, and had accompanied the Infanta, Katherine of Arragon, into England, on her marriage with Arthur, Prince of Wales, and was one of her maids of honour, after her marriage with Hen. VIII. By her he had two sons, Henry and Francis, who both died young, in his life-time, and one daughter, Katherine, his sole heir. Which -

KATHERINE, being under age at the time of her father's death, and as she was sole heiress to such great estates, her wardship was, in 20 Hen. VIII. granted to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, the great favourite of King Henry; in 26 Hen. VIII. she making proof of her age, had livery of the lands of her inheritance (c); and afterwards became the fourth wife of that great Duke her guardian, by whom she had issue two sons, Henry and Charles, who died, both of them, upon the 14th of July 1551, (5 Edw. VI.) in the Bishop of Lincoln's house, at Bugden, in com. Hunt. of the sweating sickness (d).

(a) This clause seems not to have been fulfilled; for in the Harleian library, in the British Museum, is a curious MS. No. 6829, containing the monumental inscriptions, &c. in the several churches and chapels within the county of Lincoln, but no mention is therein made of any such tomb being in Spillsby church, though particular descriptions are given of others remaining there for some of this family.

(b) I. 11. in Off. Arm. 1136.

(c) Efc. 26 Hen. VIII. n. 101.

(d) Catalogue of nobility by Ralph Brooke, York Herald, and Dugd. Baron. sub tit. Suffolk.

The said Katherine, being secondly married to Richard Bertie, Esq; their descendants in a direct male line, enjoyed the title of Barons Willoughby of Eresby, till July 8, 1779; when, by the death of Robert Bertie, Duke of Ancaster, and Baron Willoughby of Eresby, without issue, this barony became in abeyance between his two sisters and co-heirs, viz. Lady Priscilla-Barbara-Elizabeth, and Lady Georgina-Charlotte. The eldest of these co-heirs,

PRISCILLA-BARBARA-ELIZABETH, *the present Baroness Willoughby of Eresby*, was born February 15, 1781, and was advanced to the dignity of Baroness Willoughby, by patent, dated March 18, 1780^(a), "declaring Lady Priscilla-Barbara-Elizabeth Burrell, wife of Peter Burrell, of Beckenham in the county of Kent, Esq; Baroness Willoughby of Eresby, in the county of Lincoln, to hold to *her* and the *heirs* of her body lawfully begotten, and to be begotten, and, after her decease, for the ennobling the *heirs* of her body aforesaid with the title and honour of *Barons and Baronesses Willoughby* aforesaid."

Soon after the death of the above-mentioned Robert, Duke of Ancaster, several claimants appeared for the hereditary dignity and office of Lord Great Chamberlain of England, which had been enjoyed by his family from the year 1626: these claims having been solemnly argued (by counsel) before the House of Peers, and the opinions of the twelve judges being taken thereon, it was finally determined, in May 1781, "That the office devolved to Lady Willoughby of Eresby and her sister, as co-heirs of the late Duke of Ancaster; that no person, under the degree of a Knight, had a right to exercise the same; and that as the investiture of the office belonged to the King, so the right of nomination of a deputy must likewise be in his Majesty."

Her Ladyship was married in February, 1779^(b), to Peter Burrell of Beckenham in Kent, Esq; who, soon after the above-recited determination of the House of Peers, had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him by his Majesty; who, at the same time, appointed him to execute the said office of Lord Great Chamberlain. Her Ladyship has issue, by Sir Peter, one son, Peter-Robert Burrell, born March 19, 1782.

TITLE.] PRISCILLA BARBARA-ELIZABETH, Baroness Willoughby of Eresby, in the county of Lincoln.

(a) Pat. 20 Ger. III. p. 3. in Custod. Cler. de Petty Bag,

(b) Case upon their petition for the office of Lord Great Chamberlain.

Peerage of England.

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CREATIONS.] Originally in Willoughby, by writ, 26 July 1313, (7 Edward II.) confirmed to Bertie, by declaration, 11 November 1580, (22 Elizabeth) by writ, 7 January 1580, (23 Elizabeth); and by patent, 18 March 1780, (20 George III.)

ARMS.] Argent, three Battering Rams barways in pale, proper, armed and garnished, Azure.

SUPPORTERS.] On the dexter side a Pilgrim or Friar, vested in grey, his Staff and Beads Argent; on the sinister, a Savage wreathed about the temples and loins with Ivy all proper.

CHIEF SEAT.] At Beckenham in the county of Kent.

Lord WILLUGHBY & BROKE

Francis, youngest son of the preceding Lord, died in December 1778; Henry, second son, died in November 1781; and the third son, a daughter, born June 18, 1778.

Lord WILLUGHBY & PARKHAM

George, Lord Willoughby of Parham died in November 1778; and the third son, a daughter, born June 18, 1778.

Lord

Lord STOURTON.

- P. 296. — William, Lord Stourton, died October 3, 1781, and was succeeded by his only son, CHARLES PHILIP, *the present Lord*, born August 22, 1752, and married June 15, 1775, to Mary, second daughter and co-heir of Marmaduke, Lord Langdale, by whom he had issue, 1. William, born June 6, 1776; 2. Constantia, born, June 30, 1773; 3. Marmaduke Charles born, 1778, and died the same year; 4. A daughter, born, March 7, 1782; 5. A daughter, born June 28, 1783.

Lord WILLOUGHBY de BROKE.

- P. 406. — Francis, youngest son of the present Lord, died in December 1778; Henry, fourth son, died in November 1783; and his Lordship has a daughter, Henrietta, born June 16, 1778.

Lord WILLOUGHBY of PARHAM.

- P. 423. — George Lord Willoughby of Parham died unmarried October 28, 1779, whereby that title became extinct.

VOLUME VII.

BAYLY-PAGET Lord PAGET.

BAILEY, or Bayly, (*) seems to be an official name, derivable only from the three Baileries of Scotland, viz. Carriet, Kyle, and Coningham; which, with the county of Galloway, or Galwallia, at the time of the Roman invasion of our island, were inhabited by those whom the Romans called Novantes, from their having expelled the first British possessors into Ireland, and seating themselves in their country; by others, they had the appellation of Galwallians, Gauls, or Welch; but among themselves they never would acknowledge any other name than that of Cumbrie, being a Venedotion colony of the Venta Silurum, which made its way along Strathvyd thither, and founded the Northumbrian, or Northcumbrian kingdom; deriving their origin from the Vale, or Commot Gauls of Gallia Commotta in France, and who were the first possessors and cultivators of Wales, and the inland parts of France and Britain, and made the first migrations along the Locgrian Watling Street, into Cambria, and thence into Scotland; and the names of places in this part of Scotland seem to be pure Welch and Irish, having since those names were impressed suffered some corrupt deviations from the original British language.

The Baileys, or Baylys, derive their origin from their being Bailiffs, or Earls of these districts from the earliest ages, and

(*) From a MS. account of this family in the possession of Lord Paget.

the Bailies of Lamington in Lanerick became seated there by marriage with the daughter of Sir William Wallace, owner of Lamington Castle, and Regent of Scotland in 1297.

Lewis Bailie, otherwise Bayly, a descendant of this ancient family, came into England in 1602 with King James I. He was Chaplain to Henry Frederick, Prince of Wales, and Preceptor to Charles, Prince of Wales, afterwards King Charles the first; was elected Bishop of Bangor, August 26, 1616, confirmed, December 7, following, and consecrated the next day. He married Ann, daughter of Sir Henry Bagenal, of Newry Castle in Ireland, Knight, who had very considerable estates, both in England and Ireland, which are now possessed by Lord Paget, as heir to the Bagenals; it may not therefore be improper to give a short account of that family.

Sir Nicholas Bagenal, Knight, who was Marshal of her Majesty Queen Elizabeth's armies in Ireland, was seized of diverse castles, manors, lands, and hereditaments in the county of Anglesey, in 1 and 2 of Philip and Mary, (as appears by an ancient survey thereof, now in the possession of Lord Paget his descendant). The said Sir Nicholas Bagenal married Ellen, eldest daughter and co-heir of Edward Griffith of Penrhyn in the county of Caernarvon, Esq; by whom he had issue six sons and eight daughters, viz. Edward, Jane, (who both died young); Henry, Dudley, Ambrose, Frances, Mary, Ralph, Jane, Isabel, Margaret, Edward, Anne, and Ursula. The said Lady Ellen Bagenal died in Ireland the 9th of February, 1573, and was buried in the church of Newry, the 21st of the same month; and Sir Nicholas her husband, dying in 1575, his estates descended to his eldest surviving son, the above-mentioned Sir Henry Bagenal, Knight, who was born at Carlingford in Ireland, August 3, 1556; he was also Marshal of Queen Elizabeth's armies in Ireland many years, and for his eminent services had grants from the crown of many extensive manors, lordships, royalties, castles, advowsons, &c. in that kingdom; he married Eleanor, third daughter of Sir John Savage of Rock Savage, Knight, by whom he had Arthur, his eldest son, Griffith, second son, and John, third son; also, one daughter, Ann, who married Lewis Bailie, Bishop of Bangor, as above-mentioned. The said Sir Henry Bagenal was slain at Black Walter in Ireland, August 14, 1598, in an attack upon that fort or pass; and his widow afterwards married Sackville Trevor, Esq; son of Sir John Trevor, of Trevallyn, Knight; and in 1602, settled out of her estate, and gave to the said Ann, the sum of 1000 marks, and the said Sir John Trevor secured to her the further sum of 1000 marks, towards her preferment in marriage, to be paid within one month next after the said Ann should accomplish the age of 14 years, as appears by an original

original deed, now in the possession of Lord Paget, bearing date the 5th July, in the first year of the reign of King James I.

Arthur Bagenal, the eldest son, succeeded to his father's estates, and also obtained a very great and extensive grant from King James I. which was renewed by King Charles I. of divers castles, manors, royalties, franchises, advowsons, and (inter alia) of the advowson of the rectory of Kilkeel, in the county of Down, worth 1000*l.* per annum; also of lordships, and of a great estate of lands and hereditaments in the several counties of Louth, Down, and Ardmagh, in the kingdom of Ireland. He married, in 1602, Magdalen, daughter of Sir Richard Trevor of Trevallyn in the county of Denbigh, Knight, by whom he had issue his only son Nicholas; and on the death of the said Arthur, which happened in 1643, the same descended to his said son Nicholas Bagenal, Esq; who first married Sidney, daughter of Roger Grosvenor of Eaton, in the county of Chester, Esq; and after her death, he married Lady Ann Charlotte Bruce, daughter of Robert, first Earl of Ailesbury and Elgin, but dying without issue in 1712, all his estates in Great-Britain and Ireland descended to Edward Bayly, his heir at law, as descended from Ann, daughter of Sir Henry Bagenal, wife of Lewis Bailie, Bishop of Bangor, who was grandmother to the said Edward, afterwards Sir Edward Bayly, Baronet.

Lewis Bailie, Bishop of Bangor, died October 26, 1631, leaving two sons, Nicholas and John, and was buried on the south side of the communion rails in his own cathedral; it does not appear that any monument was erected for him, but his statue is in the Cathedral of Bangor, which the Cromwellians defaced, and also burnt some valuable manuscripts of his, which were in the library there.

NICHOLAS Balie, or Bayly, the eldest son, was, for his activity in his Majesty King Charles the first's cause, and for having been concerned in Col. Penruddock's scheme, pursued by Oliver Cromwell into Wales, but, disguising himself in the form of a servant, narrowly escaped being taken by a party of horse, who had surrounded his house; Cromwell declaring, that, though he fled to the mountains, he would make him as low as the grass: he was Governor of Galway, and of the isles of Arran in Ireland, and had a commission from King Cha. I. to raise a regiment, and was afterwards one of the gentlemen of the bed-chamber to King Charles II. He was the person who first carried over to King Charles II. at Brussels, (where he then resided) the intelligence, that general Monk had marched a second time with his whole army into the city

of London, to apologize for the insults which two days before he had been obliged to offer, by pulling down the posts and chains in the streets, and demolishing the gates and portcullises of the city, as well as seizing some of the principal citizens, which he had done by order of Parliament; but that he then begged a strict union might be effected between the city and army, and that they might aid and assist each other in every attempt for the settlement of the nation; he also carried with him a copy of the letter which Monk had sent to the Parliament, complaining of the above-mentioned odious talk they had imposed upon him, and demanding, in the name of the citizens, soldiers, and community at large, the summoning of a new Parliament, &c. He was introduced to the King, by the Marquis of Ormond, and found him, and his small court, in the greatest consternation and dejection of mind; but this news gave him a dawning of hope, and he was much refreshed with this unexpected alteration, and his dispirited family and servants were revived by it. Lord Clarendon^(a) observes; "The time was so short, from the hour that he left London, that the expedition of his journey was incredible, nor could any man undertake to come from thence in so short a time upon the most important affair, and for the greatest reward, and that nothing but his own devotion to the King could tempt him to undertake so hazardous a journey." But the credentials which he brought with him removed all doubt.

He married Ann, daughter and heir of Hall, Esq; and had issue an only son, Edward, and a daughter, Ann, married to John Murray, Esq; a Major in the army, by whom she was mother to a son, John Murray, Lieutenant-governor of Portsmouth, and 2 daughters, Dorothy, and Anna Maria, who married Thomas Pitt of Old Sarum, Esq; Edward Balie, or Bayly, the only son, was created a Baronet of the kingdom of Ireland by letters patent, dated July 4, 1730. He married Dorothy, one of the daughters of Oliver Lambert, Esq; son of Charles Earl of Cavan, and sister and heir of Anthony Lambert, by whom he had five sons and three daughters, viz. 1. Nicholas, his heir; 2. Edward, D. D. and now Dean of Ardfert, Chancellor of the cathedral church of St. Patrick, Dublin, and Rector of Kilkeel, in the county of Down, who married, January 13, 1738, Catherine, daughter of Nicholas Price, of Holly Mount, in the county of Downe, in Ireland, Esq; widow of John Savage, of Porto-ferry, Esq; by whom he had one son, John, who died young; and a daughter, Dorothy, married to Thomas Butler, eldest son of Sir Richard Butler, of

(a) Vide History of the Rebellion, p. 563, et seq.

Gary Hundon, in the county of Carlow, Bart. 3. Baginbally who died young, and is buried in Dublin; 4. Lambert, a Barrister at law, of the city of Dublin, who married Elizabeth, daughter of John Rotton, of the said city, Esq; and by her who is now living, his widow, had two sons, Edward and John, both clergymen; 5. Charles, who is in the Marine service, and married to Ann, daughter of ——— Graves, or Greaves, of Moseley Hall, Worcestershire, Esq; The daughters were, Dorothy, who married Robert Davies of Llannerchin in Denbighshire, Esq; Arabella, who died unmarried, and was buried at St. Peter's in Dublin; and Anna-Lucinda, now living, and unmarried. The said Sir Edward died in September, 1741, and was buried at Delgeny, in the county of Wicklow in Ireland; as was his lady, who survived till August 16, 1745. On Sir Edward's death, his title and estates descended to his eldest son,

— Sir NICHOLAS BAYLY, Bart. who was chosen to several parliaments, as Knight of the shire for the county of Anglesey. He was also, on the 23d day of June, in the 33d year of the reign of his late Majesty King Geo. II. appointed his Majesty's Custos Rotulorum of the said county; and on the 24th of June in the first year of his present Majesty King Geo. III. was again appointed to that office; also, on the 25th of November, in the second year of his present Majesty, was appointed his Majesty's Lieutenant of the said county, in the room of George, Earl of Cholmondeley.

He first married, on April 19, 1737. Carolina, daughter, and sole heir of the honourable Thomas Paget, Esq; one of the Grooms of the Bed-chamber to his Majesty King George I. and Brigadier General of his Majesty's forces, (by Mary, his wife, daughter and co-heir of Peter Whitcomb, of Great Braxted in Essex, Esq;) son of the honourable Henry Paget, by Mary, his wife, daughter of Sandford, of Sandford, in Shropshire, Esq. second son of William, fifth Lord Paget, by Frances his wife, eldest daughter of Henry, Earl of Holland; by which lady, who died February 7, 1766, and was buried in the vault of her husband's family, in the parish church of Llanldwen, in the county of Anglesey. He had six sons and five daughters, viz. 1. Edward, who died unmarried in 1756, and was buried at Portsmouth; 2. Henry, now Lord Paget; 3. Nicholas, born at Plas-Newyth, in Anglesey, 1749, now a Captain in the 1st regiment of Foot-guards; 4. Thomas, and 5. Brownlow, died infants; 6. Paget, born at Plas-Newyth, 1753, now a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy: the daughters were; 1. Mary, married July 3, 1766, to Stephen Metcalfe of Sereby near Brig, in com. Linc. Esq; 2. Dorothy, married,

1760, to George Forbes, Earl of Granard, but died at Knightsbridge, Feb. 19, 1764, and was buried at St. James's, Westminster; 3. Caroline, who is unmarried; 4. Gertrude, who died at Bristol, in 1761, unmarried; and, 5. Louisa-Augusta, born December 4, 1756.

Sir Nicholas died December 9, 1782, aged 75 years^(*), leaving his second wife ——— daughter of ——— Hunter, surviving.

HENRY BAYLY-PAGET, *the present Lord Paget*, was born, June 18, 1744, and baptised the 16th of the next month, in the parish of St. George, Hanover Square: He succeeded to the barony of Paget, (by the death of Henry Paget, second Earl of Uxbridge, and Baron Paget, of Beaudefert, who died unmarried, Nov. 17, 1769), in right of his mother, as heir-general to Sir William Paget, Knight of the Garter, who was summoned to Parliament by writ, December 3, 4 Edw. VI. 1549, as Baron Paget of Beaudefert, in the county of Stafford; and was accordingly summoned to Parliament by writ, dated January 13, 1770, and assumed the name and arms of Paget, in virtue of his Majesty's sign manual, dated the 29th of the same month. On July 3, 1773, his Lordship was, in a full convocation of the university of Oxford, created LL. D. and on July 20, 1782, was appointed Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Anglesey.

His Lordship was married at Castle Forbes, the seat of the Earl of Granard, April 11, 1767, to Jane, eldest daughter of Arthur Champagné, Dean of Clonmacnoise, in Ireland, (only son of Major Josias Champagné, by Jane, his wife, daughter of Arthur Forbes, Earl of Granard, in Ireland); which marriage was confirmed by another, in the parish of St. Ann, Dublin, on the 7th of August following.

The issue of these marriages has been, six sons and five daughters, viz.

1. Henry-William, born May 17, 1768.
2. William, born December 22, 1769.
3. Arthur, born January 15, 1771.
4. Caroline, born February 6, 1773.
5. Jane, born September 1, 1774.
6. Edward, born November 3, 1775.
7. Louisa, born March 26, 1777.
8. Charles, born October 7, 1778.
9. Berkeley, born January 2, 1780.
10. Charlotte, born October 26, 1781, and
11. Mary, born April 9, 1783.

(*) *Castell-Plata*

TITLES.] Henry Bayly-Paget, Baron Paget of Beaudefert, and Baronet of Ireland.

CREATIONS.] Baronet, July 4, 1730; 4 Geo. II and Baron Paget, of Beaudefert, in the county of Stafford; by writ of summons, Dec. 3, 1549; 4 Edw. VI.

ARMS.] Quarterly, first and fourth, Sable, on a Cross engrailed, between 4 Eagles displayed, Argent, 5 Lions passant of the first, for Paget; second and third, Azure 9 Estoilles, 3, 3, 3, and 1, Argent for Bayly.

CREST.] On a wreath, a demi Tyger, Sable, tufted and mained, Argent, and ducally gorged, Or.

SUPPORTERS.] Two Tygers, Sable tufted and maned, Argent, and ducally gorged, Or.

MOTTO.] PER IL SUO CONTRARIO.

CHIEF SEATS.] At Sinai park, and Beaudefert, both in Staffordshire; and Plas-Newyth in the county of Anglesey.

Lord ST. JOHN of Bletshoe:

P. 26. l. 3. — Dele, who is a Clergyman, and insert, D.D. and was promoted to the Deanery of Worcester, February 4, 1783 ^(*).

Ibid. l. 7. — After man of war, add, He was afterwards made captain of the Torbay of 64 guns, in which he was slain, April 17, 1780, in the engagement between the British fleet, under the command of Sir Geoage Brydges Rodney, Bart. (since created Lord Rodney), and that of France, commanded by M. le Comte de Guichen, in the West Indies.

Ibid. l. 13. — Dele, she is yet unmarried; and insert, she died unmarried, October 7, 1780.

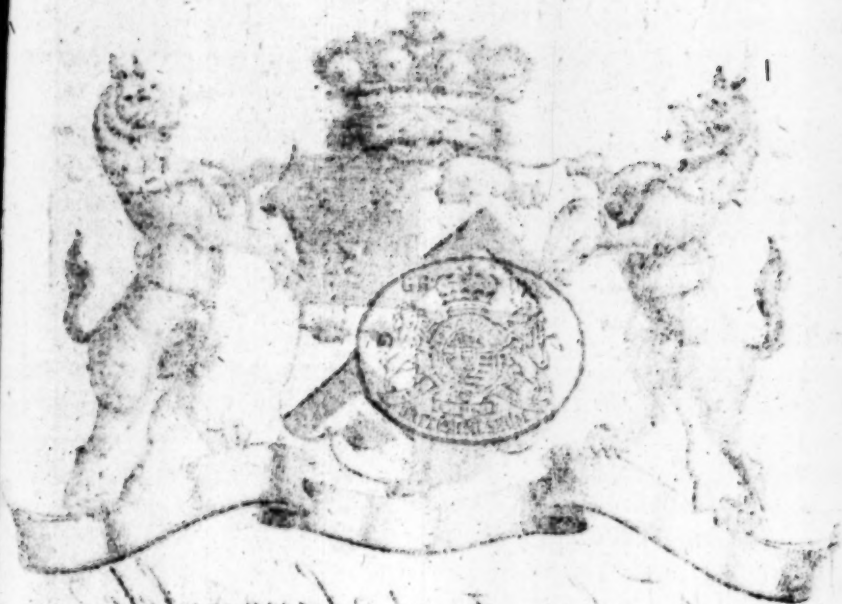
Ibid. lines 3 & 4. From bottom, instead of his Lordship is yet unmarried, read, His Lordship, on December 13, 1780, was married to Emma, second daughter of Samuel Whitbread, of Cardington in Bedfordshire, and Bedwell Park in Hertfordshire, Esq; Member of Parliament for the town of Bedford; by whom he has issue two daughters, born
January 1, 1782; and born De-
cember 2, the same year.

Lord P E T R E.

P. 38. l. *penult.* Mrs. Heneage, sister to the present Lord, died October, 1783.

(*) Gazette.

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Twisleton Lord Saye & Sele

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TWISLETON, Lord SAYE and SELE.

THE name of this family was probably assumed from their residence at Twisleton, in the West riding of Yorkshire, in which county they were originally settled, and intermarried with some of the most respectable families there; but their lineal descents cannot now be ascertained.

The pedigrees, which I have met with of this family, begin with JOHN Twisleton, who was an eminent Goldsmith and Alderman of the city of London; he died in the year 1525, and was buried in St. Mathew's church, Friday street^(a), leaving a son and heir,

CHRISTOPHER Twisleton, who removed to Barley, in the county of York, at which place several of the family had before resided; and having married Ann, daughter of John Beere of Dartford place, in Kent, Esq; (by his first wife, Alice, daughter and heir of William Nysell of Wrotham, in the same county, Esq;) had by her two sons; 1. George; 2. Bryan, who by his wife Ann, daughter of George Lawson of Cumberland, had issue six sons; 1. Bryan, who married Elizabeth, daughter of ——— Hazelwood of Maidwell, in Northamptonshire; 2. George; 3. William; 4. Henry; 5. Ralph, and 6 Arthur^(b).

GEORGE, the eldest son of Christopher, succeeded his father in the estate at Barley; he was a Justice of the Peace for the county of York, and by the name of George Twisleton of Barley in Yorkshire, Esq; son of Christopher Twisleton, son and heir of John Twisleton, sometime an Alderman of London, had a confirmation of the arms used by his ancestors, viz. Argent a Chevron, between three Moles Sable, with a Mullet for difference, and a grant of the Crest, viz. out of a wreath an embowed right arm vested sable, turned up argent, holding in the hand proper, a Mole Spade, Or, headed and armed Argent, with the motto Vidi Vici, which confirmation and grant bear date, November 22, 1602^(c).

His first wife was the daughter of ——— Aldred, of the Charterhouse, near Hull in Yorkshire; his second, Margaret, daughter of ——— Holmes of Pauller Holme, in Holderness, in the same county; by each of whom he had two sons; those by the latter, were George and Bryan; George, dwelt at Womersley Park in Yorkshire, and was married on December 16, 1611, to Prothesia daughter of George Gascoigne, of Kirkby in Northamptonshire, Esq; Counsellor at law, sixth son of John Gascoigne, of Lasingcrofte, Esq^(d).

(a) Stow's Survey of London, Edit. 1633, fol. 350. (b) Harl. MS. No. 1174 fol. 100. (c) Aspidora Segariana, MS. (d) Harl. MS. No. 1394, fo. 263.

The sons by the first venter were, Christopher and John.

CHRISTOPHER, the eldest son and heir, succeeded to the paternal inheritance at Barley, and by Alice, his wife, daughter of ——— Hazlewood, of Maidwell above-mentioned, left an only son,

GEORGE, who, by the name of George Twisleton of Barley, in Yorkshire, Esq; was advanced to the dignity of a Baronet, by letters patent, dated April 2, 1629; he married the daughter of Henry Stapleton, of Wighall in Yorkshire, Esq; but dying without issue, the baronetage became extinct, and the estate went to his uncle,

JOHN Twisleton, second son of Christopher, who was settled at Drax, in Yorkshire, and became possessed of Horseman's Place, and other lands in Kent, by the will of his cousin, Edward Beere, who died in 1627^(a); he married Margaret, daughter of William Constable, Esq; descended from that ancient family in Yorkshire, by whom he had two sons; 1. John, of whom hereafter; 2. Philip, who had four sons; 1. John, who had the estate at Horseman's Place, by the will of his uncle John, but died without issue, and lies buried, with his wife, in Dartford church, with the following inscriptions on their grave stones^(b).

" Here lies entered, the body of John Twisleton, late of
" Horseman's Place, in this parish, Esq; who departed this
" life on the 28th day of July, 1721, in the seventy-
" second year of his age."

" Underneath this stone, lyeth interred the body of Ann
" Twisleton, wife of John Twisleton, of Horseman's
" Place, in this parish, Esq; who departed this life, the
" 19th day of November, anno Domini 1717, in the 88th
" year of her age."

" Over the inscription, on each stone, are the arms of Twisleton, impaling a Chevron between three Bugle Horns, stringed.

Philip, second son of Philip Twisleton, died without issue; as did Henry, the fourth son; but Thomas, the third son, who died before his elder brother, left a daughter, Mary, who married the reverend Josias Cockshutt; and a son John, who inherited Horseman's Place, by the will of his uncle John, and died possessed thereof, in April 1757, without issue, whereby the male issue of Philip, second son of John Twisleton, and Margaret Constable, became extinct.

[^(a)] Hasted's Kent, Vol. I. fol. 223. [^(b)] Thorpe's Registrum Roffense, fol. 977.

To return to JOHN Twisleton, eldest son and heir of the above John and Margaret. He was possessed of Horsman's Place and other estates in Kent, for which county he served the office of High Sheriff in the year 1672.

In the south chancel of Dartford church is a mural monument of white marble erected to his memory; on which is the following inscription, which shews his marriages and issue (a):

“ Near this place lieth interred the body of John Twisleton,
 “ of Horsman's Place, in this parish, Esq; son and heir
 “ of John Twisleton of Drax in the county of York,
 “ Esq; who was uncle and heir of Sir George Twisleton
 “ of Barley in the said county, Bart. the ancient and
 “ paternal seat of the family. This John had four wives:
 “ the first, Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Augustin
 “ Skinner of Tolsam in this county, Esq; the second,
 “ Lucy, fifth daughter of Samuel Dunch, of Baddesley in
 “ the county of Berks, Esq; who also lyeth buried near
 “ this place; the third, Elizabeth, eldest daughter and
 “ co-heir of the right honourable James, Viscount, and
 “ Baron Say and Seale, by whom he had issue two sons
 “ and a daughter, who died soon after they were born,
 “ and lye buried here, and also a daughter now living;
 “ his fourth wife was Anne, daughter and heir of John-
 “ Christopher Meyern, a German, which survived
 “ him (b). He departed this life, the 4th day of Decem-
 “ ber, in the year of our Lord MDC LXXXII, in the
 “ LXIXth year of his age,

“ Vir bonus, pius, & justus.”

Cecil Twisleton, the only surviving child, was heir both to her father and mother, and died in 1723, having had two husbands; the first was George Twisleton, Esq; of Woodhall, in the parish of Womersley in the county of York (c); the second, Robert Mignon; by the former of whom, she had issue a son and heir,

(a) Thorpe's Registrum Rossense, fol. 976.

(b) She was afterwards married to Sir John Platt, Knight, Haisted's Hist. of Kent, Vol. I. p. 223.

(c) He was probably descended from George Twisleton, of Womersley (or Womersley) Park, before-mentioned. During the Civil Wars, a George Twisleton was an active officer in the Parliament army, was made a Lieutenant Colonel, and Governor of Denbigh Castle in North Wales; and, as appears in the register of baptisms, in the parish of Clapham, in Surrey, had a son, George, born the 6th, and baptized the 14th December, 1652.

FIENNES Twisleton, who was a Colonel in the army, and died September 4, 1730. He married Mary, daughter of — Clarke, of Ireland, by whom he had issue (a), three daughters; 1. Alicia, who died unmarried; 2. Idonea-Cecil, wife of Richard Burdet, of Slates, in the county of York, Esq; and died in 1759; 3. Charlotte, married to John Crompton, Archdeacon of Tuam, in the kingdom of Ireland; as also an only son,

JOHN Twisleton, Esq; who resided at Broughton Castle, in Oxfordshire, and dying in 1763, was buried in Broughton Church; Ann, his wife, daughter of William Gardner, of Little Bourton in the same county, died January 14, 1769, and was likewise buried at Broughton: their issue were three sons; 1. John, born in 1724, who was a Lieutenant in the Coldstream regiment of Foot-guards, and lost his life at the battle of Bruker Muhl in Germany, June 24, 1762, being unmarried; 2. Thomas, now Lord Say and Sele; and, 3. Francis, born in 1736; married to Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Joseph Thompson, of Kingston upon Hull, in the county of York, Merchant, and has taken the name of Thompson, by virtue of his Majesty's sign manual, in 1774, but has not yet any issue.

THOMAS, now *Lord Saye and Sele*, the eldest surviving son and heir, having, by a petition to his Majesty, exhibited his claim to said barony, it was finally referred to the Lords Committees of Privileges, to whom his case was stated by his council, as follows:

The Case of Colonel THOMAS TWISLETON, of Broughton Castle, in the county of Oxford; in relation to the barony of Saye and Sele.

In letters patent of his Majesty King James the first (b), dated the ninth day of August, in the first year of his reign, it is recited,

That James Fenys, Knight, son of William Fenys Knight, who was son and heir of Joan, one of the daughters of Geoffry Saye, Lord of Saye, was, by King Henry the sixth, summoned by writ (c), the 3d of March, in the twenty-fifth year of his

(a) From his Lordship's pedigree, entered in the House of Peers, with which the latter part of this account has been compared.

(b) Twelfth part of the patents, at the Rolls, first of James the first.

(c) Rotul. clauso, ann. 25 Hen, VI. memb. 16. dorso. At the Tower.

reign, to the parliament at St. Edmundsbury, by the name of James Fenys, Knight, Lord of Saye and of Sele *.

That on the fifth of the same month of March, in the presence of the three estates of the same parliament, and with the consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, the aforesaid James was raised, made, and created a Baron of England, by the stile, title, and honour, of Baron of Saye and of Sele.

That William Fenys, Knight, Lord of Saye and of Sele, the son and heir of the said James, was by writs summoned to Parliament, as well in the thirty-third ^(a) and thirty-eighth ^(b) years of King Henry the sixth, as in the first ^(c), second ^(d), sixth ^(e), seventh, and ninth ^(f) years of King Edward the fourth †.

That Henry Fenys, Lord of Saye and Sele, (the son and heir of the said William Fenys, Lord of Saye and Sele) had by right of inheritance enjoyed the honour of Baron of Saye and of Sele.

And that Richard Fenys, Knight, was the son and heir of Richard Fenys, Knight, who was the son and heir of Edward Fenys; who was the son and heir of Richard Fenys, who was the son and heir of the aforesaid Henry Fenys, Lord of Saye and of Sele, who was the son and heir of the aforesaid William Fenys, Knight, Lord of Saye and Sele who was the son and heir of the aforesaid James Fenys, Knight, formerly Lord of Saye and of Sele.

And his said Majesty, King James the first, by his said letters patent, not only recognized, allowed, ratified, and confirmed, to the said Sir Richard Fenys and the heirs of his body, the title and dignity of Baron of Saye and of Sele; but also constituted and created the said Sir Richard Fenys (the claimant's ancestor) Baron of Saye and of Sele, to hold to him and the heirs of his body.

Upon the death of the said Sir Richard Fenys, Baron of Saye and of Sele, the honour descended to William Fenys, his son

* Sir James Fenys, Lord Saye and Sele, had other summonses, besides those taken notice of in this patent, viz. 27th of Henry the sixth, (Rot. Claus. M. 24. Dorso.) and 28th of Henry sixth, (Rot. Claus. M. 26.) And it appears by the printed rolls of Parliament, (Vol. v. page 171.) that he was in this last year one of the committee for receiving petitions.

^(a) Rot. claus. ann. 33 Hen. VI. m. 36. dorso.

^(b) Rot. claus. ann. 38 Hen. VI. m. 2. dorso.

^(c) Rot. claus. 1 Edward IV. m. 35. dorso.

^(d) Rot. claus. 2 Edward IV. m. 3. dorso.

^(e) Rot. claus. 6 Edward IV. m. 1. dorso.

^(f) Rot. claus. 9 Edward IV. m. 23. dorso. At the Tower.

† Sir William Fenys appears, though not noticed in this patent, to have been summoned by special writ, 29th of Henry the sixth, (Rot. claus. m. 40. Dorso.) immediately after the death of his father, who lost his life under Jack Cade's insurrection, 29th of Henry the sixth.

and heir, who, by letters patent (a) 7th of July, in the twenty-second year of the reign of the same King James, was raised, made, and created a Viscount, by the stile and title of Viscount of Saye and of Sele, to hold to him and the heirs-male of his body.

The lineal descent of the said William Fenys, Lord of Saye and of Sele, (from Sir James Fenys) summoned by writ in the reign of King Henry the sixth, as stated in the former patent, is recited in this patent, and the confirmation of the barony of Saye and of Sele to Sir Richard Fenys, father of the said Lord Viscount William, is therein also recited.

The said William Fenys, (or Fiennes, as the name was then usually spelt) Baron and Viscount Saye and Sele, died in the year 1662, leaving issue, James, his eldest son and heir (b); Nathaniel, his second; John, his third; and Richard, his fourth son.

James, the eldest son, succeeded his father, as Baron and Viscount Saye and Sele, under the said respective patents, and died in 1673, without issue male, leaving only two daughters, Elizabeth and Frances, his co-heiresses; whereupon the said barony of Saye and of Sele became in suspension or abeyance, and the viscountcy passed to William, son of Nathaniel, the second son of Lord William the first Viscount, as the heir-male of his body, and he took his seat accordingly, 13th of April 1675 (c).

The honour of Viscount of Say and of Sele, on the death of the said William, the third Viscount, descended to Nathaniel, his son and heir, who took his seat 3d of May 1699 (d); and on his death, in January 1710, without issue male, passed to Lawrence Fiennes, son and heir of John, and third son of William, the first Viscount Saye and Sele.

This Lawrence, on the death of the said Nathaniel, Lord Viscount Saye and Sele, preferred his petition of claim to the said viscountcy, stating his pedigree; and which being referred to the House of Lords, was first read there 13th of February 1709-10; and on the 17th of the same month the Lords committees of Privileges made their report upon his claim, and the House allowed his right, and he took his seat 24th of February, 1709 (e).

On the death of the said Lawrence, the fifth Viscount Saye and Sele without issue male, in 1742 (f), the said dignity passed

(a) Twelfth part of the patents, 22 James I. At the Rolls.

(b) Lords Journals, 13th and 17th February, 1709-10.

(c) Lords Journals, 13 April, 1675.

(d) Lords Journals, May 1699.

(e) Lords Journals, 13th, 17th, and 24th February 1709-10.

(f) Lords Journals, 25th January 1742-3.

to Richard, the present Viscount, grandson and heir-male of Richard, the fourth son of Lord William the first Viscount.

To return to the said barony, so in suspension or abeyance, between the two daughters and co-heiresses of James, Baron and Viscount Saye and Sele, as before is mentioned.

Elizabeth Fiennes, the eldest daughter, intermarried with John Twisleton, Esq; and left issue only one daughter, Cecil, her heir at law, who intermarried first with George Twisleton, Esq; of Woodhall, in the parish of Womersley, in the county of York, and after with Robert Mignon, Esq; and died in the year 1723, leaving issue (by her first husband) Fiennes Twisleton, her eldest son and heir ^(a).

Frances, the second and youngest daughter and co-heiress of James, last Baron of Saye and of Sele, married Andrew Ellis, Esq; and left issue only one daughter named Cecil, who married, first, Sir Richard Langley, and afterwards William Fiennes, Esq; who was the elder brother of Lawrence, afterwards the fifth Viscount Saye and Sele, and the said Cecil Fiennes, Lady Langley, died without issue, in 1715; whereupon the suspension or abeyance of the barony of Saye and of Sele was determined.

Fiennes Twisleton, the son and heir of Cecil, daughter and heir of Elizabeth the eldest daughter of the said Lord James, in 1692, being then a Lieutenant in the King's service, and in Ireland, married Mary Clarke, spinster, at the Castle of Dublin; and had issue one son, John Twisleton, the present claimant's father, and three daughters, Alicia, Idonea, and Charlotte, and died 11th of September 1730, leaving the said John Twisleton his son and heir.

It does not appear that the said Fiennes Twisleton, who, after the death of Cecil Mignon, in 1723, stood intitled, as the heir-general of the body of Sir Richard Fenys, to the said Barony of Say and Sele, ever preferred his claim, nor can the present claimant, his grandson, assign any other reasons for such neglect or omission of his grandfather, than that he has heard and believes, that after long and hard services in the army, in Ireland, Flanders, Spain, and America, soon after the peace of Utrecht, he settled himself at his seat, at Broughton Castle, and was for several years before his death in a declining state of health; and having but a small fortune, and several children, probably preferred retirement to a more public situation.

From many manuscripts, cases, and drafts, in the hand-writing of Mr. Henry Paramor, deceased, late one of the secondaries of the court of Common Pleas, usually employed as

(^a) For proof of these facts, see the appendix.

Solicitor to the family, it can be shewn the claim was in contemplation of the family; for that John Twisleton, the son and heir of the said Fiennes, in the year 1730, almost immediately after the death of his father, took opinions of some eminent council (particularly Mr. Reeve, afterwards Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and Mr. Fenwick), and was collecting evidence and materials to assert his right to the said barony of Saye and Sele.

Early in the year 1733, the said John Twisleton actually presented his petition to his late Majesty King George the second, claiming the barony of Saye and of Sele, as heir-general of the body of the said Sir Richard Fenys, in which the descent of the said barony, from the said Sir Richard Fenys, to him, is stated in the same manner as in the present petition of Colonel Thomas Twisleton; and the same was referred by his said late Majesty to his then Attorney-General, afterwards Lord Chief Justice Willes, who reported thereupon; That the said John Twisleton had clearly proved his pedigree, as stated in his petition, and that he was the heir-general of the body of the said Richard Fenys, Baron of Saye and of Sele; wherefore it seemed to him that the then petitioner had made out his claim, and that he had a right to be summoned to the then Parliament, by the title of Baron of Saye and of Sele; which petition, and report thereupon, his said late Majesty was pleased to refer to the House of Peers, and the House referred the same to the Lords Committees for privileges, who were to hear the then petitioner, and report their opinions thereupon.

By the book of minutes of the Committee of Privileges at the Lords office, it appears, that the committee sat on the 18th and 20th of March 1733, and 1st of April 1734, upon the matter of the petition, and examined several records, and parole evidence, to the title and pedigree of the then petitioner; and were attended by the council, as well on the part of the said John Twisleton, as on the part of Lawrence, Viscount of Saye and Sele; and on the first of April adjourned the further hearing to that day fortnight: but it does not appear that the committee did meet pursuant to their adjournment, or that any further proceedings were had thereon, the Parliament being prorogued on the 16th day of April 1734, and immediately afterwards dissolved.

And it does not appear that the said John Twisleton, the then petitioner, who lived till the year 1762, ever took any measures to revive his claim to the said barony.

At this time it may be difficult to assign a satisfactory reason for this neglect; but if the present claimant might be allowed to conjecture what might influence the mind of his father in this

this respect, the fear of offending Lord Lawrence, his near relation, who was heard by his council, respecting the said claim, who had not any issue, and from whom the said John Twisleton might have expectations of considerable advantage, his improvident marriage, as after stated, his small fortune, which could not well admit of the expence of a further prosecution of this said claim, with an increasing family, and a visible decline of health, which early confined him as an invalid at Broughton-Castle, where, during the space of a great many years before he died, he scarcely stirred out of one room. These concurrent circumstances may reasonably be presumed to have discouraged him from reviving his claim to a peerage.

On the 30th of December, 1733, the said John Twisleton married Anne Gardner Spinster, the daughter of William and Elizabeth Gardner, who possessed a small estate at Little Borton, near Banbury, in the county of Oxford; and the better to conceal the same from the knowledge of his own relations, or for some other reason, he was married at the Fleet, where marriages were at that time frequently celebrated.

It is humbly submitted, that in support of a marriage of this nature, where witnesses present at the marriage cannot, at this distance of time be expected to be produced; evidence of declaration and avowal of the parties in their life-time, by will or otherwise, evidence of public reputation, during the lives and after the death of the parties, are ample proofs of a legal marriage.

Among other valuable papers of the said John Twisleton, was found a paper cover, indorsed in these words, which will be proved to be of his hand-writing.

"I. T. and A. G. certificate."—"To be taken care of."

The certificate referred to was inclosed, and will be proved to be the hand-writing of Walter Wyatt (who is since dead), and was in the practice of officiating minister at the Fleet, at the time of the date of the certificate, which is as follows:

"These are to certify whom it may concern, That John Twisleton, Gentlemen, of St. James's Westminster, bachelor, and Ann Gardner, spinster, were married in St. Sepulchre's parish, London, on the 30th day of December 1733, according to the rites and ceremonies of the church of England, by Walter Wyatt, Minister."

The claimant humbly offers, in proof of an actual marriage, the said paper cover and certificate before set forth.

The careful preservation of this paper cover and certificate inclosed, Mr. Twisleton's laying it by with his will and other valuable papers, where it was found at his death, manifest his anxiety to preserve the proof of the marriage.

As a corroborating circumstance to prove the authenticity of Mr. Twisleton's written declaration, as above stated, the book of registry of marriages at the Fleet can be produced; and the entry of this marriage in the hand-writing of the said Walter Wyatt, who married them, and is since dead; can be proved.

In further proof of the marriage; evidence of persons now living, who frequently resided with the family, will be adduced to shew the parties living together as man and wife; and also, the nursing, bringing up, acknowledgment of the legitimacy and education of their children.

Further evidence of reputation, and public declaration and avowal of the marriage, from the death of Lord Lawrence, when there was no longer any forcible reason for concealing it from the world, arises from the visits of many principal families in the county of Oxford. And it will be proved, that, amongst others, the present Earl of Guilford, his daughters-in-law and family, visited the father and mother of the present claimant at Broughton Castle, where they resided; and that there was a frequent intercourse of visiting between the families; that the late Lord Chief Justice Willes, and his family from Astrop; the Rev. Doctor Harrison and his Lady from Tadmarton; and several other neighbouring families, within the recollection of living witnesses; also frequently visited Mr. and Mrs. Twisleton, at Broughton Castle.

And as further and conclusive evidence of the said John Twisleton's acknowledgment and avowal of his marriage with the said Anne Gardner, his last will and testament; proved in Doctors Commons, upon the oaths of the said Anne Twisleton, his widow, relict, and executrix, and of John Newman his executor, both since deceased, will be produced.

In this last solemn act of his life, bearing date the 25th day of November 1763, but a very short time before his dissolution, the said John Twisleton declares, That about thirty years ago; he intermarried with his present wife Anne, the third daughter of William Gardner, and Elizabeth his wife, both deceased; and which said William Gardner, and Elizabeth his wife, resided, and were seised or possessed of an estate in land in Little Borton near Banbury, in the county of Oxford; and that by the said Anne his wife he had issue then remaining, Thomas Twisleton, and Francis Twisleton; and he thereby makes provision for the said Anne his wife, and for the said Thomas and Francis as his sons.

All these circumstances taken collectively cannot, it is humbly conceived, leave a possible doubt of the fact in the mind of any one.

The said John Twisleton had issue three sons: John, the eldest, born in 1734, and who was a Lieutenant in the Coldstream regiment of Foot Guards, lost his life at the battle of Braker Muhl, in Germany, in the year 1762, and died a bachelor in the life-time of his father; Thomas, born 1735, now Colonel Thomas Twisleton, the claimant; and Francis, born in 1736.

The said John Twisleton, the father, died at Broughton, in December 1763, leaving the said Thomas, now Colonel Twisleton, his eldest surviving son and heir; and the said Francis, his youngest son, who hath since taken and added the name of Thompson.

The claimant, as heir-general of the body of the said Sir Richard Fines, became entitled to the barony of Saye and of Sele, on the death of his father, in 1763; but did not intend to have claimed it during the life of the present Viscount Saye and Sele, upon whose death, and failure of male issue, the said honour and title of Viscount will become extinct: but in the year 1779, an estate in Yorkshire falling to him on the death of Mrs. Judith Twisleton of Rawcliffe, widow, and jointress of part of the estate heretofore of John Twisleton, Esq; of Dartford, and under the devise in whose will, dated the 7th July 1704, the residue of the same estate, not in jointure, was recovered by the claimant's father in 1757, his the said Thomas Twisleton's entry, as the heir in tail of Fiennes Twisleton, was opposed by Josias Cockshutt, Esq; and an ejectment was necessarily brought for the recovery of these jointure lands; which came on to be tried at York before a special jury, at the Spring-assizes, 1780; when several witnesses, whose lives, from their great age are precarious, were examined. Just before the assizes, it appeared, that Mr. Cockshutt, the defendant, who opposed the petitioner's entry, rested his claim solely upon a supposed extinction of the tenancy in tail under the devise in the will of the said John Twisleton, of Dartford, in 1704, and that the remainder or reversion in fee had consequently come into possession.

The question, therefore, to be determined on this ejectment whether the said Thomas Twisleton could claim, as heir of the body of John Twisleton, his father, deceased, who was heir of the body of the said Fiennes Twisleton, deceased, who was devisee in tail-male under the said will.

And the lessor of the plaintiff was thereupon obliged to prove the marriage of his father, antecedent to the birth of the present

present claimant. The cause was heard before Mr. Justice Willes, and a special jury; and such proofs of the marriage of his father and mother, as are herein before stated, were adduced, supported by the testimony of many aged witnesses; one of whom, the Reverend Dr. Harrison is since deceased; and after a thorough investigation of the matter, to the satisfaction of the court and jury, the said Thomas Twisleton obtained a verdict without hesitation, and recovered the actual possession of the estate he then claimed. Such his right and title has remained unimpeached, and he has since suffered a recovery to bar the remainder over, and is now seised thereof in fee. From this unexpected question of legitimacy, and to have the benefit of such evidence as was adduced at the said trial at York, in support thereof, (if a further scrutiny or investigation should be deemed necessary, after the said trial at law), the said Thomas Twisleton was advised to assert his right to the said barony of Saye and of Sele without further delay, several of his witnesses being very aged and infirm; and he accordingly presented his petition to his Majesty, who was graciously pleased to refer the same to his Attorney-general, who hath been attended by the claimant's counsel; and such evidence has been adduced before him, that he hath reported to his Majesty, that the said Thomas Twisleton, the petitioner, had proved to him his pedigree as stated in his petition, and that he is the heir-general of the body of the said Richard Fiennes created Baron of Saye and Sele by King James the first. And further, that it appeared to him that the petitioner, Colonel Thomas Twisleton, had made out his claim, and that he is entitled to be summoned to this present Parliament, by the title of Baron of Saye and of Sele.

His Majesty has been further graciously pleased to refer the said petition to the House of Lords, who have referred the same to the consideration of the Lords Committee for privileges.

And the petitioner humbly hopes that, upon adducing such proofs and evidence, as to your Lordships shall seem sufficient to support the case here stated, your Lordships will be of opinion, that he is justly entitled to the said barony of Saye and Sele, and that the same dignity and honour will be accordingly allowed and confirmed to him and the heirs of his body.

A. MACDONALD.

J. LEE.

J. HOLLIDAY.

Appendix

Appendix: Abstract of, and references to records, deeds, written and parol evidence, to be adduced in support of the claimant's descent, pedigree, and title.

The patent of the 9th August, in the 1st year of King James the first, (set forth in the case) shews the descent of the Fenys family, from Sir James Fenys, who was summoned by writ and sat in Parliament in the reign of King Henry the sixth, to Sir Richard Fenys the patentee, as laid down in the first six descents of the pedigree.

The patent, 7th July, in the 22d year of King James the first, creating Lord William a Viscount, as set forth in the case, shews the descent from Lord Richard to the same Lord William.

The petition of Lord Lawrence, on his claim of the honour of Viscount, referred to the House of Lords, the Lords Committees report thereupon; and the resolution of the House (a); prove, that Lord James succeeded Lord William, and died without issue male.

The claimant's descent, as thus stated in the pedigree, is thus brought down to the ninth generation.

The pedigree of Fenys, as stated in the petition and case, may be also proved by various ancient books in the College of Arms, viz. Baronage, marked Black Book, p. 482. Baronage, No. 20. p. 134. Vincent, N^o 2. p. 53. b. Visitation of Oxfordshire, in 1566, G. 5. p. 206, and Visitation of Oxfordshire, in 1634, C. 29. p. 120. b.

The marriage of John Twisleton with Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of James Fiennes, Viscount and Baron Saye and Sele, may be proved by the said Baronage, called Black Book, p. 482, by Vincent's Baronage, N^o 20. 134; and Baronage, marked Arbor Honoris, p. 160, all in the library of the said college.

The marriage of Frances Fiennes, the other daughter and co-heir with Andrew Ellis, may be also proved by the same books, which are ready to be produced, if necessary.

As further proof, that Elizabeth Fiennes was one of the daughters and co-heirs of Lord James, and married John Twisleton, Esq; by whom she had issue one daughter, named Cecil, who was her heir, and who married, first, George Twisleton of Woodhall, in the parish of Wormesley, in the county of York, Esq; and had issue by him, Fiennes Twisleton, her eldest son and heir, and afterwards was the wife of Robert Mignon, will be evidenced by an inscription on a tomb-

(a) Lords Journals, 13th, 17th, and 24th Feb. 1709-10.

stone in the burying ground in Bunhill fields, to the following effect:

"Here lieth the body of Elizabeth Twisleton, the eldest daughter of the right honourable the Lord Viscount James Fenys, Say and Sele, wife to John Twisleton, Esq; of Dartford, in Kent. She died on the eighth day of March, anno Domini 1673."

Also by the will of said John Twisleton proved in the Commons, dated 21st June 1670, whereby, after devising the chief of his estates to his first and other sons in tail male in default of such issue, devised the Bull Inn at Dartford to trustees for a term of years upon trust out of the rents and produce, to educate and provide for the advancement of Fiennes Twisleton, son of his daughter Cecil. If the said Cecil and her husband would permit the said Fiennes to be educated and brought up as the said trustees should think fit, and gives to his only child, a daughter, named Cecil, married to one George Twisleton, a legacy of 100l. only, she having married without his consent.

Also, by an indenture in the claimant's custody, ready to be produced, bearing date 21st June 1700, betwixt Robert Mignon, Esq; and Cecil his wife, formerly Cecil Twisleton, of the first part; John Twisleton, Esq; of the second part; and Captain Fiennes Twisleton, son and heir of the said Cecil and George Twisleton, late of Woodhall, in the parish of Womersley, in the county of York, deceased, her former husband, of the third part; purporting to be a release of a moiety of an estate at Woodhall in Yorkshire, to John Twisleton, Esq; upon the trusts therein mentioned.

Also a record of a judgment in ejectment, in the King's Bench Treasury, Easter term 1710, roll 211. "Henry Lloyd, on demise of Cecil Fiennes and others, plaintiff; and Lawrence, Viscount Saye and Sele, and others, defendants;" on a trial at bar in the King's Bench, a transcript of which record was transmitted into the House of Lords by writ of error, and the judgment there affirmed, 24th of May 1712 (*).

On this occasion a bill of exceptions was sealed by the judges, wherein it is set forth (as introductory to the matter in controversy between the parties) that evidence had been given, that William, Viscount Saye and Sele, was the common ancestor, and that he had three sons, viz. James the eldest, afterwards Viscount Saye and Sele; Nathaniel, and John; (which said John was father of Lawrence the then Viscount:) and that

(*) Lords Journals 24th May 1712.

Cecil Fiennes, widow, was the daughter and heir of Frances Ellis, one of the daughters and co-heirs of the said James Viscount Saye and Sele; and that Cecil Mignon was the daughter and heir of Elizabeth Twisleton, the other daughter and co-heir of the said James Viscount Saye and Sele.

A deed inrolled in Chancery, dated 16th January 1712, declaring the uses of a fine to be levied of the estates recovered by the said judgment in ejectment between Robert Mignon, and Cecil his wife, and the honourable Cecil Fiennes (Lady Langley) widow; which said Cecil Fiennes are cousins and co-heirs of Nathaniel, late Viscount Saye and Sele deceased, and grand daughters of James, late Lord Viscount Saye and Sele deceased: the said Cecil Mignon, being the only daughter of Elizabeth Twisleton deceased; (wife of John Twisleton, Esq; deceased) who was the eldest daughter of the said Lord James; and the said Cecil Fiennes being the daughter of Frances Ellis, deceased, wife of Andrew Ellis, Esq; also deceased, younger daughter of the said Lord James, which said Lord James was eldest brother of Nathaniel Fiennes, Esq; deceased, and which said Nathaniel Fiennes was grandfather of the said Lord Nathaniel, deceased, of the one part; and John Twisleton, Thomas Twisleton, and John Hyton, of the other part.

Indentures of the same fine, Hilary term, 11th Queen Anne.

This deed and fine are amongst the claimant's title deeds of his estates at Broughton, and ready to be produced.

The will of Dame Cecil Fiennes, alias Langley, bearing date the 18th day of July 1715, proved at the Commons, whereby her moiety of her Oxfordshire and other estates are devised to trustees and their heirs in trust for Fiennes Twisleton and his heirs, and the said Fiennes Twisleton is appointed sole executor thereof.

A deed bearing date the 24th of January 1726, between Charles Stanhope, and Toby Chauncey, Esq; of the first part; Fiennes Twisleton of Broughton, Esq; cousin and heir of Dame Cecil Fiennes, alias Langley, of the second part; Margaret Brand of the third part; and John Brawn and Isaac Garnier of the fourth part; purporting to be a conveyance of part of the real estate of the said Dame Cecil Fiennes, alias Langley; upon the trusts expressed thereof by her will. This deed is in the custody of the claimant, ready to be produced.

These all tend to prove, not only that Fiennes Twisleton, the claimant's grandfather, was the son and heir of Cecil Mignon, who was the daughter and heir of Elizabeth Fiennes,

the eldest daughter and co-heiress of Lord James, but also that he was the heir at law of Dame Cecil Fiennes, Lady Langley, the daughter and heir of Cecil Ellis, the other daughter and co-heiress of the said Lord James, which he could not possibly have been, if Lady Langley had not died without issue; and which last will be farther proved by an inscription on a tomb-stone in Broughton church, in the words or to the effect following:

“ Here lies the body of the honourable Cecil Fiennes, alias
 “ Lady Langely, grand-daughter to the right honourable
 “ James, Lord Viscount Saye and Sele, and one of the
 “ co-heiresses to Nathaniel, Lord Viscount Saye and
 “ Sele. She died at Bath, the 22d of July 1715, in the
 “ 58th year of her age, and was here interred by her near
 “ relation, Colonel Fiennes Twisleton, whom she left
 “ her sole heir and executor.”

A copy whereof will be produced and proved.

To prove that the said Fiennes Twisleton married Mary Clarke, spinster, in 1692, the claimant produces the deposition of Alice Clarke, widow, the mother of the said Mary, who was present at the said marriage at the castle of Dublin. This deposition was taken upon oath the 1st day of May, 1731, before Thomas Curtis, Esq; a Justice of peace for the city of Dublin, in the presence of a Notary Publick, and certified under the signature of the said justice and a notarial seal.

To prove that the late John Twisleton was the issue of this marriage, the claimant produces a certificate of baptism from the register book of the parish of St. Andrew, Dublin, verified by the deposition taken on oath of the Reverend John Cramp-ton, before a Master Extraordinary of the court of Chancery in Ireland, in the presence of a Notary Publick, the 30th of July, 1733, and verified by the signature of the said master and a notarial seal.

Also an inscription on a tomb-stone in Broughton church, in the words, or to the effect following:

“ Here lies the honourable Colonel Fiennes Twisleton, who
 “ served his country in various parts of the world, dur-
 “ ing the whole course of two long wars. In 1689,
 “ he commanded the party that relieved Londonderry:
 “ was afterwards present at many of the greatest actions
 “ in Flanders and Spain; and, in 1711, went Adjutant-
 “ general in the expedition to Canada in America. Soon
 “ after

“ after the peace of Utrecht, he retired to his seat at Broughton, where, September 11th, 1730, in the 60th year of his age, he departed this life; leaving issue one son and three daughters, viz. John, Alicia, Idonea, Charlotte; and the justly acquired reputation of a person of honour and integrity, of a most faithful, zealous friend, and sincere Christian.”

A copy whereof will be produced and proved.

Also the will of the said Fiennes Twisleton, bearing date the 26th June, 1721, proved in Doctors Commons, whereby the said testator takes notice, that Mrs. Clarke, the mother of his late wife, had promised to provide for one of his daughters by his said late wife. And the said testator directs the trustees to whom the moiety of the Oxfordshire and other estates was devised by the will of Dame Cecil Langley, alias Fiennes, to stand seised thereof, in trust for his son, John Twisleton, and the heirs of his body, and appoints him sole executor.

Sundry affidavits were made and sworn before Masters in Chancery, in 1733, by relations and persons acquainted with the family, to verify the pedigree and descent of John Twisleton, the then petitioner, before Mr. Attorney-general Willes, and are now in Colonel Thomas Twisleton's custody. The same persons were examined before the Lords Committees for privileges touching the pedigree, but it does not appear what evidence they there gave.

These Affidavits (the deponents being long since dead) will corroborate the evidence here stated of the pedigree of the family, from Lord William, to the late John Twisleton the claimant's father.

These affidavits are of Dame Mary Harrison, widow, and Celia Fiennes, spinster, daughters of Nathaniel, the second son of William, the first Viscount; sworn at the Public-office, the 12th of July 1733;

Of Mary Margaret Bressau; sworn at the Public-office, 29th of December, 1733;

And of Isaac Garnier, sworn at the Public-office, 24th of December, 1733.

The proof of the marriage of John Twisleton and Anne Gardner is stated in the case.

Parol evidence will be given of the birth of Colonel Thomas Twisleton, in 1735.

And evidence will be given by an ancient witness, who remembers Cecil Mignon's living at Broughton, and who has been well acquainted with the family ever since; that the

said Cecil Mignon, was the daughter and heir of Elizabeth Twisleton, the eldest daughter of Lord James, and left Fiennes Twisleton, her eldest son and heir, who was also heir to Cecil Fiennes, Lady Langley; and that the said Fiennes Twisleton left John Twisleton, deceased, his only son and heir, who left Colonel Thomas Twisleton his eldest surviving son and heir.

Parol evidence will also be given of the death of John Twisleton, the elder brother of the present claimant, without issue, as stated in the case.

A. MACDONALD,
J. LEE.
J. HOLLIDAY.

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Sir R

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William 3
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The

John Twisleton
killed in
many, ob.
1762.

Peerage of England.

151

The PEDIGREE of Colonel THOMAS TWISLETON, from Sir JAMES FENYS, summoned to Parliament the 25th of HENRY the Sixth.

Sir James Fenys, Lord Saye and Sele, summoned by writ 3 March 25 Henry VI.
1446-7.

William Fenys summoned by writ as Lord Saye and Sele.

Henry Fenys, Lord Saye and Sele.

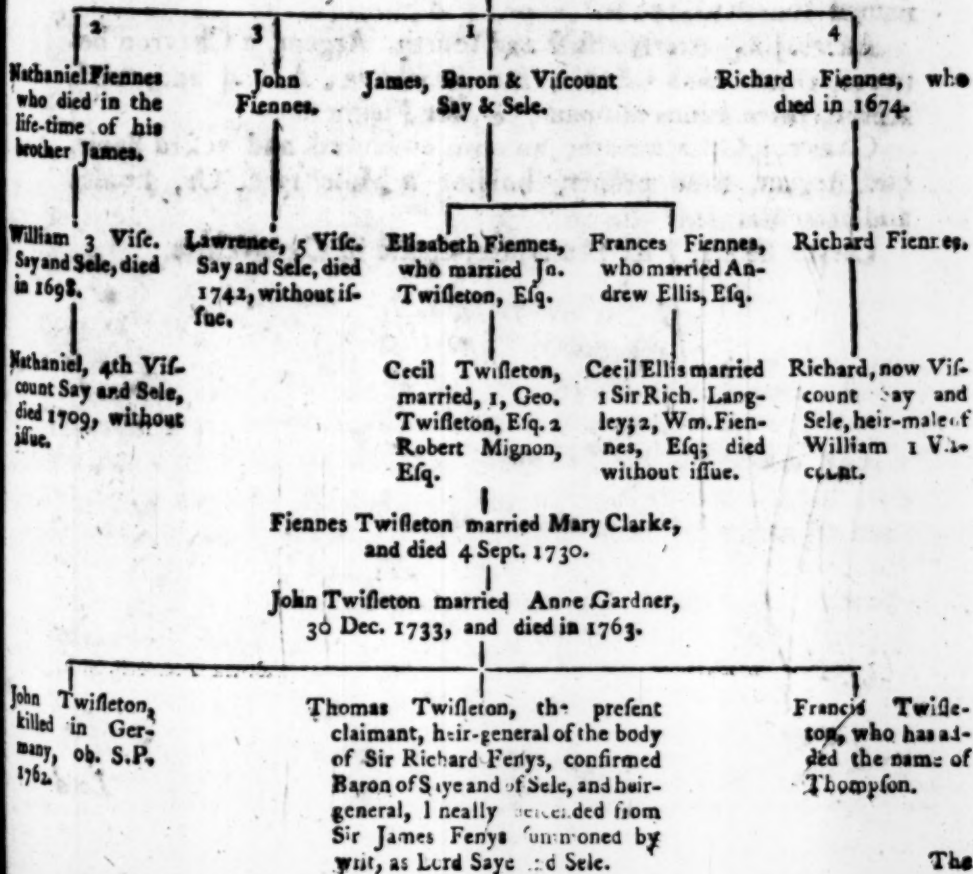
Richard Fenys.

Edward Fenys.

Richard Fenys.

Sir Richard Fenys, Knight, confirmed and created Baron of Saye and of Sele, to him and the heirs of his body, 1 James I. by patent, 1603.

William, Baron Saye and Sele, created Viscount Say and Sele, to him and the heirs-male of his body, 22 James I. by patent.



The

The Lords Committees of privileges, having sat several days hearing counsel, and examining the evidences in support of the claim, the Lord Chancellor Thurlow, on June 21, 1781, moved, "That this Committee do report to the House, that "the claimant, Colonel Thomas Twisleton has made out "his claim to the barony of Saye and Sele:" which being put, was ordered, and his Lordship in consequence was summoned to Parliament by writ, dated the 29th of the same month, and took his seat, according to the date of the patent of creation, 1 Jac. I.

His Lordship was born in the year 1735, and was married at Sunbury in Middlesex, on December 12, 1767, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir Edward Turner of Ambroseden in Oxfordshire, Bart. (by Cassandra, daughter of William Leigh of Adlestrop, in Gloucestershire, Esq; son of Theophilus Leigh of Adlestrop, Esq; by Mary, sister of James Duke of Chandos); by whom he has issue two sons, George-William, born April 14, 1769, and Thomas-James, born September 28, 1770; also two daughters, Juliana-Judith, born October 24, 1771, and Cassandra, born June 11, 1774. His Lordship is a Major-general in the army.

TITLE.] Thomas Twisleton, Baron of Saye and Sele.

CREATIONS.] By patent, August 9th, 1 Jac. I. 1603, confirmed June 21, 1781.

ARMS.] Quarterly, first and fourth, Argent, a Chevron between three Moles Sable, for Twisleton; second and third, Azure, three Lions rampant, Or, for Fiennes.

CREST.] On a wreath, an arm embowed and vested Sable, cuff Argent, hand proper, holding a Mole spade Or, headed and armed argent.

CHIEF SEAT.] At Broughton Castle in Oxfordshire.

Lord TERNHAM.

P. 77, l. 17. John, second son of Henry, 10th Lord, died in 1780.

Henry, 10th Lord, died at Bath, April 29, 1781, (and his widow was re-married, in November 1782, to Evan John Gerard, of Heighton in Lancashire, Esq;). He was succeeded by his eldest son,

HENRY, the 11th and present Lord, whose marriages are before-mentioned in Vol. VII. p. 77; to his Lordship's issue, add, a daughter, Anne, born in February 1765, and a son, Philip, who died young.

Baroness STRANGE.

P. 105, l. 5, Emilia, Lady Sinclair, died at Marley in Scotland, April 24, 1779.

P. 108, — John, the present Duke of Atholl, was elected one of the sixteen Peers of Scotland in October 1780; his Duchess was delivered of a daughter at Dunkeld in Scotland, July 5, 1780; and of a son, September 11, 1783; and his Grace's next brother, Lord George Murray, was married, December 11, 1780, to Ann Charlotte, daughter of Lieutenant-general Francis Grant.

Lord BYRON.

P. 138, l. 8. After 1756, add, and married July 13, 1780, to Amelia, daughter, and sole heir of Robert Darcy, late Earl of Holderness, and Baroness Coniers in her own right by whom he hath had issue three daughters; 1 Sophia-Georgina, who died an infant; 2 dead-born; and, 3, Augusta-Maria, born January 26, 1783.

Lord

Lord CRAVEN.

P. 151. — His Lordship's second daughter is named Maria-Margaretta; and he has a third daughter, Georgina.

Lord CLIFFORD of CHUDLEIGH.

P. 162, l. 22. Maria-Anna-Rosa, daughter of Hugh, Lord Clifford, died in December 1767; and his Lordship died at Ugbrook Park, in Devonshire, September 1783, being succeeded by his eldest son,

HUGH-EDWARD-HENRY, *now Lord Clifford of Chudleigh*, who was born July 2, 1756, and married May 3, 1780, to Apollonia, youngest daughter and co-heiress to Marmaduke, the late and last Lord Langdale.

His Lordship's supporters, as depicted in the margin of the pedigree entered in the House of Lords, are two Wyverns, with wings addorsed, purpure.

Lord OSBORNE.

P. 163. — His Lordship, on March 20, 1782, was appointed Lord-lieutenant, and Custos Rotulorum of the East Riding of Yorkshire.

His Lordship married, November 29, 1773, Lady Amelia Darcy, only surviving child of Robert (late) Earl of Holderness, Baroness Coniers, in her own right, and by her Ladyship (from whom he was divorced by act of Parliament in 1780, and she is since re-married to John Byron, Esq; eldest son of Admiral John Byron) has issue two sons; 1 George-William-Augustus, born July 21, 1775; 2 Francis-Godolphin, born 18 October 1777; and one daughter, Mary-Henrietta-Juliana, born September 6, 1776.

Lord H A Y.

P. 228. — Robert-Auriol-Drummond, eldest surviving son of the late Archbishop of York, married July 1781, to Sarah, third daughter and co-heir of the honourable Thomas Harley, Alderman of London, brother to the present Earl of Oxford, by whom he has a daughter, born August 1783.

Lord M I D D L E T O N.

P. 236. — Francis third Lord Middleton dying, 1781, without issue, and there being no male issue remaining from Francis the eldest son of Thomas, first Lord Middleton, we must return to Thomas, his Lordship's second son.

Which Thomas, who became seated at Bird-fall, in the county of York, was born, June 11, 1694, was elected representative in Parliament for the Unversity of Cambridge, on December 19, 1720, in the room of Dr. Thomas Paske deceased; also in the succeeding Parliament, which was summoned to meet on May 10, 1722; and was a member for the borough of Tamworth (of which he was High Steward) in the county of Stafford, in the Parliament summoned in 1727. He was married, in 1719, to Elizabeth, daughter and sole heir of Thomas Southeby of Bird-fall aforesaid, and by her (who was buried at Birdfall, April 25, 1752, as himself was on December 6, 1742) had issue, five sons and four daughters. 1, Thomas, born at York, and baptised in that cathedral, April 16, 1722, but died at Nottingham unmarried, and was buried at Wollaton, April 12, 1748; 2, Henry, the present Lord Middleton, as will be seen below; 3, Francis Willoughby of Hasseley, in the county of Nottingham, Esq; who was born at York, and baptised

baptised in the cathedral there on March 8, 1727, and married at Austerfield, in the parish of Blythe in Nottinghamshire, on May 25, 1762, to Octavia, daughter and co-heir of Francis Fisher, of Lincolnshire, Esq. by whom he has issue two sons; Digby baptised at Harworth, in the county of Nottingham, November 29, 1769, and Francis baptised at Harworth, March 31, 1771; also a daughter, Jane, baptised in the chapel of Bawtry, in the parish of Blythe, September 7, 1767; 4. Rothwell, who died August 28, 1764, unmarried, and was buried at Birdfall; 5. James, who is Rector of Guiseley in Yorkshire, and married at St. Michael Belfray, in co. York, November 4, 1772, to Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of ——— Hobson, of Kirkby Moorside in Yorkshire, by whom he has had issue, Henry, born 15, and baptised 19th December 1780, at Guiseley, (three other sons, who died infants,) and a daughter, Elizabeth, born 24th, and baptised 28th February 1774, at St. Michael's le Belfray. The four daughters of the above Thomas Willoughby, Esq; and Elizabeth Southeby his wife were, Cassandra, who died unmarried, and was buried at Birdfall, January 23, 1790; Elizabeth, married to the Rev. Edmund Garforth; Emme, married to the Rev. Nathaniel Hodgson, of Appleton-le-Street, in Yorkshire, and died at Ganthorpe in that county, November 11, 1781; and Antonia, wife of the Rev. Henry Hewgill of Smeaton in Yorkshire.

HENRY, the present and fourth Lord Middleton, was born at York, December 19, 1726, and baptised in that Cathedral, on January 4, following, and having succeeded to the estate at Birdfall, on his father's death, served the office of High Sheriff of the county of York, in 1757. On December 25, 1756, he was married at Garton in that county, to Dorothy, daughter and co-heir of George Cartwright of Ossington, in Nottinghamshire, Esq; by Mary his wife, daughter of John, and sister and co-heir to John Digby of Mansfield

Mansfield Woodhouse, in the same county, Esq; by whom his Lordship has had issue one son, Henry, born at York, April 24, 1761, and baptised in the cathedral there, May 28, following, and was in March 1783, appointed Colonel of the Nottinghamshire militia; and three daughters, viz. Dorothy, born at York, July 13, 1758, and baptised in the cathedral 17 August following; Henrietta, born at York, June 30, and baptised in the cathedral, July 29, 1766; and Cassandra, born at York, April 1, 1770, baptised in the cathedral May 9, following, and buried at Birdfall, on the 17th of the same month (*).

TITLES.] Henry Willoughby, Lord Middleton, and Baronet.

CREATIONS, &c. as before printed.

Lord O N S L O W.

P. 256. l. 6, After Surrey, add, His Lordship was appointed Treasurer of his Majesty's household in December 1779, and one of the Lords of his Majesty's bed-chamber, on the 9th of September following.

Ibid. l. 15, After Esq; read, and by her, who died April 11, 1782, had issue three sons, Arthur-George, Cranley, Mainwaring, and one daughter, Harriot; he secondly married in February 1783, Jane, daughter of Hale, of Hertfordshire, Esq; relict of Thomas Duncombe, of Duncombe Park in Yorkshire, Esq;

P. 248. l. 34. After Lucretia, add, who died unmarried, December 10, 1779.

Lord R O M N E Y.

P. 260. l. 14, After Folkestone, add, she died September 24, 1782.

(*) The above account is taken from his Lordship's pedigree, proved in the House of Peers, June 6, 1782.

- P. 260. l. 6. From the bottom, after son, add, Charles, born November 22, 1777; and a daughter, Frances, born in 1778.

Lord CADOGAN:

- P. 270, — The Rev. William Cadogan, second son of the present Lord, was married December 4, 1782, to widow of Bradshaw, Esq; Thomas, the third son, is a Captain in the Navy; Edward, the fifth son, died in the West Indies unmarried.

- Ibid.* l. 3. — From the bottom, read, His Lordship was secondly married, August 7, 1777, to Maria; daughter of Charles Churchill, Esq; (by Lady Mary, daughter of Robert, Earl of Orford), by whom he has one son and two daughters.

Lord KING.

- P. 274. — Thomas, Lord King, died on April 4, 1779, aged 67 (*), and was succeeded by his eldest son,

PETER, now sixth Lord King, whose marriage is mentioned before; Thomas, second son of the late Lord, died June 1779, unmarried.

Lord MONSON.

- P. 290, l. 1, Theodosia-Margaret, daughter of the late Lord, married March 9, 1782, to Sir John Shaw, of Eltham in Kent, Bart.

(*) Coffin-plate.





Talbot Baron Talbot.

TALBOT Lord TALBOT.

JOHN-CHETWYND, *the present Lord Talbot*, succeeded to this title on the death of his uncle William, Earl Talbot, without male issue, on April 27, 1782.

His Lordship was born January 5, 1750, and married May 7, 1776, to Lady Charlotte Hill, daughter of Wills, Earl of Hillsborough, by whom he has issue two sons, Charles-Chetwynd, and George: his Lordship represented the town of Castle Rising, in Norfolk, in two Parliaments, and was appointed one of the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, December 22, 1781, but that Board was abolished by act of Parliament in July 1782.

TITLE.] John-Chetwynd Talbot, Lord Talbot, Baron of Henfol.

CREATION.] Lord Talbot, Baron of Henfol in the county of Glamorgan, December 5, 1723, 7 Geo. II.

ARMS.] Gules, a Lion rampant within a border engrailed, Or, a Crescent for difference.

CREST.] On a Chapeau, Gules, turned up, Ermine, a Lion statant, Or, his Tail extended.

SUPPORTERS.] Two Talbots, Argent, gorged with a Collar flossy counter flossy, at the edges Gules.

MOTTO.] HUMANI NIMIS ALIENUM.

CHIEF-SEATS.] At Henfol in Glamorganshire, and Aldborough hall in Essex.

Lord CHEDWORTH.

P. 329. — Henry-Frederick, third Lord Chedworth, died unmarried, October 7, 1781, aged 67, and was buried amongst his ancestors at Withington, on the 16th of the same month; he was succeeded by his nephew,

JOHN, now fourth Lord, only surviving child of the Rev. Thomas How, fourth son of John, first Lord Chedworth; his Lordship was born August 22, 1754, and is unmarried.

William, youngest son of the first Lord, died in December 1781, unmarried.

Lord EDGCUMBE.

P. 355. — His Lordship was created Viscount Mount-Edgcumbe and Valtort, by patent dated March 5, 1781.

Lord SANDYS.

P. 388. — Letitia, relict of Samuel, first Lord Sandys, died June 1779.

Lord FORTESCUE.

P. 396. — Hugh, eldest son of the present Lord, was married May 10, 1782, to Hester, sister to the present Earl Temple, and had a son and heir, born Feb. 13, 1783.

Lord PONSONBY.

P. 411. l. 24. Frederick, Viscount Duncannon, married Nov. 27, 1780, to Lady Harriet Spencer, second daughter of John the first Earl Spencer, by whom he has a son, Frederick Cavendish,

dish, born July 1783; his Lordship is Member of Parliament for Knaresborough, in the county of York.

Lord V E R E.

- P. 415. — Vere, Lord Vere, died October 2, 1781, aged 82^(a), and was privately buried (pursuant to his will) in the vault under St. James's church, Westminster; his widow died suddenly on January 19, 1783. His Lordship was succeeded by his only surviving son, AUBREY, the present Lord, who married May 4, 1763, to Lady Catharine Ponsonby, daughter of William Earl of Bessborough, and has issue, 4 sons, Aubrey, William, Amelius, and Frederick; and 3 daughters, Catharine-Elizabeth, Caroline, and Georgina.

Lord W A L P O L E.

- P. 419, l. 28. For Mary, read Mary-Magdalen; and in the next line, instead of (who is now living), read (who died March 9, 1783, aged 88 years^(b), and was buried at Woolterton).

- P. 420. — Horatio, the present Lord, has had issue four sons; 1. Horatio, born June 24, 1752; and married July 27, 1781, to Sophia the eldest daughter of Charles Churchill, of Chalfont, com. Bucks. Esq; by whom he has a son, Horatio, born June 14, 1783; 2. William, who died, Dec. 15, 1764; 3. George, born June 20, 1758; and 4. Robert, who died young: likewise two daughters, Catharine, born June 4, 1750; and Mary, born Oct. 22, 1754, and married August 4, 1777, to Thomas Hufsey, Esq; Captain in the first regiment of Footguards.

Robert, youngest brother to the present Lord, is Envoy Extraordinary, and Plenipotentiary to the court of Portugal, and was married at Lisbon May 8, 1780, to Diana, daughter of Walter Grosett, Esq; an eminent merchant in that city.

(a) Coffin-plate.

M

(b) Ibid.

Lord LYTTELTON.

P. 458, — By the death of Thomas Lord Lyttelton, without issue, on November 27, 1779, this title became extinct. His Lordship's remains were deposited, with those of several of his ancestors, at Hagley in the county of Worcester.

VOLUME VIII.

Lord WYCOMBE and Earl of SHELBURNE.

P. 33. THE honourable Thomas Fitz Maurice, brother to the present Lord, married December 21, 1777, Lady Mary Obrien, only surviving child of Murrough, Earl of Inchiquin (by Mary Hamilton, in her own right Countess of Orkney) and by her has issue Thomas, born October 9, 1778. He was High Sheriff of the county of Denbigh, 1781.

P. 34. l. 1. For William, read, John-Henry.
 Ibid. l. 3. After 1778, add, His Lordship was married, secondly, on July 19. 1779, to Lady Louisa Fitz Patrick, daughter of John, late Earl of Upper Ossory, and has issue by her a son, born July 2, 1780, and a daughter born December 8, 1781. His Lordship was on March 27, 1782; appointed one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State; was elected Knight of the Garter 19th of April following; in July, the same year, he resigned his post of Secretary

tary of State; and on the 10th of that month was made first Lord of the Treasury, which he resigned March 29, 1783. His Lordship's mother died, December 9, 1780.

LEGGE, Lord STAWEL.

P. 46. — The right honourable Mary, Baroness Stawel, (wife of Wills, Earl of Hillsborough) died July 29, 1780; whereupon the title of Baron Stawel devolved upon her son,

HENRY STAWEL-BILSON LEGGE, *the present Lord Stawel*, born Feb. 22, 1757; and married July 1, 1779, to Mary, second daughter of Asheton Curzon, Esq; brother to Nathaniel Lord Scarfsdale; and has issue a daughter, Mary, born July 22, 1780. His Lordship took his seat in the House of Peers, October 31, 1780; and is Surveyor of his Majesty's customs.

TITLE.] Henry-Stawel-Bilson Legge, Baron Stawel of Somerton, in the county of Somerset.

CREATION.] Baron Stawel of Somerton, May 20, 1760, 34 Geo. II.

ARMS.] First and fourth Azure, a Buck's head cabossed, Argent, for Legge; second and third Gules a Cross lozengy, Argent, for Stawel.

CREAT.] In a ducal coronet Or, a plume of five Ostrich feathers, alternately, Argent and Azure.

SUPPORTERS.] Two Man-tigers, or beasts with human faces proper, their bodies like Lions, Argent, and horned like Satyrs, maned and tufted Or.

MOTTO.] EN PAROLE JE SUIS.

CHIEF SEAT.] At Holte Forest, near Farnham in Surrey.

Lord SONDÉS.

P. 47. — The late Lady Sondes' name was not Catherine, but Grace.

Lord

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Stanwell-Legge Baron Stanwell



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Lord GRANTHAM.

- P. 55. — Thomas, the present Lord Grantham, left the court of Spain in 1779, in consequence of the disagreement between the two crowns, which soon after produced open hostilities. In February 1781, he was made first Lord of the Board of Trade and Plantations; and upon the abolishing of that Board, by act of Parliament, in July 1782, he was the same month appointed Secretary of State for the foreign department, which high office he held till March 1783. His Lordship, on August 17, 1780, was married to Lady Mary-Jemima Yorke, second daughter and co-heir of Philip, Earl of Hardwicke (by his wife Jemima, Marchioness de Grey, and Baroness Lucas of Crudwell in her own right); and has issue three sons; 1. Thomas; 2. Frederick; 3. Philip.

Lord SCARSDALE.

- P. 83. — Mary, daughter of the honourable Asheton Curzon, married July 1, 1779, to the right honourable Henry Stawel Bilson Legge, the present Lord Stawel.
- P. 84. — Sophia, wife of the honourable Nathaniel Curzon, eldest son of the present Lord Scarsdale, died June 28, 1782.

Lord BOSTON.

- P. 89. — William-Henry, son to the late Lord, married October 25, 1781, to Mary, daughter of the late Rowland Blackman, Esq.
- Ibid.* — To his Lordship's issue, add, a son, born Nov. 1780 and another, August 27, 1783. His Lordship, on September 9, 1780, was appointed one of the Lords of his Majesty's bed-chamber, and is LL.D.

Ibid., l. 27,

After Thomas de Grey, read, now Lord Walsingham.

Lord PELHAM.

P. 134. — His Lordship is now Surveyor-general of the Customs in the port of London, and one of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council. Thomas, his Lordship's eldest son, was appointed Surveyor-general of the Ordnance, April 23, 1782^(a); Henry, the second son, is member of Parliament for Lewes in Sussex, and Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; Frances, his Lordship's 2d daughter, was married, December 4, 1778, to George Viscount Middleton, of the kingdom of Ireland; she died, June 26, 1783, and was buried in the vault, under Wandsworth church, Surrey.

Lord HOLLAND.

P. 135. — The right honourable Charles-James Fox, son of the first Lord Holland, was elected member of Parliament for the city of Westminster, at the general election in 1780; was appointed Secretary of State for the foreign department, March 27, 1782^(b), whereby his seat in Parliament being vacated, he was re-elected without opposition; he resigned his office of Secretary of State, July 5, 1782, was re-appointed thereto, April 2, 1783^(c); and dismissed therefrom, Dec. 19, following; he is a member of the most honourable Privy Council.

Lord LOVE and HOLLAND.

P. 205. — Lady Mary Perceval, eldest daughter of the late Lord by his second wife, was married in April, 1781, to Andrew Drummond, Esq.

(a) London Gazette. (b) *Ibid.* (c) *Ibid.*

Lady Newborough, his Lordship's eldest daughter, by his first wife, died 1782.

Charles-George, his Lordship's eldest son, by the second wife, is member of Parliament for Launceston, and one of the Lords of the Admiralty.

Lord VERNON.

P. 227. — **GEORGE-VENABLES VERNON**, *the first Lord Vernon*, died in August 1780, and left issue, by his first wife, one son, George-Venables, his successor, and a daughter Mary, married to George Anson, of Shuckburgh in Staffordshire, Esq; nephew to the late Lord Anson; and by his third Lady he left two sons, Henry, who is one of the grooms of his Majesty's bed-chamber, and has taken the name, arms, and crest of Sedley, in pursuance of the will of the late Sir Charles Sedley of Nuthall, in Nottinghamshire, Bart. whose sole daughter and heiress he was married to on February 14, 1779; and Edward; also three daughters, Elizabeth, married to George-Simon, the present Earl Harcourt; Martha, and Ann.

GEORGE-VENABLES VERNON, *the second and present Lord*, was born May 9, 1735, and married July 16, 1757, Louisa Barbarina, daughter and sole heir of Bussy Lord Mansel, by whom he has had issue Louisa, born July 18, 1765; and George, born November 19, 1761, who died an infant.

Lord CAMDEN.

P. 237. — Charles, the present Lord, was appointed President of the Council March 27, 1782 (*), which office he resigned, March 1783.

P. 238. — Elizabeth Lady Camden died December 1779.

John-Jeffreys Pratt, only son to Lord Camden, elected to the present Parliament, as repre-

(*) London Gazette.

representative for the city of Bath; on July 10, 1782 ^(a), he was appointed one of the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain, &c. and again by a new commission, dated January 28, 1783 ^(b), but resigned upon the change of the Ministry, which took place in April following, and was re-appointed Dec. 30, the same year ^(c).

Sarah, third daughter of Lord Camden, married November, 1779, to Nicholas Price of Saintfield, in the county of Downe in Ireland, Esq; and Jane, the fourth daughter, married April 25, 1780, to Walter Head-James, Esq; son and heir apparent to Sir Francis Head, of Langley in co. Bucks, Knt. ^(d).

Lord DIGBY.

P. 269, l. 28. After navy, add, He was promoted to the rank of Rear Admiral of the Blue in March 1779, to that of Rear Admiral of the White September 26, 1780; is now Rear Admiral of the Red, and was some time Commander in Chief of his Majesty's fleet in North America.

P. 270, l. 7. After 1749, add, and married, May 27, 1783, to daughter of the late Colonel Lewis-Charles Montelieu: and one of his sisters was married, Feb. 26, 1780, to Richard Aubrey, Esq; youngest son of Sir Thomas Aubrey of Llantrythid in Glamorgan-shire, Bart.

Lord HUME.

P. 313. — Alexander, Lord Hume, died March 7, 1781, without issue; whereby this title became extinct.

(a) Gazette, (b) Ibid. (c) Ibid. (d) Ex Inform. Tho. Dom. Dacre.

Lord CARDIFF.

P. 317. — His Lordship was, on March 12, 1783 (a), appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the court of Spain.

His Lordship, on November 12, 1766, was married in St. John's chapel, in the parish of St. George, Hanover Square, to Charlotte-Jane, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Thomas Windsor, late Viscount Windsor of the kingdom of Ireland, by whom he had issue,

1. John, born September 25, 1767; 2. Mary-Alicia-Charlotte, born October 28, 1768; 3. Herbert-Windsor, born May 6, 1770; 4. Charlotte, born July 16, 1771; 5. James-Evelyn, born May 7, 1773; 6. Elizabeth, born at Luton, July 12, 1774, who died the next day, and was buried in Luton church; 7. Charles, born July 18, 1775; 8. Henry, born June 5, 1777; 9. William, born November 18, 1778; and 10. George, born at Turin, March 1, 1780 (b).

Lord HAWKE.

P. 333. — Edward, first Lord Hawke, died at Sunbury in the county of Middlesex, October 17, 1781; and was buried at North Stoneham in Hampshire, being succeeded by his only surviving son,

MARTIN-BLADEN, *the present Lord*, born at Lymington, in the county of Southampton, April 20, 1744, and, being bred to the law, was admitted to the degrees of Barrister, and LL.D. His Lordship was married at St. George's Hanover Square, on February 6, 1771, to Cassandra, youngest daughter of the late Sir Edward Turner, of Ambros-

(a) London Gazette.

(b) From the pedigree entered in the House of Lords, and the information of Lady Cardiff.

den in the county of Oxford, Bart. by whom he has had issue, 1. Cassandra-Julia, born January 16, 1772; 2. Edward, born May 3, 1774; 3. Martin-Bladen-Edward, born April 16, 1777; 4. Catharine, born December 10, 1779, and died March 3, 1780; and 5. a daughter, born March 13, 1783.

Lord AMHERST.

P. 341. — General Amherst died May 13, 1781, and was buried at Seven Oaks in Kent, where an handsome monument is erected to the memory of him and his brother the Admiral, on which are these inscriptions,

Near this place are deposited
the remains of

JOHN AMHERST, Esq; Admiral of the Blue Squadron,
of HIS MAJESTY'S FLEET;

And of

Lieutenant-General WILLIAM AMHERST,
Colonel of the 32d Regiment of Foot,
Lieutenant-Governor of St. JOHN'S,

And Adjutant-General of his MAJESTY'S FORCES:

Two of the Sons,

Of JEFFERY AMHERST, Esq; of Brook's Place in this parish,
By ELIZABETH his Wife.

They entered early into the Military Line,

And served with ardour, in their Country's Cause.

The Rank they obtained, by their Sovereign's Favor,

Proved the Merit of their Public Services,

And was equally their Honor and Reward:

Univerally esteemed when living,

Their Death is sincerely lamented.

In Memory

Of the unvariable and mutual Affection of these Brothers,

JEFFERY LORD AMHERST

Caused this Monument to be erected,

1781.

On a Vase at top,

JOHN AMHERST died 14th February, 1778,
Aged 59.

WIL.

WILLIAM AMHERST died May 13th, 1781,

Aged 49;

And left two children,

WILLIAM-PITT, born January 14th, 1773;

And ELIZABETH-FRANCES, born January 23, 1774.

P. 342. — Lord Amherst is now Colonel of the second troop of Horse Guards.

Lord BROWNLOW.

P. 350. — His Lordship's grandmother, Ann, daughter of Sir William Brownlow, Bart. widow of Sir Richard Cust, Bart. died Dec. 29, 1779.

His Lordship's Uncle, Richard, Dean of Lincoln, died 16 Oct. 1783, and was buried at Bolton.

P. 353. — His Lordship has issue, by his second Lady, 1. Frances, born October 3, 1776; 2. John, born August 19, 1779; 3. Henry, born September 20, 1780; and 4. Elizabeth, born June 29, 1782.

His Lordship's supporters should be collared, paly wavy of 6 Argent and Azure,

Lord RIVERS,

P. 361. — His Lordship, on May 13, 1780, was appointed Lord Lieutenant of the county of Southampton, which he resigned, on being made one of the Lords of his Majesty's bed-chamber, on April 6, 1782. He is likewise Colonel of the Dorsetshire militia, and LL.D.

Lord HARROWBY.

P. 362. — His Lordship was married, January 22, 1762, at Lambeth, in the county of Surry, to Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of the right Reverend Richard Terrick, D.D. Bishop of London, by whom he hath had issue six sons; 1. Dudley, born December 22, 1762; 2. Henry,

Henry, born November 22, 1763, and died an infant; 3. Richard, born July 5, 1766; 4. Nathaniel, born August 12, 1770, who died an infant, and was buried at Ship-lake in Oxfordshire; 5. Nathaniel, born 7 June, 1775, died March 13, 1776, and was buried in South Audley chapel; 6. Henry, born July 22, 1777; also two daughters, Elizabeth, born November 22, 1767; and Ann, born Nov. 1, 1779.

Lord FOLEY.

P. 367. l. 37. Dr. Robert Foley, Dean of Worcester, died there January 8, 1782.

P. 361. — Henrietta, Lady Foley, died in child-bed, January 2, 1781, and was buried at Whit-ley, leaving issue, three sons; William-Thomas, born February 20, 1778; Charles, born April 1, 1779, and Thomas, born December 22, 1780; also one daughter, Carolina-Georgina-Henrietta, born March 23, 1777.

Lord Foley, was appointed one of the joint Post-masters-general on April 11, 1783.

Andrew Foley, Esq; his Lordship's brother, has issue, one son, Thomas, born July 19, 1778, and four daughters, viz. Elizabeth, born March 15, 1774; Grace-Mary, born May 1, 1776; Harriet-Mary, born April 4, 1777, and Anna-Maria, born March 7, 1781.

Lord THURLOW.

P. 372. — His Lordship resigned the office of Lord High Chancellor in March 1783, and was re-appointed to that high office, December 23, following.

Dr. Thomas Thurlow, brother to Lord Thurlow, promoted to the Bishoprick of Lincoln, in May 1779, and was installed Dean of St. Paul's, on March 23, 1782.

John Thurlow, Esq; Alderman (and sometime Mayor) of Norwich, and brother to Lord Thurlow,

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(c) Registe

(b) Coffin

Thurlow, died at Norwich, March 4, 1782.
He had issue a son, Edward, who died unmarried; and a daughter, Josepha.

Baroness CLINTON and SAR.

P. 376. — Her Ladyship died January 16, 1781; whereby those Baronies descended to her only son, George the present Earl of Orford.

Baroness CONIERS.

P. 416. — Her Ladyship's marriage with the Marquis of Carmarthen being dissolved by an act of Parliament, which received the royal assent, May 31, 1776, she was re-married on the 9th of the following month to John Byron, Esq; (s) eldest son of Admiral John Byron, by whom she had five daughters; 1. Sophia, who died an infant; 2. and 3. both died young; and 4. Augusta Maria, born January 21, 1783; her Ladyship died January 27, 1784, aged 29 years, 3 months and 12 days (s), and was buried at Herby in Yorkshire, being succeeded in the barony by the eldest son of the first venture.

GEORGE WILLIAM-FREDERICK CONIERS, now Baron Coniers, born July 21, 1775.

TITLE.] George William-Fredrick, Baron Coniers.

CREATION.] Baron Coniers, originally by writ in 1506, 2 Hen. VII.

ARMS.] Quarterly, first and fourth, quarterly ermine and Azure a Cross, Or, with a label upon a label for difference, for Osborne; second and third, Azure, three cinquefoils between nine croselets, Argent, for Darcy.

CREST.] On a wreath, a Tyger statant, Argent.

SUPPORTERS.] On the dexter, a Tyger Argent; on the sinister, a Bull Sable, armed, Or.

MOTTO.] PAX IN BELLO.

(s) Register of marriages in St. George's Hanover Square.

(s) Coffin-plate.

WEDDERBURN Lord LOUGHBOROUGH.

THE Surname of Wedderburn is local, and was first assumed by the lords or proprietors of the barony of Wedderburn, in the county of Berwick, when surnames became hereditary in Scotland, in the reign of King Malcolm the Third, who was contemporary with William the Conqueror.

WALTER de Wedderburn was one of the great Barons of Scotland, who swore fealty to King Edward the first of England, for the lands he possessed in the county of Berwick, as in Prynn's Ragman's Roll, 12 Ann. 1296 (*).

The direct male line of the Barons of Wedderburn having terminated in an heiress, in the reign of King Robert the Third, married to a younger son of the noble family of Home, that Barony has been in the possession of their descendants from that period till the present. Several collateral descendants of this ancient family were proprietors of lands in the county of Berwick: Willielmus de Wedderburn obtained a charter, under the great seal of King James the First, of the lands adjoining to the barony of Blackader, dated the 20th of January 1425 (b). He is also mentioned in another royal charter of the same King, dated the 12th May, that year (c), together with Sir Thomas Hay of Westray, Sir Archibald Douglas of Cavers, Sheriff of Tweeddale, and others; another, Guilielmus de Wedderburn, a man of considerable property, was administrator to his kinsman, Sir John Swinton of Swinton, during his minority. The immediate ancestor of this family was

James Wedderburn, Esq; descended in the collateral male line from the ancient Barons of Wedderburn: he acquired considerable property in the county of Forfar, where he resided, and had issue two sons:

David, the eldest son, is mentioned in a charter of confirmation, under the great seal of a donation (d), "ad sustentationem capellani in ecclesia de Dundee," bearing date, February 19, 1498. He died without issue.

JAMES, second son, succeeded his father, and was styled son of James Wedderburn, merchant-burgess of Dundee. In the reign of King James the fourth (e); he married Janet, daughter and heiress of David Forrester of Nevay, Esq; with whom he acquired a considerable addition to his fortune; by this Lady he had one son, who succeeded him,

(*) W. Prynn's Hist. of King John, Hen. III. and Edw. I. Vol. III.

(b) Record of Royal Charters in the Lord Registers office. (c) Ibid.

(d) Record pred. cit. (e) Ibid.

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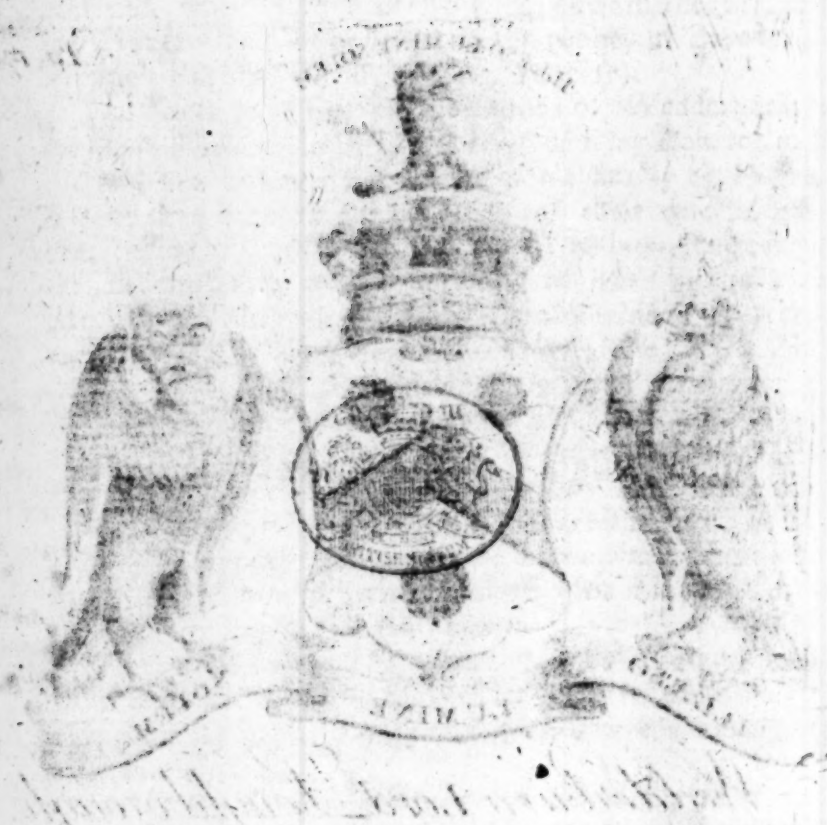
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Wedderburn Lord Loughborough.



JOHN WEDDERBURN, of Tofts, Esq; who got a charter, under the great seal of King James the fifth; "*Johanni Wedderburn, filio Jacobi Wedderburn, jun. burgen. de Dundee, inter ipsum Jacobum, et Janetam Forrester, ejus conjugem procreat;*" of lands, in the barony of Tullock Hill, and county of Forfar, dated, June 20, 1527 ^(a). He also obtained a part of the Lordship of Dudhope, which was confirmed to him by another royal charter from the same King, dated August 3, 1533 ^(b). He was a gentleman of fine accomplishments, and much in favour with King James the fifth. When Lord William Howard was sent Ambassador from England, to negotiate an interview between King James and his uncle King Henry the Eighth, in the year 1530, the Queen-mother challenged his Majesty to produce three landed gentlemen, and three yeomen, to contend in archery, with six of the ambassador's retinue; the prize to the victors was an hundred crowns and a tun of wine. This John Wedderburn, together with David Wemyss of Wemyss, and David Arnot of Arnot, were the landed gentlemen, chosen by the King; they contended at Saint Andrews, and though the Englishmen acquitted themselves as excellent archers, the other party carried away the prize: this is related at length by the Scottish historian, Robert Lindsay of Pittscottie. He left issue two sons, David his heir; and John, who was bred to the church.

DAVID WEDDERBURN, of Tofts, Esq; succeeded his father John. He obtained the lands of Hilltown, of Craigie in the county of Forfar, by a charter to him and Helen Lawson, his wife under the great seal dated the ninth of October 1535 ^(c); also the manors of Huntley in the county of Perth, by another royal charter, under the great seal of Queen Mary, dated the eighth of October 1552 ^(d). He lived to a great age, and died about the year 1590.

He married Helen Lawson of the family of Boghall, by whom he had two sons. 1. Alexander his heir; and, 2. James, who was bred to the church, and of whom Bishop Keith ^(e), gives the following account: "He studied some time at Oxford ^(f); but Archbishop Laud's life of Doctor Heylin says, it was at Cambridge, and perhaps he might have studied at both these universities; in the year 1631, he became a Prebendary of Whitchurch, in the diocese of Wells in England; afterwards, he was Professor of Divinity at St. Andrews; and on the first of February, 1636, was preferred to the see of Dunblane, but in 1638, was deprived and excommunicated by the Assembly at Glasgow; after this he

(a) Record prædict. (b) Ibid. (c) Ibid. (d) Ibid. (e) Historical Catalogues of the Bishops of Scotland, p. 107. (f) Ant. Woss's Athen. Oxon.

" went back into England, where he died next year, (on the
 " 29d of September) 1639, aged 54, and was buried in the
 " Virgin Mary's chapel, within the cathedral church of
 " Canterbury, with the following inscription on his grave
 " stone: Reverendissimus in Christo pater, Jacobus Wedder-
 " burn, Taodum in Scotia natus, sacelli Regii ibidem decanus
 " Dunblanenſis ſedis per annos IV Episcopus, antiquæ probi-
 " tatis & fidei magnūque ob excellentem doctrinam patriæ
 " suæ ornamentum."

It may here be proper to observe, that the excommunication of this worthy prelate above-mentioned was the effect of the fanatical zeal of the Presbyterian covenanters, who suppressed the whole hierarchy in Scotland at once.

David of Tofts was succeeded by his eldest son,

ALEXANDER WEDDERBURN, who acquired the Barony of Kingennie in the shire of Angus, which was for a long time the principal seat of the family: he was frequently intreated to adjust and settle the differences, which happened among his neighbours, in which office he was so judicious and impartial, that he gave general satisfaction to all parties.

Being entrusted, by the town of Dundee (*), in all their principal affairs, he had frequent opportunities of waiting upon King James VI. with whom he became so much in favour, that he accompanied his Majesty when he came to take possession of the crown of England in 1603, and when he was taking leave, to return homeward, the King took a diamond ring from his finger, which he presented to him as a token of friendship, which has been handed down with the property of the estate, and is now in the possession of Alexander Scrymgeour Wedderburn, of Wedderburn, Esq.

He was appointed one of the Commissioners on the part of Scotland, for a treaty of union with England, which did not take effect at that time.

He married (b) Helen Ramsay, daughter of the Baron of Brackmouth in the county of Fife, descended of the family of the Earl of Dalhousie, by whom he had three sons; 1. Alexander; 2. James, and 3. John: also three daughters; 1. Elizabeth, married first to John Campbell of Balyershoe, Esq; son of ——— Campbell of Crenan; and, secondly, to the Rev. Peter Bruce, D. D. Principal of St. Leonard's Colledge, in St. Andrews, a son of the family of Fingask, descended from the house of Claek Mannan, chief of that antient name. By him she had a daughter, Elizabeth, married to Simon Mackenzie of Lochlilne, Esq. brother of George, Earl of Seaforth,

(*) Register of the town of Dundee.

(b) Contracts in Archiv. Famil.

by whom she was mother of the celebrated Lawyer, Sir George Mackenzie of Rosehaugh, Lord Advocate for Scotland, in the reign of King Charles II. who had the first rudiments of his education in the Baron of Kingennie's family, and was greatly attached to it: there is still preserved a letter (a) from Sir George to his cousin and brother-in-law, Sir Peter Wedderburn, Lord Gosford, wrote not long before his death, but without date, of which the following is an extract:

" My Lord,

" I AM forced to goe north, though somewhat tender, and if anie thing all me, I hope your Lordship will look to the little childeren; I have lett a deposition of my estate to the boy, and failing him, to the eldest lasse, and failing her to the other, and ane exact account of my estate, with a little booke, wherein I have left memorandums anent all my affairs; your Lordship may call for them from Colin. Think me not apprehensive but cautious in this, for really I fear not death now in the least; my thoughts are, God be praised, very fully fixed upon my Maker, and I live as much out of duty as inclination."

Second daughter, Agnes (b), married to Andrew Halliburton of Pitcur, Esq; chief of that name, and was representative of the Earl of Dirleton; 3. Magdalane, married to the Rev. Mr. William Wedderburn, Rector of Pittenween, son of Alexander Wedderburn of Pittormie, Esq.

John, the youngest son of Alexander, first Baron of Kingennie, was bred to the study of physick, and became very eminent in his profession. He was physician to King Charles the first, with whom he was in such great favour, that his Majesty not only conferred the honour of knighthood upon him, but also, in consideration of his long and faithful services, allowed him (by a warrant (c), under the privy seal, dated the 10th January, 1647-8) a pension during life, of two thousand pounds Scots per annum (166*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* sterling); but on account of his attachment to his royal master, he was deprived of the benefit of this gift. He applied to his old friend the Marquis of Argyle, then at the head of the ruling faction in Scotland, who amused him with fair promises, which were never performed, as appears by the following extract of a letter to him (then in London) from his nephew, Sir Peter Wedderburn, dated at Edinburgh the 9th of June, 1649 (d).

(a) Original in the Charter Chest at Pittfarran.

(b) Mackenzie's Works, sub tit. Precedency, cap. 2. 56.

(c) Original in the Charter Chest at Pittfarran. (d) Ibid.

“ Mr. Barclay hath expressed to me a great deal of respect
 “ and desyre to serve you, and made me witnes to the delyverie
 “ of yours to my Lord Argyle, who receaved it verie kindlie,
 “ and promised to befriend you. As yet, the Párliament hath
 “ not determined how to regulate the Exchequer, but after
 “ they have nominated the commissioners, I shall prosecute it
 “ farder, albeit I fear to no purpose, for all strugle to make
 “ their best of an evill and uncertain tyme:”

In the last mentioned year, when the Rev. Doctor Barwick, afterwards Dean of St. Paul's, London, (who was intrusted with the management of the King's correspondence with his friends in England,) was seized with a consumption that threatened him with death. “ The care of his health was wholly intrusted to his dearest friend, Doctor John Wedderburn, who, as he was formerly Physician to his Majesty, so was he afterwards most deservedly distinguished with the honour of knight-hood.” During all the time of this worthy divine's sickness and confinement in the Tower, Sir John shewed great address in the King's business in England, and was very instrumental with his Majesty's other friends, in bringing about the Restoration.

Immediately after the King's return, Sir John was appointed Physician to his Majesty; and having powerful interest in Scottish matters at court, the Marquiss of Argyle applied to him and his Nephew, Sir Peter, in behalf of himself, by letter, dated at Edinburgh, the 11th of May, 1661, sixteen days before his execution; of which the following is a copy (*):

“ Good Master,

“ YOUR nephew, Sir Peter, is going to London, and I
 “ am confident he can doe very much, if he pleas, in relation to my business; for if his Majestie's prejudice were laid aside, my accusations otherways are the common failing of the nation, which I do not excuse, but desire to shelter myself under his Majestie's gracious and paternal inclination to clemencie, whiche has covered every subject in all his Majestie's dominions, except a few murderers of his royal father; therefor, I expect so much of your favor and kyndnes at this tym, as to receive information from my sonnes, and to let your nephew know how much his kyndness to me may oblige you, and though I be not able to

(*) Original in the Charter Chest of the family.

"requyt your kyndnes, yet I still rest confident of your favor
"upen any mer reall and antient accowmpt being

"Your old pupil, and most humbll servant,

"ARGYLE."

The following is wrote below the Marquises' subscription,
in Sir John's hand-writing.

"Powerfull order was sent before I received this, and before
"my nephew arriving, so that I could not middle."

King Charles II. in reward of his faithfull services, confirmed the yearly pension settled on him by his royal father, by a writ under the privy seal very honourable to the family, dated the 28th of June 1661 (*).

He was incorporated in the university of Oxford, the 9th of April, 1646 (b), by virtue of the Chancellor's letter, who writes that "he is one of his Majesty's physicians in ordinary, and a gentleman of known learning, and vast experience." He likewise writes that, "he was originally a professor of philosophy, in the university of St. Andrew's, but that being too narrow a place for so great a person, he left it, travelled into various countries, and became so celebrated for his great learning and skill in physick, that he was the chief man of his country for many years, for that faculty. Afterwards, he received the honour of knighthood, and was highly valued when he was in Holland with the Prince, in 1646 and 47. At length, though his infirmities, and great age, forced him to retire from publick practice and business, yet his fame contracted all the Scottish nation to him; and his noble hospitality and kindness to all that were learned and virtuous, made his conversation no less loved than his advice was desired."

There is still preserved a letter to Sir John, from the Earl of Southesk, of which the following is a copy (c); it is directed on the back; "For my right loveing and much honoured cousin, Doctor Wedderburn, Physician, at London."

"Right loveing and much honoured cousin,

"OUR Merchants trade, presentlie at London, is so small,
"that I have had difficultie enough to get exchange for these

(*) Original in the above Charter-chest of the family. (b) Wood's Fasti Oxon. Vol. II. col. 735. (c) Original in the Charter Chest of the family.

“ monyes my sonne took up be your assistance, at London,
 “ before he parted from you; I have lately agreid with ane
 “ verie honest merchant in yis toun, Hew Hamilton, who hes
 “ undertaken to pay at London, these six hundreth twenty-
 “ four pounds English money, before the first of September,
 “ to any you shall direct him, that will delyver back to him
 “ my sonnes band of the lyke soume; for I know not from
 “ whom my sonne borrowed these monneys: Therefore, I en-
 “ treat you to let me or your nephew, Petter, know be your
 “ letter, the gentlemen's name that lent my sonne these
 “ monneyes; you have been put to greater feshrie and paynes,
 “ be me and my sonne, then we will be ever able to acquit;
 “ albeit, I may confidentlie promise, that I shall ever be
 “ willing and ready, at all occasions, to approve myself,

“ Your most affectionate, and most obliged

“ Cousin to serve you,

Edin. 17 July, in hast.

“ SOUTHESK.”

He was a most munificent patron and donor to the university of St. Andrew's, his *alma mater*, as appears by the following letter from the principal and professors in that seminary of learning, addressed to his nephew, Sir Peter Wedderburn, Lord Gosford, preserved in the Pittferran Charter-chest, where a formal receipt and acquittance to Sir Peter, of date at St. Leonard's colledge, St. Andrew's, the 26th of July, 1679, is likewise deposited (*).

“ May it please your Lordship,

“ Though the Rector of this university hath, in name there-
 “ of, acknowledged the examplar munificence of your Lord-
 “ ship's most learned and most justlie honoured uncle, Sir John
 “ Wedderburn, of ever worthy memory, and your Lordship's
 “ singular justice and generosity, fulfilling his pious and pru-
 “ dent will, and the sense the university hath of the obliga-
 “ tions they are under to your Lordship's honourable familie,
 “ for these and many other reasons; yet he hath not thereby,
 “ either taken off or lessened the particular obligation that lyes
 “ upon us, to a grateful resentment of the special favour, done
 “ to St. Leonard's College, to which the noble donation is
 “ made. We cannot but acknowledge it the greatest of that

(*) Original in the Charter-chest of the family.

" nature that ever hath been made by any man, to any col-
 " ledge in the kingdome; and yet we must, in justice to him,
 " say, that we have no more but himself, restored with this
 " disadvantage, that colledge now only possesseth in many dead
 " volumes, what it enjoyed in one living man; when, he in
 " his younger years adorned his profession therein, by his singu-
 " lar learning, pietie, prudence, and his other eminent endow-
 " ments whereby he was also an ornament to this universitie,
 " as he hath ever since been an honour to his country. As
 " he spent his life in making others live, so at his death, he
 " hath not only contributed his greatest endeavours to restore
 " his languishing mother to that vigour, which may enable
 " her to bring forth such children as may, in some measure,
 " resemble him; but also given so great an example, as (we
 " wish) may be as much imitated, as this admired; for which,
 " and your Lordship's kindness and generositie, so frequentlie
 " and signalic exprest to our societie, and particularlie in your
 " Lordship's generous care, to make his pious endeavour ef-
 " fectual, for so good and great a design; we judge ourselves
 " obliged, upon all occasions, to make most honourable
 " mention of him as our greatest benefactor, and of your
 " Lordship, as the greatest promoter of our interest; and
 " also to leave upon record, to those who shall come after us,
 " such testimonie as may oblige this societie, in all time
 " coming, to pay your Lordship's familie that dutiful respect
 " which it owes to the kindest, the justest, and most generous of
 " their friends, as the Rector in the name of the universitie hath;
 " so we, for St. Leonard's Colledge, do warrand your Lordship
 " to deliever the bookes to our well-beloved brother, Mr. David
 " Anderson, whose receipt of them conform to a catalogue
 " subscribed by your Lordship, shall be an obligation on us,
 " to give your Lordship a discharge thereof when you shall
 " be pleased to call for it.

" If the length of this be ane indecencie, we entreat that
 " our zeal may excuse us, and that your Lordship may be-
 " lieve what herein is exprest, but a very small part of the
 " resentment which is due to your Lordship, from

" Your Lordship's most obliged, most

" Humble, and most faithful Servants,

" ALEXR. COCKBURN,
 " GILB. CROKATT,
 " A. CUNINGHAM."

DR. JAMES WERMES,
 AL. SKENE,

There is an obligation extant holograph of his nephew, Sir Peter, dated at Gosford the 31st of October, 1671 ^(a), whereby he became bound to pay an annuity to Sir John. It recites, that, "forasmuch as it has pleased Sir John Wedderburn to accept of a yearly annuitie of six hundred pounds sterling, extending in Scots money to ten thousand eight hundred merks, to be payed yearly to the said Sir John, during his life-time at two terms in the year, by equal portions;" therefore, security is given on the barony of Gosford for the payment.

Sir John, sometime before his death, doted to the church of Aberlady, four massy cups of pure silver, for the administration of the holy communion, and two hundred merks of money to be distributed among the poor of that parish; for all which the ministers and elders granted their receipt and discharge to his nephew, Sir Peter, dated at Aberlady, the 7th of September, 1678 ^(b).

He died in a very advanced age, without issue, and left a considerable fortune to Sir Peter Wedderburn, son of his elder brother, James, hereafter mentioned.

ALEXANDER, the eldest son of Alexander, first Baron of Kingennie, succeeded to that estate, and became second Baron, he was likewise appointed one of the Commissioners for regulating the weights and measures in Scotland, by virtue of an act of Parliament in 1608. He married Magdalen, daughter of John Scrimgeour of Kirkton, by whom he had a son and heir, Alexander, and a daughter, Marjory, married to Robert Carnegie, of Loughlands, as appears by a charter under the great seal ^(c), dated July 8, 1625. He died about the beginning of the reign of King Charles I. and was succeeded by his son,

ALEXANDER Wedderburn, third Baron of Kingennie, who married three wives; first — Fotheringham, a daughter of the Laird of Powrie, by whom he had two sons, who died infants; secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of — Ramsay of Muir, by whom he had Alexander, his heir; his third wife was ^(d), — Miln, a daughter of Milnfield, and relict of Major Lindsay, by whom he had a daughter, Magdalen, the wife of John Scrimgeour of Kirkton.

He purchased the lands and barony of Easter-Powrie, and obtained a charter under the great seal from King Charles II. ^(e). "*Alexandro Wedderburn, seniora de Kingennie, terrarum Baronie de Ester Powrie, &c.*" dated, January 19, 1663, after which he survived some years, and was succeeded by his son,

^(a) Original in the Charter-chest of the family. ^(b) Ibid. ^(c) Chart. in Publ. Archiv. ^(d) Peerage of Scotland. ^(e) Chart. in Publ. Archiv.

ALEXANDER WEDDERBURN, fourth Baron of Kingennie, who married in his father's life-time to his cousin Grisel, daughter of Sir Alexander Wedderburn of Blackness, by whom he had a daughter, Rachel, married to Gilbert Stewart of Sten-ton, and one son,

ALEXANDER WEDDERBURN, fifth Baron of Kingennie, who in the beginning of the reign of Queen Anne obtained a charter under the great seal, erecting all his land (de novo) into a barony, to be called the barony of Wedderburn in all times coming, whereupon he was afterwards denominated Wedderburn of that ilk: he married Grisel Garden, a daughter of the Laird of Laten, in Angus, by whom he had an only son David, his heir, and one daughter, Grisel, who, upon the death of her brother, succeeded to the estate, and became heir of the line of Wedderburn of Kingennie. The said

DAVID WEDDERBURN, of that ilk, dying unmarried, in him ended the whole male line of Alexander, eldest son of Kingennie; and the representation in the next male line devolved upon the descendants of,

JAMES Wedderburn, Esq; second son of Alexander, first Baron of Kingennie, who obtained in patrimony the lands of Blackness in the county of Forfar, which continued to be the chief title of the elder branch of the family. He married Margaret, daughter of James Goldman, Esq; of the family of Sandford, of English descent, (whose other daughter was married to John Sinclair of Brims, Esq; great grandfather's father of the present John Sinclair, of Tilbister, Esq; member of Parliament for Caithness); with this lady, he got a great portion in money, and had by her two sons, Alexander and Peter.

ALEXANDER, the eldest son, had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him; and his grandson, Sir John Wedderburn of Blackness, was created a Baronet of Scotland to him, "et heredes ejus masculos in perpetuum;" dated the 9th of August 1704 (a), whose family enjoying a considerable fortune in the county of Forfar, and in Jamaica, is still represented in the male line.

Sir PETER Wedderburn, the second son, acquired the Barony of Gosford in the county of Mid Lothian, by disposition from Sir Alexander Auchmutie of Gosford, Knight, dated the third of January 1658-9 (b), which was resigned by the said Sir Alexander, into the hands of Richard Cromwell, Lord Protector, by notorial instrument, dated the 28th of that month (c), who granted the same to Sir Peter, by a charter dated the

(a) Record of patents in the Lord Register's Office. (b) Original in the Charter Chest of Petisfarran. (c) Ibid.

second of March following, to which is appendant the great seal of his father Oliver ^(a), and he was vested and seized therein by an instrument of sasine, dated the 14th of that month ^(b).

Sir Peter was bred to the study of the law, and became one of the most eminent in his profession. His attachment to his Sovereign, in the worst of times, was steady and inviolable; and his abilities at the bar were so conspicuous, that in the course of a few years practice he acquired a very handsome fortune.

He received the honour of knighthood, soon after the Restoration, as a reward for his loyalty, and was appointed sole clerk of the Privy Council of Scotland, and Keeper of the Signet during life, with power to him to appoint his own deputy, or deputies at his pleasure, by commission under the great seal of that kingdom, dated the 28th of August 1660 ^(c).

He purchased from Walter, Lord Torphichen, the lands of Lochhill, in the Barony of Ballincreiff, and country of East Lothian, and obtained a disposition thereto dated the first of August, 1661 ^(d). He afterwards obtained an act of Parliament, dated the 10th July, 1662 ^(e), dissolving these lands from the barony of Ballincreiff, and erecting them into a separate barony, which was confirmed to him by a charter under the great seal, dated the 4th of June, 1663 ^(f).

He likewise purchased from Sir Thomas Hamilton of Redhouse, the lands of Standelane in the same county, with the corn milns thereon, and heretable office of Bailliary thereof, which were made over to him by disposition, dated the second of December 1662 ^(g), and he obtained a charter, under the great seal, dated the 7th of September 1663 ^(h), and was vested and seized therein, by an instrument of sasine, dated the third of November, that year ⁽ⁱ⁾.

His next purchase was the town and lands, commonly called the West Mains of Ballincreiff, with the corn miln, mill lands, and multure thereof; the privilege of pasturing belonging thereto, the tack of the tythes and annuity thereof; all which he acquired by disposition, from Patrick, Lord Elibank, with consent of his curators, dated the 29th of July 1663 ^(k), which was confirmed to him by a deed of ratification from his Lordship, after arriving at the years of majority, dated the third of June, 1673 ^(l); and he obtained a charter of these lands, with the heritable office of bailliary, by royal charter,

^(a) Original in the Charter Chest of Pitfarran. ^(b) Ibid. ^(c) Ibid. ^(d) Ibid. ^(e) Unprinted acts, Statute book. ^(f) Original in the Charter Chest of the family. ^(g) Ibid. ^(h) Recorded in the Lord Register's Office. ⁽ⁱ⁾ Ibid. ^(k) In the Charter Chest of the family. ^(l) Ibid.

under the great seal, dated the seventh of September, that year (*).

He also purchased the lands of Easter-Spittal, Red-Spittal, Wester-Spittal, Bissetlies, and Coats, all in the above-mentioned county, from the said Sir Thomas Hamilton, Dame Helen Richardson, and Dame Magdalane Stewart; and obtained a confirmation of these great acquisitions, by a royal charter, under the great seal, dated the second of August, 1667 (†), on which he was vested and seized by an instrument of sasine, dated the 24th of November, 1671 (‡).

He afterwards purchased the lands of Myreton in the same county, with the corn milns thereof, which were made over to him, by disposition, from Mr. John Elies, of Elieftown, Advocate, dated the 30th July 1667 (d), on which he procured a charter under the great seal, dated the second of August, that year (e); and was vested and seized therein, by an instrument of sasine of the last-mentioned date.

Sir Peter, on account of his great abilities and knowledge of the law, was appointed one of the Lords of Council and Session, by a royal commission under the great seal, and took his seat on that bench, on the 17th of July, 1668 (f); the respect shewn to him by the other Lords was so great, that when the president, Lord Stair, went to London, he was unanimously chosen Vice-president, in preference to several that were his seniors on that bench (g).

He drew up decisions of the Court of Session, or reports from the first of June, 1668, till the end of July, 1677 (h).

The learned Sir George Mackenzie, the Lord Advocate has given us the following amiable character of him when a Counsellor at law (i). "*Wedderburnus morum probitate, judices elienti consiliat, dicendique sua vitate eos corrumpere potuisset vi voluisset nihil autem ille in facto nisi quod quod verum, nec in jure nisi quod justum, pathetice urgebat*" Ciceronis lectione, semper incumbibat unde illi dicendi genus uniforme et flex animum, ex junioribus tamen nullus illum imitari poterat sicut ille Ciceronem: eloquium materiam actio eloquium decorabat fumaque fugientem prosequabatur."

Sir Peter's eminent abilities procured him the respect and confidence of the first characters, for rank and influence, in his time, as appears from his correspondence, preserved in the Charter Chest of Pittferrane, from which we will take the li-

(a) Recorded in the Lord Register's Office. (b) Dispositions in the Charter Chest of the family. (c) In the above-mentioned Charter Chest. (d) Ibid. (e) Ibid. (f) Lord Haile's Catalogue of the Court of Session. (g) Ibid. (h) Preserved in MS. in the Advocate's Library. (i) Mackenzie's Works.

berly of giving some extracts from a few of the originals; which are too numerous to be copied in this account: the Dukes of Ruthes and Lauderdale were his intimates. When the last-mentioned peer engaged in the detection of the evil government of the Earl of Middleton in Scotland, he was greatly assisted by Sir Peter. In a letter dated at Whitehall, the 19th of February 1662 ^(a), he writes;

"I shall heartily wish the salt masters good luck in their address, which is entrusted to the management of the Earl of Middleton, since it cannot miscarry in *so good a hand*. Such publick trusts *shall not be envied by me*, who am not yet incapacitated by my most gracious master, and who am,

"Sir,

"Your affectionate servant,

"LAUDERDALE."

And in another, dated the 21st of the same month ^(b), he writes,

"Yesterday, I received your's of the 14th of this month, and did immediately acquaint his Majesty with it; I will not anticipate his Majesty's sense of it. He will, in good time, make his pleasure known; in the mean time, I pray you fail not to send me, *under your hand*, the true copies of that act of council for stopping the proclamation ^(c), and send it by the next post; and hereafter in business of consequence, find me over the extract of such acts of importance. This, in my opinion, will prove of consequence to somebody: I am no prophet, but am your affectionate friend to serve you,

"LAUDERDAILL."

"P. S. If you did enter in the council books the Earl of Middleton's letter, or any part of it, send me the extract of that also."

Although Sir Peter's loyalty, and attachment to the principles of the government in church and state, established in the first Scots Parliament, after the Restoration were conspicuous, yet he

^(a) Original in the Charter Chest of the family. ^(b) Ibid.

^(c) Which Act of Council was procured by the Earl of Middleton, and was the cause of his overthrow.

frequently indulged his humanity, by employing the influence he had acquired with those in power, for the relief of such as appeared to be deserving of clemency; and among other instances which might be given, we shall mention his application to his friend the Duke of Rothes, in behalf of Messrs. Hamilton, Hutchison, and Smith, Ministers of Edinburgh, who were silenced by the Parliament in September 1662 (^a), and arraigned before the Privy Council, for disobedience to their ordinary, contrary to law; to which the Duke returned the following letter, dated London, the 4th of December, that year (^b).

“Honoured Sir,

“I sent away an fleeing packet with these three gentlemen's remission yesterday, and in case any inconveniencie befall it by the way, I have given you this advertisement, that you may intimate the same to the Council; that if it came not before the 12th instant, the Counsell may prevent any prejudice that may occur thereupon to these gentlemen, by granting them a longer time: You will, no question, conclude me a horrible spendthrift, when you know that my money is so neir an end, as that I shall desire you may write to Mr. Wilkie to advance me money as I call for it; and as I receive it, I shall take care, that on a week's sight, it shall be delivered in Scotland to you, or whom ye shall appoint; I shall not be satisfied to have the exchange so cheap as I had the last, for I find it now runs higher; I have no news; and I am sure it is none to tell you, that I am unchangeably
your's,

“ROTHES.”

Sir Peter obtained a charter under the great seal, containing an entail. “*Domino Petro Wedderburn de Gofford, uni senatorum Collegii Justitiarum, et Johanni Wedderburn, ejus filio nato maximo et haeredibus ex ejus corpore; quibus deficien. Petro Wedderburn, filio secundo, genito et haeredibus masculis; quibus deficien. Alexandro Wedderburn filio tertio genito, decimarum rectoriarum et vicariarum ecclesiae de Innerwick,*” in the counties of Edinburgh and Haddington, dated the 25th of February, 1670 (c).

He afterwards obtained another royal charter of lands, and Barony of Thorntown, “in the last mentioned county, to him-

(^a) Cruikshank's History of the Church of Scotland, Vol. I. p. 131. 8vo.

(^b) Original in the Charter Chest of the family.

(^c) Recorded in the Lord Register's Office.

self and his sons, in the order above-mentioned, dated the 11th of July, in the same year; and another of the Barony of Innerwick, lying in the above-mentioned counties, to the same series of heirs, dated the 13th of January 1671 (*).

The following letter, relating to an important concern of the family of Montrose, as it brings to light a curious historical circumstance, shews likewise the high esteem in which Sir Peter's knowledge and abilities were held: It is addressed, For my Lord Gosford.

• "My Lord,

"Glasgow, Sept. 9, 1673 (b).

“ Besides the many proofes I have had of your Lordship’s
“ kindness and favour to me in all my affairs, it was amongst
“ my mother’s last commands to me, to depend upon your ad-
“ vyce in all my concernments, which made me to presume to
“ give your Lordship this trouble to crave your assistance and opi-
“ nion in a particular of my concern, which is lyke to trouble
“ me at this time. I am called for the annuity of the friends of
“ my little fortune, by the Lord Loudon, for the year 1628,
“ and forward till now, and that not onlie for the lands I now
“ possess, but for all which then belonged to our family,
“ which is like to draw deep upon me. This I represented to
“ the Duke of Lauderdale, and entreated that he would inter-
“ pose with his Majestie, that by his royal bountie, I might be
“ discharged of the incumbrance, for the reasons contained in
“ the information herewith sent to your Lordship. By his re-
“ tyrne, I am desired to advise, what can be done in law, by
“ the King, as the case now stands, to clear me of it? and he
“ hes promised to get it exped; and albeit, it be now out of
“ your Lordship’s way, in the station you are in, to advise
“ cases of that nature; yet since the business is before the Ex-
“ chequer, and not before the Lords of Council and Session,
“ and that I am confident of your Lordship’s good affectione
“ to me and my interests, I have adventured to intreat for
“ your Lordship’s opinion in it, in such form as you would
“ advise me to return it to the Duke, and your favour
“ in this, amongst many other kindneses, shall infinitely
“ oblige,

“ My Lord,

"Your Lordship's humble servant,

"MONTROSE."

(25) These two Charters are recorded in the Lord Register's Office.

(b) Original in the Charter Chest of the family.

James, third Earl of Salisbury, who was heir of line, by his mother, to the Earl of Dirleton, whose fortune in Scotland (*) was contiguous to that of Sir Peter, entrusted him with the whole management of his affairs in that country. In one of his letters, he writes, (b)

" My Lord,

" I HAVE received your letter, with an answer to those objections I made, and shall now signe the writings very speedily; I thought fit to give you this notice, and do assure you, I have had so long a knowledge of your integrity and kindness to me and my affairs; I must always own that you have been my friend, and I beg your Lordship to believe, that I am,

" My Lord,

" Your faithful humble servant,

" SALISBURY."

Some differences having arisen between John, first Marquis of Tweeddale, and his brother William Hay of Drumellier, concerning the patrimony of the latter, the whole matter in dispute was referred to the arbitration of Sir Peter, as appears by the following extract of a letter from the Marquis, dated at Yester, the 5th of April 1675 (c).

" My Lord,

" I DO most heartily thank your Lordship, for condescending to be an arbiter for my brother, in that affair between him and me: it could have come in no hand more friendly to us both, and with my hope of bringing it to a conclusion, which I apprehend will be difficult enough, in regard I see differences encrease not without unhandsome dealing on his part, as in the reply he made to my answers to his claim, and the inconveniencies of not settling, do likewise grow; for I fear some parts of that land, which was settled upon him, in satisfaction of the obligation in his mother's contract of marriage, may fall wast this year, and some of the tenants prove insolvent, there being none to look after them, for I have not, since Whitfunday 73, the tearme after he

(*) Dugdale's Baron. Vol. III. fol. 408.

(b) Original in the Charter Chest of the family.

(c) Original in the above mentioned Charter Chest.

"came home, nor will I again; and at that time, I am sure
 "they were as good tenants, and as little resting by them as
 "any in the South of Scotland. But he is so bent upon a de-
 "fine to over-reach me, that I doubt he may wrong himself;
 "and my advice being to small purpose to him, as affairs stand
 "betwixt us. I intendit to have waited on your Lordship,
 "but I am now making hast to Tweedale, and shall not have
 "the happiness to see you till my return; but my stay there
 "shall not be long, and I am,

"My Lord,

"Your Lordship's most humble servant,

"TWEEDALE."

Sir Peter had the good fortune to settle this disagreeable difference, to the satisfaction of both parties, and shortly thereafter he was called by his friend the Earl of Roxburgh, as appears by the following copy (*) of his Lordship's letter, to determine a dispute between him and the Marquis of Tweedale, which he likewise happily accomplished to their mutual satisfaction.

Kello, 28th May 1675.

"My Lord,

"I HAD not the good fortune to see you, when I was last
 "at your house, where I resolved to have given you the trouble
 "that now I offer you, by this earnestly desyring, that you
 "may do me the favour to be present at a meeting, which
 "my Lord Tweedale and I have appointed, about my affair
 "with him upon Tuesday next, the first of June, at Edin-
 "burgh. My Lord, the undoubted testimonie of your kynd-
 "nes to my family makes me take this freedom, which I hope
 "you will pardon, from,

"My Lord,

"Your most humble servant,

"ROXBURGH."

Many such instances of the respect paid to Sir Peter's great judgment and abilities, might be given. His opinion generally

(*) Original in the Charter Chest above-mentioned.

determined

determined all differences, where the parties were willing to submit to reason; and to avoid the tedious, expensive, and uncertain process at law; which, to the honour of modern times, is now much more quickly discussed in Scotland than formerly.

He married Agnes, daughter of John Dickson of Hartree, Esq; a learned Judge of the Court of Sessions, and chief of that antient surname, and by this lady he had three sons and a daughter;

1. John, his heir,
2. Peter, who succeeded his brother,
3. Alexander, of whom afterwards.

His only daughter, Agnes, was married to David Haliburton of Pitcur, Esq;

JOHN WEDDERBURN, of Gosford, Esq; succeeded his father Sir Peter. He was served heir to him by retours, general and special, of date the 8th of April 1680, and was vested and seized in his whole fortune, by instrument of sale, dated the 20th May thereafter (*).

This John was a gentleman of fine accomplishments, and was appointed a Privy Counsellor before he was twenty years of age. He had travelled much into foreign parts; and when at the court of Copenhagen, he entered into an engagement with the King of Denmark (b), a copy of which is still preserved, whereby he agreed to furnish his Danish Majesty with a regiment of his own countrymen, consisting of 12 companies, of 100 men each, exclusive of officers, and other necessary attendants, to serve only while peace subsisted between his Britannick Majesty and Denmark. In this agreement, the daily pay of each person is specified; the Colonels was 1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* the Captains 11*s.* 8*d.* the private man's 10*d.* and the other intermediate ranks in proportion. The Danish Ambassador, at London, was to advance five pounds as the enlisting money of each man, and twelve days pay to each officer and soldier on their embarkation.

Before his last voyage to the Continent, he made a will, dated at Edinburgh, the 14th February 1668 (c), of which the following is an abstract.

" I John Wedderburn of Gosford, being now, God willing,
 " to goe out of this kingdome, and resolving to make my latter
 " will and testament, recommend my soul and body to the
 " good and merciful God, and my memorie to the affection
 " of my kind friends; and I do nominate my well-beloved

(*) The original deeds are in the above-mentioned Charter Chest. (b) Ibid.

(c) Original in the Charter Chest of the family.

" brother,

“ brother, Peter Wedderburn, and failing him, my third
 “ brother, Alexander Wedderburn, my only executor; and I
 “ nominate my said executor, also tutor to David Wedderburn
 “ my natural son, and recommend the said David, to choice
 “ him to be his curator, or anie other whom he shall advise
 “ him. Item, I ordain my said executor to pay ye summe
 “ of one thousand merks Scots, to be secured upon bond, quof
 “ (whereof) the rent to be payable to the widow and orphans,
 “ and decayed tennents of myn awne lands;—and—I—declare,
 “ that this nomination—is with the burdent of all debts heret-
 “ able and moveable, dew, or which fall to be found dew, by
 “ the deceist Sir Peter Wedderburn of Gosford, my father and
 “ me, and of all deeds prestable, by my said fathers, or done
 “ or to be done by me.”

This gentleman was shipwrecked on the coast near Calais, on the 26th of May 1688, and his corpse being brought to Scotland, was buried in the parish church of Aberlady, on the 9th of July following, at which mournful occasion a pathetic funeral sermon was preached by the parish minister (*), from these words: “ For here we have no continuing city, but we
 “ seek one to come;” in which his character is thus summed up:

“ In his death, the King has lost a most faithful and most
 “ nseful subject; his country an eminent patriot, his relations
 “ their great glory, his parish, and ministers, their tutelur,
 “ the poor their father, and all of us our best friend.”

The following inscription was engraved on his monument.

“ In Joannem Wedderburnum,

“ Gosfordii Dominum.

“ Qui naufragio perlit prope litus Calelerise,
 26to Maii, A. C. MDCCLXXXVIII.

“ Occidit heu multis! quam multis! flebilis atqui

“ Flebilior nulli quam mihi! vah! misero.

“ Vir Civisque bonus, rigidi Sectator honesti

“ Grande decus patriae, laus columenque suae.

“ Omnigena virtute micans Ars quam docet aut Mars

“ Fautorem defleat Arsque Mavorisque suum.”

Having never married, he was succeeded by his next brother, PETER WEDDERBURN, born anno 1660, who was served heir to him by a special retour, dated the 11th of October 1688 (b), during the life-time of his brother, he went into the army, and was appointed second Lieutenant of Captain Ogilvie's

(*) Charter Chest of the family.

(b) Ibid.

company in the royal regiment of foot, commanded by George Earl of Dumbarton, by commission, dated the 26th of March 1686 ^(*). He was afterwards advanced to the rank of Captain of grenadiers in the same regiment, by commission, dated the 20th of September 1688 ^(*); and, being a person of great probity and judgment, he was member of the Parliaments of Scotland, from the Revolution till the Union. He was created a Baronet of Scotland, by patent under the great seal, dated the 30th of December 1697 ^(*), with remainder, "*hæredibus masculis de ejus corpore.*"

He married Dame Janet Halket heiress of Pitferrane, the eldest daughter of Sir Charles Halket, of Pitferrane, Baronet; and his Lady Janet, only daughter of Sir Patrick Murray, of Pildennis, Knight, second son of Sir William Murray of Clermont Baronet, and, agreeable to the entail of the barony of Pitferrane, assumed the name of Halket.

Sir Peter made an entail of his estate of Gosford of date the 9th of September 1706 ^(*), whereby he settled it on his second and younger sons, and their heirs, male or female; and, in default of issue, to his daughters and their heirs, male or female; which failing, to his brother Alexander, and his heirs, male or female; which failing, to his sister Agnes, relict of David Haliburton, of Pitcar, and her heirs, male or female; which failing, to Sir Alexander Wedderburn, of Blackness, and his heirs, male or female; the eldest daughter, or heir female; always succeeding to the above estate, without division. Of the same date, was the estate of Pitfirran, entailed upon his eldest son, with remainder to his other children successively.

He also executed a bond to the Kirk Session of Aberlady, for 1600 merks; the interest whereof to be paid to the poor in the barony of Gosford; and, failing thereof, to the poor of the parish of Aberlady: This bond is recorded in the county register; and an extract in the hands of the Kirk Session of Aberlady.

By the heiress of Pitferran, Sir Peter had five sons and four daughters; viz

1. Sir Peter Wedderburn, Bart. his heir, who afterwards took the name of Halket of Pitferran, who rose to the rank of Colonel in the army, and was killed in the service of his country, in that fatal action under General Braddock in North America, the 9th of July 1755, leaving issue by his wife, Lady Emilia Stuart, daughter of Francis Earl of Murray;

(*) Charter Chest of the family. (v) Ibid.

(*) The original patent in the said Charter Chest.

(*) Recorded in the Lord Register's Office, and an abstract in the Charter Chest above-mentioned.

three sons; 1. Peter; 2. Francis; 3. James; all dead without issue.

2. Charles, of whom afterwards.

3. James, who died unmarried.

4. Alexander, who acquired the estate of St. German's, in the county of Haddington, and married his cousin, Elizabeth, daughter of David Haliburton of Pitcur, Esq. but died without issue.

5. Robert, who married Rachel daughter of John Thompson of Charlton, Esq. and had issue.

Sir Peter's daughters were;

1. Janet, married to Robert Colvill of Ochiltree, Esq. the heir of line of the Lord Colvill of Ochiltree, and proprietor of the estates of that family, in the counties of Fife and Kinross, by whom she had issue.

2. Agnes, who died unmarried.

3. Christian, married to James Carstairs of Kilconquhar, who afterwards took the name of James Bruce of Kinross, Esq. by whom she had a numerous issue.

Sir Peter died at the advanced age of eighty-six, in the year 1746, and was succeeded in his estate of Gosford by his second son.

CHARLES WEDDERBURN, of Gosford, Esq. a gentleman of the strictest honour, who married Mary, daughter of Sir Henry Wardlaw of Pitreavie, Baronet, by Elizabeth, second daughter of Sir Charles Halket of Pittferran, Baronet, by whom he had five sons and three daughters.

1. John, his heir.

2. Henry, who was a Captain in the East Indies, and afterwards rose to considerable preferment there. He married, and had issue one daughter Mary, married to Colonel Sir John Cumming.

Henry married, secondly, a daughter of John Belches, of Innermay, Esq. but by her he had no issue.

3. James, an officer in the army, who died unmarried.

4. Peter, an officer in the service of the States of Holland, died unmarried.

5. Charles, an officer in the service of the East India Company, died with many others in the prison called the Blackhole, at Calcutta.

1. Daughter, Elizabeth, died unmarried.

2. Janet, married to John Erskine of Balgownie.

3. Mary, married to Major Charles Steuart, by whom she had five sons and one daughter.

Charles died in the year 1755, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

JOHN WEDDERBURN of Gosford, Esq. who, upon failure of issue of his uncle Sir Peter Halket of Pittferrian, succeeded to that estate, agreeable to the entail above-mentioned; also to the dignity of Baronet, and afterwards resigned the estate of Gosford in favour of his immediate younger brother, Captain Henry Wedderburn. He is now designed Sir John Halket of Pittferrian, Baronet.

Sir John entered into the military profession, and was a Captain in the army. He married, 1. Elizabeth daughter of Andrew Fletcher of Salton, Esq; one of the Senators of the College of Justice, Lord Justice Clerk, and keeper of his Majesty's Signet in Scotland, by whom he had one daughter Elizabeth.

He married, secondly, Mary, daughter of the honourable John Hamilton, uncle of the present Earl of Haddington, by whom he has six sons and seven daughters:

1. Charles his heir, a Lieutenant in the 21st regiment of dragoons.

2. Peter, an officer in the royal navy.

3. John.

4. Henry.

5. Alexander.

6. Thomas.

1. Daughter, Margaret.

2. Mary.

3. Janet.

4. Amelia.

5. Catherine.

6. Sholto-Charlotte.

7. Helen.

We now return to

ALEXANDER WEDDERBURN, Esq; third son of the above-mentioned Sir Peter, Lord Gosford, who got a very considerable patrimony from his father. He was bred to the study of the law, and was admitted an advocate. Being a man of extensive knowledge and abilities, he was appointed one of the Commissioners of his Majesty's revenues and excise for Scotland; which office he enjoyed as long as he lived.

By Mary, his wife, daughter of James Daes of Goldingknows, Esq; in the county of Berwick, and Advocate, by Margaret relict of Alexander Haliburton of Newmain's, Esq; and sister of Sir Thomas Kerr, of Cavers, he had one son and two daughters. He was succeeded by his only son,

PETER WEDDERBURN of Chesterhall, Esq; who studied the law, and entered Advocate. To him, with great justice, may be applied, the amiable character given to his grandfather,

Sir Peter Wedderburn of Gosford, by Sir George Mackenzie, as before noticed. After several years practice at the bar, he was, by a royal commission, appointed a senator of the College of Justice, and was admitted to a seat on that bench, under the title of Lord Chesterhall, the 24th of July 1755.

He married Janet, Daughter of Colonel ——— Ogilvie, descended from the family of the Earl of Airly, by whom he had two sons and one daughter.

1. Alexander, now Lord Loughborough.
2. David, a Colonel in the Army, was killed in the service of his country, at the retaking of Barrock in India, in the year 1773, unmarried.

His daughter, Janet, was married to Sir Henry Erskine of Alva, Baronet.

ALEXANDER, the present *Lord Loughborough*, born February 13, 1733, being bred to the law, became so eminent for his great knowledge therein, that he was called to the degree of Sergeant at law, with rank of one of his Majesty's Counsel; in January 1771, was promoted to the office of Solicitor-General, which he held till July 1778, when he was advanced to that of Attorney-General; and in 1780, was appointed Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, which high office he still enjoys. In the 12th Parliament of Great Britain, he represented the boroughs of Rothesay, Inverary, &c. in North Britain; at the general election in 1774, was chosen representative for Castle Rising, in Norfolk, as also for the borough of Oakhampton in Devonshire, but made his election for the latter; in 1778, he was elected for the borough of Bishop's Castle in Shropshire, and was advanced to the dignity of a peer of Great Britain, by the name, stile, and title of Lord Loughborough, Baron of Loughborough, in the county of Leicester, and to the heirs-male of his body lawfully begotten, by letters patent, bearing date, June 14, 1780; his Lordship is also one of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, and was lately one of the Lords Commissioners for the custody of the Great Seal.

His Lordship was first married on December 31, 1767, to Betty-Ann, daughter and heir of John Dawson, of Morley, in the county of York, Esq; but her Ladyship dying, February 15, 1781, without issue, his Lordship married, July 1782, Charlotte, daughter of William the late, and sister to the present William Viscount Courtenay, but has no issue by her.

TITLE.] Alexander Wedderburn, Lord Loughborough, Baron of Loughborough in the county of Leicester.

CREATION.] Lord Loughborough, Baron of Loughborough, in the county of Leicester, June 14, 1780, 20 Geo III.

ARMS.] Argent on a Chevron, between three Roses, gules barbed and seeded proper, a Fleur-de-Lis, Argent.

CREST.] On a wreath, an Eagle's head erased proper, and over the head a Scroll inscribed, *Illæso lumine solem.*

SUPPORTERS.] Two Eagles, with wings endorsed proper, each gorged with a plain collar Argent, and thereon a Rose, gules, barbed and seeded proper.

MOTTO.] ILLÆSO LUMINE SOLEM.

CHIEF SEAT.] At Mitcham in Surrey.

TALBOT, Baroness DINEVOR

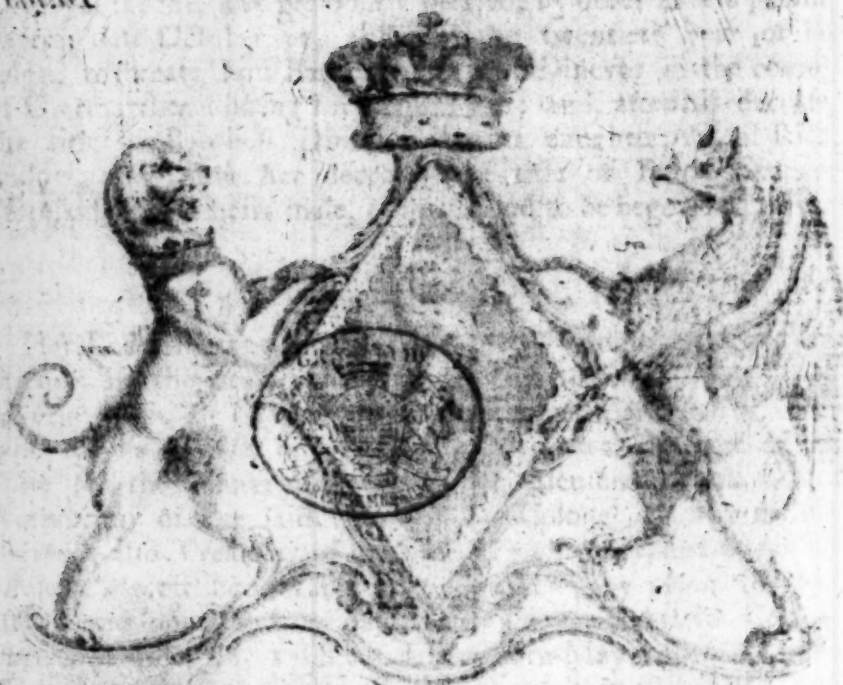
THE paternal descent of this Lady being fully treated of, under the title of Earl Talbot, we shall here only remark, that William, Earl Talbot, her Ladyship's father, was advanced to that dignity, to him and his heirs male, by patent, dated March 19, 1761, 1 George III, but having no male issue to succeed to that title, his Majesty, as a further mark of his royal favour, was graciously pleased, by other letters patent, bearing date October 17, 1780, in the twentieth year of his reign, to create him Baron Dinevor of Dinevor in the county of Caermarthen, during his natural life; and, after his decease, the title of Baroness Dinevor, to his daughter, Cecil Rice, widow, and (after her decease) the title of Baron Dinevor aforesaid, to her heirs male, begotten and to be begotten.

Her Ladyship was born in July 1735, and married at Pendoylon, in the county of Glamorgan, August 16, 1756, to George Rice, of Newton, in the county of Carmarthen. Esq; who at his decease, on August 3, 1779, was Knight of the shire for the county of Caermarthen, Lieutenant, and Custos Rotulorum of the said county, and Colonel of the militia thereof; also Treasurer of his Majesty's chamber, and one of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council; by whom she had issue three sons and three daughters, viz. 1. Henrietta-Cecilia, born September 28, 1758; 2. Lucy, born May 29, 1763, who died an infant; 3. George-Talbot Rice, born October 8, and baptised November 1, 1765; 4. William Rice, born April 1, 1769, and died April 20, 1780; 5. Maria, born April 5, 1773; and 6. Edward Rice, born November 19, 1776.

An illuminated pedigree of this family of Rice, drawn and attested by Ralph Brooke, York Herald, in the year 1600, and brought down to the present time, by different hands, is now in the possession of Lady Dinevor; by which it appears; that, *Vryan Reged*, Lord of Kidwelly, Carunllou, and Yfkenen in South Wales, married Margaret La Faye (daughter of Gorobus, or Gorlois Duke of Cornwall), by whom he had issue, *Passen*, father of *Morr*, who had issue *Llarch*, and he had *Rhys*, who had *Cecilt*, father of *Curwarded*, the father of *Kyn-bathwyte*, who had *Lloarch*, and he *Eynion*, the father of *Gronwey*, Lord of Kidwelly; whose son, *Rice*, Lord of Iskenen, married Margaret, daughter and co heir of Griffin ap Kiddy, Lord



Talbot Baronesse Dinevor.



Lord of Gwynvey, by whom he had issue, *Elider ap Rice* of Iſkenen, Esq; whose wife was Gladis daughter of Phillip, son of Bah, son of Gwath Voed, Lord of Eſginbrath; and by her was father to Sir *Elider ddy*, Knight of the Sepulcher; who married Cecily, daughter of Siffle ap Llewelyn, son of Mori-thige, Lord of Cantrefelife, and had issue by her one daughter, Katherine, married to David Morthye, Esq; Lord of the Castle of Odyn, and Fountain Gate; as also a son, *Philip ap Elider Fitz Vryan*, Esq; who married Gladis, daughter of David Vras, Esq; by whom he had two sons, Gwilliam and Nicholas; also a daughter, Crisley, wife to Richard Aubrey, and by him was mother to Walter Aubrey.

Nicholas ap Philip Fitz Vryan, Esq; married Joan, daughter of Griffith ap Llewellyn, or Voythey, Esq; and had by her *Griffith*, ap Nicholas Fitz Vryan, Esq; who first married Mabel daughter of Meredith ap Henry Dune, and after her decease took to wife Joan, daughter and heir of Jenkin ap Rice ap David, Esq; by the latter, he had only a daughter, Mabel, who became heir to her mother, and was married to Philip Mansel, who lost his life in the quarrel between the houses of York and Lancaster; but by the former he had two sons 1. Thomas, who continued the line, and 2. Owen ap Griffith Fitz Vryan, father of Richard ap Owen, whose son was Rice ap Owen, Esq.

Thomas ap Griffith Fitz Vryan, Esq; the eldest son, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Griffith, of North Wales (the lineal descendant, from Howell ap Griffith, Lord of Lansadorne, the great great grandson of Yerworth, Lord of Krickheath, in North Wales), and had issue by her Sir *Rice ap Thomas Fitz Vryan*, Knight, which Sir *Rice* ap Thomas adhered to Henry Earl of Richmond (afterwards King Henry VII.) against King Richard III. and was at the battle of Bosworth, where Henry being victorious, he made him a Knight Banneret, as is agreed by most authors, but the pedigree says, it was at the battle of Blackheath, and that he was a considerable person in both is certain, being mentioned as a principal commander by the best historians; in 21 Hen. VII. he was elected one of the Knights Companions of the most noble order of the Garter; and in the next reign, we find him Captain of the light horse at the battle of Therouenne, and the siege of Tournay, in 1513. Fuller, in his Worthies, says; "Sir Rhys ap Thomas, of Elmalin in Carmarthenshire, was never more than a Knight, yet little less than a Prince in his native country; to King Henry VII. on his landing with contemptible force at Milford Haven, Sir Rhys repaired with a considerable accession of choice soldiers, marching with them to Bosworth

field, where he right voluntarily behaved himself. That thrifty King, according to his cheap course of remuneration, (rewarding Church-men with church preferment, and sword-men with honour,) afterwards made him a Knight of the order, and well might he give him a garter, by whose effectual help he had recovered a crown."

This great warrior married (according to the pedigree) Eva, daughter and heir of Henry ap Gwilym, Esq^(*); by whom he had issue; Sir Griffith Rice, who was made one of the Knights of the Bath, at the marriage of Arthur, Prince of Wales, eldest son and heir apparent of King Henry VII. on September 17, 1501, and married Katherine, daughter of Sir John St. John, Knight, aunt to Oliver, first Lord St. John of Bletshoe, by whom he had one daughter, Rice, married to Sir John Lutterel, Knight, and a son,

Rice ap Griffith Fitz Vryan, Esq; who married Lady Katherine Howard, daughter of Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, and by her (who, after his decease, was married to Henry, Lord Dawbney, Earl of Bridgwater) had one son, Griffith, and a daughter, Agnes, married to Sir Edward Bayeton, Knight.

Griffith ap Rice Fitz Vryan, Esq; the only son, married Eleanor, daughter of Sir Thomas Jones, Knight, and had issue Walter, his heir, and two daughters, Barbara, who was wife to David Flude, and Mary, to Walter Vaughan of Grove, Esquires.

Sir Walter Rice Fitz Vryan of Newton, Knight, the son and heir, was living in 1600, and married (†) to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir Edward Mansell of Margam, Knight, (ancestor to the Lords Mansell of Margam), by whom he had a numerous issue, viz. four sons, and seven daughters; the sons were; 1. Henry, his heir; 2. Thomas; 3. Anthony;

(*) It seems, that he had another wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Thomas of Ragland, Knight, sister of the whole blood to William Herbert, first Earl of Pembroke, of that family, as appears by a monument in the chapel at St. Donat's in Glamorganshire, with the following inscription;

"Here lieth Thomas Stradling, Esq; son to Sir Harry Stradling, Knight, and Elizabeth his wife (the daughter of William Thomas of Ragland, Knight, in the county of Monmouth) who died at Cardyfe, in the monastery of Preaching Fryars, the 8th Day of September, in the year of our Lord 1480; whose bones, after the dissolution of the said monastery, Sir Thomas Stradling, Knight, his grandson, caused to be taken up, and carried to St. Donat's, and buried by his son, the 4th of June 1537; and afterwards Sir Edward Stradling, Knight, the 5th of that name, translated the said bones out of the chancel into the chapel annexed to the said church, in the year of our Lord 1573; after whose death, his wife was married to Sir Rees ap Thomas, Knight of the Garter, and died at Picton, in the county of Pembroke, the 5th day of February, in the year of our Lord 1535, and was buried at Carmarthen, in the church of the monastery of Preaching Fryars, with the said Sir Rees ap Thomas, her husband."

(†) Monument in Margam Church.

Edward: the daughters were; 1. Jane, married to John Flud, of Llanvaire Cledoga, in com. Cardigan, Esq; 2. Eleanor; 3. Barbara; 4. Mary; 5. Elizabeth; 6. Joan, and, 7. Lettice. *Henry Rice*, Esq; the eldest son, was father of *Henry Rice* of Newton, in the county of Glamorgan, Esq; who married Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Lewys of Penniark in the same County, Knight, by whom he had two sons, Sir Edward and Walter.

Sir Edward Rice, Knight, the eldest son and heir, dying unmarried, the estate at Newton descended to his brother, *Walter Rice*, Esq; who married Elizabeth, daughter of ———— Deer relict of Richard Games of Llanelly, in com. Brecon, Esq; by whom he had three sons, Griffith, his heir, Henry and Walter, who both died young; also, a daughter, Elizabeth, who was married to Richard Middleton of Middleton-hall, in the county of Caermarthen, Esq.

Griffith Rice of Newton, Esq; was representative for the county of Caermarthen, in the last Parliament of King William's reign, and the first four Parliaments is that of Queen Anne. He died September 26, 1729, having had issue, by Katherine his wife, who was the second daughter and co-heir of Philip Hoby of Neath Abbey in Glamorganshire, Esq; (by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Timothy Tyrrell, of Shotover, in com. Oxon. Knight) two sons; 1. Edward; 2. Philip, who died young; and five daughters, viz. Elizabeth, wife to Thomas Lloyd of Altecadnoe, Esq; Katherine, married to William Bridges, of Tibberton in com. Hereford, Esq; Maria, and Albinia who died unmarried; and Arabella, who died young.

Edward Rice of Newton, Esq; the eldest son, served for the county of Caermarthen, in part of the sixth Parliament of Great-Britain, but died, (before his father) on April 5, 1727. On September 6, 1722, he was married to Lucy, daughter to John Morley Trevor of Glynd in Sussex, Esq; (by his wife, Lucy, eldest daughter of Edward Montagu, of Horton, Esq. and sister to Charles, first Earl of Halifax); by whom he had one son, *George*, who married Lady Cecil Talbot, now Baroness Dinevor; and two daughters, Lucy who is unmarried, and Katharine, who died an infant.

The arms of the Rice family, as depicted in the before-mentioned pedigree, are, 1. Argent, a Chevron sable, between three Crows proper, for Rice; 2. Sable, a Lion rampant Argent, armed and langued Gules, for Kyddy; 3. Azure, three Bucks heads cabossed, Or, for Gwilliam; and 4. Argent, on a Cross, Sable, five Crescents, Or, and in the dexter Chief a Spear's head

head erect, Gules: Crest on a wreath, a Cadw proper: Motto, Secret and Hardy.

TITLE.] Cecil Rice, Baroness Dinevor of Dinevor, in the county of Caermarthen.

CREATION.] As above-mentioned.

ARMS.] Gules, a Lion rampant, within a Border engrailed, Or, a Crescent for difference.

SUPPORTERS.] On the dexter side a Griffin guard, per fess Or and Argent, his wings addorsed, their tips downward; on the sinister a Talbot, Argent, his ear Ermine, charged on the shoulder with a trefoil, Vert, and gorged with a collar story counter-story on the edges, Gules.

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G A G E Lord G A G E.

THIS noble family is of Norman extraction, and derives its descent from ^(a) de Gaga or Gage, who accompanied William Duke of Normandy, in his expedition into England, and after the conquest thereof was rewarded by him with large grants of lands in the Forest of Dean, and county of Gloucester; adjacent to which forest, he fixed his residence, by building a seat at Clerenwell, otherwise Clurewell, in the same parish; he also built a large house in the town of Cirencester, where he died, and was buried in that abbey; and his posterity remained in that county for many generations, in credit and esteem, one whereof in the reign of Edw. III. was member of Parliament for Tavistock, and another for Basingstoke in the time of Hen. IV.

The direct ancestor of the present Lord Gage, was JOHN Gage, Esq; mentioned in deeds, 9 Hen. IV. whose son JOHN married Joan, daughter and co-heir of John Sudgrove of Sudgrove in Gloucester, who ^(b) in 1416, 4 Hen. V. gave to John Gage, Esq; and Joan his wife, as also to John Bovey, and Alice his wife (the other daughter and co-heir of the said John Sudgrove), all his lands and tenements in Musfarder and Sudgrove in the said parish in com. Gloucester, which Joan surviving her husband, did, with John Gage her son, in 16 Hen. VI. ^(c) settle lands and tenements in Cirencester, Nether Sidington, Musfarder, and Brimsfield, in com. Gloucester, on William, Lord Lovell, Sir William Fresham and others.

JOHN Gage (the son) in 32 Hen. VI. purchased the lands, that were John Bovey's in Cirencester, Musfarder, Sidington, and Brimsfield; and made a further addition to his estate, by his marriage with Eleanor, daughter and heir of Thomas St. Clere, Esq; Lord of the manors of Aston-Clinton in com. Bucks, and of Offspring in Kent, son of Sir Philip St. Clere of Aldham St. Clere in Kent, by Margaret, daughter of Sir Nicholas de Lovayn, Knight, Lord of the manor of Burflow, or Bristow, and Hedge-court, in com. Surrey, 44. Edw. I. ^(d) sister and heir of Nicholas de Lovayn, Lord of Penshurst in Kent, and widow of Richard Chamberlayn of Sherburn, in com. Oxon, Esq. This John Gage, received the honour of knighthood; and departed this life on the 30th of September,

^(a) Lodge's Peage of Ireland, Vol. 3. p. 286.

^(b) Ex Chart. in Stem. hujus familiz.

^(c) Chart. 10 Aug. 16 Hen. VI. in Stem. prædict.

^(d) Philpot's Villare Cantium.

26 Edw. IV. leaving two sons, William, and John ancestor to the Gages of Rushton, in com. Northamp.

WILLIAM Gage, the eldest son, was thirty years old, at his father's decease; he married Agnes, daughter of Thomas Bolney, Esq; and resided at Bristow in Surrey, as appears by his last will and testament, dated there the 14th of Feb. 1496, in 12 Hen. VII. which was proved 24th of October following (a), wherein he orders his body to be buried in the church of the Grey Friars in London, next unto the sepulcher of William Chamberlayn, Esq; and bequeathes to the said church, for his sepulture, there to be had, and to the intent that the brethren thereof fetch his body to the earth, and sing a trental for his soul, xls.

“He, moreover, bequeathes to the church of Bristow in Surrey, for his tythes forgotten, or negligently withholden in discharge of his soul, xxs.; to the church of St. Ellyn's in London vis. viii. d.; and the same sum to the ladies of the priory there, to be parted among them; as also the like legacies to Sir John Dampsell, Sir John Lyftre, and Sir Robert Water, priests.” He was likewise bountiful to his servants, and a loving husband to his wife; for, “he bequeathes, her all his goods, &c. after his debts are paid, and costs of burial discharged, and that she should, during her life, enjoy the manors of Heyton, Sinclere, and Tarring, with the appurtenances in Suffex; as also the manors of Bristow, and Hedge-Court, in the county of Surrey, and have the custody and rule of John Gage, his son and heir, during his non-age; on which account, she should receive the profits and revenues of all his other manors, lands, and tenements, in the counties of Surrey, Bucks, and Kent, she finding the said John, honestly and competently with meat, drink and rayment.”

Which JOHN Gage distinguished himself in a very extraordinary manner, both in a military and civil capacity, and became one of the most famous men of the age he lived in; whose great services are thus set forth in an ancient manuscript, written by his third son, Robert Gage, of Haling in Surrey, viz.

“Sir John Gage, Knight, was, after his father's death, in ward to W. Stafford, Duke of Buckingham; and, after his marriage, to my mother, daughter of Sir Richard Guldeford, was preferred by the said Duke to King Henry VIIIth's service; and distinguishing himself at the siege of Tervon (b), was thereupon made Captain of the castle of Calais (usually

(a) Ex Regist. vocat. Horn. qu. 10 in Cur. Prerog. Cant.

(b) Ex inform. Hen. Gage frat. Dom. Guliel. Gage de Hengrave Bar.

“ called Guisnes); shortly after, was sent for home and
 “ knighted, and made of the Privy Council, Vice Chamber-
 “ lain, and Captain of the guards; few years after, for ser-
 “ vices done on the borders of Scotland, at his return was
 “ made Comptroller of the Household, and Chancellor of the
 “ Dutchy of Lancaster in one day: In a few days after, he
 “ was made Constable of the Tower of London; and the next,
 “ St. George’s feast, Knight of the most noble order of the
 “ Garter; at the winning of Bullogne (36 Hen. VIII.) he
 “ was in joint commission with Charles Duke of Suffolk, Lord
 “ Lieutenant of his Majesty’s camp, and for sundry services
 “ there with Sir Anthony Brown, Knight, Master of the
 “ horse, was made General-captain of the bands of horsemen.
 “ After the death of our Sovereign Lord, King Edward VI.
 “ at the coming of Queen Mary, was made her Lord Cham-
 “ berlain. Thus having served in all these roomes and offices,
 “ truly, faithfully, and painfully, from the first year of the
 “ reign of our Sovereign Lord, Hen. VIII. of famous me-
 “ mory, unto the fifth year of Queen Mary, untouched with
 “ any reproach, or unfaithful service, at this time, being
 “ seventy-seven years of age, he ended his life in favour with
 “ his prince, at his own house, at Firle in Sussex.”

Whilst he was Captain of Guisnes (*), he performed many
 valiant deeds in skirmishes, &c. and in 21 Hen. VIII. had for
 his services a grant of the wardship (b), and marriage of
 William Baynam, son and heir of John Baynman, of Clower-
 wall in Gloucestershire, Esq; and the next year, being Vice
 Chamberlain of the household; he had a grant to him (c), and
 his heirs and assigns, of the manors of Boreham, Rokeland,
 Felton, Helynglee, Friston, and Exset. in com. Sussex; (also
 the manor (d) of Stewton, with the appurtenances in com.
 Lincoln. in which year he was one of the Knights (e) deputed
 by the Parliament; who, with the two Archbishops, and the
 principal nobility and clergy of the realm, signed that memor-
 able letter to Pope Clement VII. desiring his Holiness to com-
 ply with the King in his divorce, threatening, that if he re-
 fused (*considering the two universities of England, the university of
 Paris, as well as many others in France, and what almost all men of
 learning, knowledge, and integrity, both at home and abroad, have
 determined to be true, and are ready to defend in their discourses
 and writings.*) they can make no other construction of it, but
 that the care of themselves is committed to their own hands,

(*) Hall’s Chron. Life of Hen. VIII. fol. 123. 127.

(b) Bille signate, 6 Maij, 21 Hen. VIII.

(c) Ibid. 12 April 22 Hen. VIII.

(d) Ibid. 23 Junij. (e) Rymer’s Fœd. tom. xiv. p. 457.

and that they are left to seek their remedy elsewhere. In 29 Hen. VIII. he was summoned, among those of the court, to be present at the christening of Prince Edward (v) at Hampton Court. In 31 Hen. VIII. he had, for his good services (v), a grant of the manor of Adilston in Sussex; and the following year, being comptroller of the household (v), was also constituted Constable of the Tower of London, with a fee of 100*l.* per ann. during his life; likewise, on the 22d of May, installed one of the Knights Companions of the most noble order of the Garter; in which year he was also appointed chief Steward of all the honours, castles, manors, &c. in com. Sussex, forfeited by the attainder of Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, with power to appoint a deputy, and the same day and year had a grant of the Stewardship of all the liberties, privileges, and franchises of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and of all and singular lordships, manors, lands, &c. of the said Archbishop, during the minority of Henry, Lord Bergavenny. In (d) 34 Hen. VIII. he was a principal commander in the expedition made into Scotland: and the monastery of Combewell, alias Comwell, with the possessions thereunto belonging, in com. Kent (v), was granted to him for his services; and in the following year the King authorises Sir John Gage, Comptroller of his household, to keep and retain, in his service, from time to time, forty persons over and above his usual attendance (f). He was then employed as one of the Ambassadors for concluding a peace with Scotland (g); which was brought to an end, the first day of October 1542, at Newcastle; thereupon he was soon after, in two commissions with the Lord Audley, Lord Chancellor; Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, Lord Treasurer; Stephen, Bishop of Winchester; Thomas, Bishop of Westminster; and William, Lord St. John; the one, for redeeming and ransoming prisoners between England and Scotland; the other, for concluding (h) a treaty of marriage between his son, Prince Edward and Mary, the Scotch Queen.

He was much in favour with King Henry VIII. who shewed his esteem of him, in causing his picture to be drawn (among others his warriors and favourites) by the famous Hans Holbens, to adorn his court gallery, which yet remains in the possession of the Crown. His Majesty also left him a legacy of 200*l.* in his last testament, and therein appointed him (i), with the Earls of Arundel, Essex, &c. to be of the council,

(a) Strype's Memorials, Vol. II. p. 5. (b) Bille Signate, 14 Feb. 31 Hen. VIII. (c) Pat. 32 Hen. VIII. p. 3. (d) Hall's Chron. fol. 254 b. (e) Privit. Sigil. 26 April. 34 Hen. VIII. (f) Ibid. 22 Maij, 35 Hen. VIII. (g) Rymer's Fœd. tom. xiv. p. 786. (h) Ryn. er's Fœd. tom. xiv. p. 792. (i) Ibid. tom. xv. p. 177.

and aiding and assisting to his executors and his son, Prince Edward, for the good estate and prosperity of the realm.

In the 3 Edw. VI. he subscribed the proclamation against the Duke of Somerset, the Protector; and in the same reign, his style among the Knights of the Garter ^(a) was, *Du tres valiant Gbr. Mons. John Gage, Constable de la Tour de Londres, et Gbr. de l'ordre de la jarritiere.*

In 1 Mary, upon Sir Thomas Wyatt's rebellion, Sir John Gage, Lord Chamberlain ^(b), stood at Charing Crose with the guard, and others, to the number of a thousand men, in order to oppose Wyatt's passing that way to the city, and some shot were exchanged between the parties; yet Wyatt proceeded to Ludgate, where, being refused admittance, he endeavoured to return to Westminster, but at Temple bar was again attacked by some horsemen (who had before engaged him) and taken prisoner. In 1 and 2 Philp and Mary, his style among the Knights of the Garter, was, *Du tres valiant Mefs. John Gage Gbr. du tres noble ordre de la jarritiere, chambloyne de la maison de la royne nre souveraigne, et Constable de la Tours de Londres.*

He continued to be Lord Chamberlain of the household, and Constable of the Tower of London, till his death; and, though in a very advanced age, retained a sound judgment to the last, as his testament shews, which bears date ^(c) the 20 Feb. 1555, and the probate therof, the 10th of June following; wherein,

“ He wills his body to be buried in the parish church of West
“ Fisle (near unto the place where his wife lieth), with such
“ moderate funeral expences, as are used for personages of his
“ calling and degree; also, that xls. be distributed in alms to
“ poor people, that shall come thither, by vid. doles, and xls.
“ to xl. parishes; for the payment whereof, he orders his exe-
“ cutors to sell his collar of gold, of the order of the garter;
“ but his blue mantle of the order he presents to the college of
“ Windsor.

“ He further wills; that the profits, and revenues of the
“ parsonage of Ascham in com. Salop, of the yearly value of
“ xil. vs. should be applied (except ivl. per ann. which he
“ gives to the Vicar) for the maintenance of a chantry in
“ West-Fisle for evermore, charging his executors to prepare
“ a convenient and decent place in the church for that end,
“ and find a priest to minister divine service for evermore, and
“ principally for the Queen's Highness; and for her most no-
“ ble progenitors, heirs, and successors, and then for him the

(a) E. Lib. MS. de vit. Mil. Gart. in Museo Ashmole. notat. 1118.

(b) Stows Annals, p. 621. (c) Ex regist. vocat. Kitchin. qu. 9.

“ said Sir John Gage, and Philippa, his wife; his ancestors;
 “ and all Christian soules; which chantry priest and his suc-
 “ cessors, being obedient and serviceable to his heirs and suc-
 “ cessors, should have meat, drink, and lodging, in his man-
 “ sion house of West Firsle.

“ He, moreover, wille, that the parson of the parish church
 “ of Crabhouse in Norfolk, should have the tythe of a certain
 “ field, called Peterfield, part of the said domains of Crab-
 “ house; the said Parson, or Vicar, and their successors, pay-
 “ ing for him by name, in their parish church, at high mass
 “ time, every Sunday for evermore.

“ He bequeathes many legacies to his servants, and appoints
 “ Edward Gage, his son and heir, and John Carrell, Esq;
 “ executors, giving to the former all his plate, jewels, ready
 “ money, goods, &c. in full trust and confidence, that he
 “ maintaine and leave the same to John Gage his son, and heir
 “ apparent; or, if he die before him, to such his heir male as
 “ shall enjoy his mansion house at Firsle, that he may thereby
 “ be able with the said stock, furniture of his house, and re-
 “ venue of his lands, to maintain, and keep hospitality; with-
 “ out which stock and store of household stuff (a schedule
 “ whereof is annexed) he fears they will be greatly hindered
 “ in their living, and not able to furnish his house without
 “ danger of decay, the which he charges his said son, Edward
 “ Gage, always to provide for, and foresee, as his trust and
 “ hope has always been in him.”

This Sir John was buried (according to his desire) at West
 Firsle, the 28th of April 1557; and, by the order of his said son
 Edward, a goodly tomb of jasper stone and marble, is erected
 to his memory, and thereon the effigies in full proportion, of
 a Knight of the Garter in armour, in his collar of SS's and
 George; as also his Lady, in the dress of the times, both
 lying on their backs, with their hands elevated; at his feet a
 ram; at her's the crest of her family, and against them, on a
 brass plate in the wall, under their arms, in a garter, is this in-
 scription in Roman capitals:

Hic jacet Johannes Gage preclari Ordinis Garterii miles,
 quondam constabularius Turris London: Cancellarius Du-
 catu Lancast'ie, Dominus Camerarius Hospicii Regine
 Marie, ac unus de privato Concilio ejusdem Regine; et
 Philippa uxor ejus, qui obierunt anno Dni. 1557.

Quorum Animabus propitiatur Deus.

And round the verge of the tomb is as follows:

Scio quod Redemptor meus vivit, et in novissimo die de terra surrecturus sum, et rursùm circumdabor pelle mea, et in carne meâ videbor Deum Salvatorem meum.

Quem visurus sum ego ipse, et oculi mei conspecturi sunt, et non alius, reposita est hæc spes mea in sinu meo. Job cap. xix. ver. 25.

This Sir John Gage had, by the said Philippa, his wife, who was daughter to Sir Richard Guldeford, one of the Knights of the Garter, four sons, Edward, James, Robert, and William; likewise four daughters, Alice, married to Sir Anthony Browne, Knight of the Garter, (ancestor to the present Viscount Montagu), Anne, wife to John Thatcher the elder of Priestshaw's in Suffex, Esq; — wife of — Jennings, and — married to William Baynam in Clowerwall in com. Glouc. Esquires.

Of Edward Gage, the eldest, I shall treat hereafter; James, the second son, was seated at Bentley in Suffex, whose descendants flourished also at Wormsley in com. Hertford: Robert Gage, the third son, was seated at Haling in Surrey, and left two sons, Robert, who died in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, for the cause of Mary Queen of Scots; and John Gage of Haring, Esq; father (among others) to the famous Colonel Sir Henry Gage, Knight; who, during the rebellion in the reign of King Charles I. was Gov. of Oxford, and twice relieved Basing house, fighting his way through the enemy with notable advantage, but in the end was unfortunately killed at Cullum bridge, Jan. 7, 1644, aged 47 years, being shot through the heart with a musket ball: Lord Clarendon gives this character of him; "He was, in truth, a very extraordinary man, of a large and very graceful person, of an honourable extraction; his grandfather (*his great grandfather it should be*) having been Knight of the Garter: besides his great abilities and experience as a soldier, which were very eminent, he had very great part of breeding, being a very good scholar in the polite parts of learning; a great master in the Spanish and Italian tongues, besides the French and the Dutch, which he spoke in great perfection, having scarce been in England in twenty years before. He was likewise very conversant in courts, having for many years been much esteemed in that of the Arch-Duke and Duchess Albert, and Isabella at Brussels, which was a great and very regular court at that time; so that he deserved to be looked upon as a wise and accomplished person. Of this gentleman, the Lords of the Council had a singular esteem, and consulted frequently with him, whilst they looked to be besieged, and thought Oxford to be the

“ more secure, for his being in it. The King sustained a
 “ wonderful loss in his death, he being a man of great wisdom
 “ and temper, and one, among the very few soldiers, who made
 “ himself to be universally loved and esteemed.” He was
 buried in Christ Church Cathedral in Oxford, being attended
 to the grave ^(a) by Prince Rupert, the Duke of Richmond,
 the Lord Treasurer, the Lord Chamberlain, Secretaries, Compt-
 roller, the Lords of the Privy Council, and most of the nobility
 and gentry in Oxford, and most of the great commanders, with
 the Vice Chancellor and Mayor of Oxford, with their several
 trains, the Heralds at Arms, &c. with this inscription over
 him ^(b):

P. M. S.

Hic situs est Militum Chiliarcha
 Henricus Gage, Eques Auratus, Filius ac
 Hæres Johannis Gage de Haling, in Agro
 Suriensi Armigeri, pronepos Joh'is Gage,
 Honoratissimi Ordinis Periscelidis Equitis
 In Belgio meruit supra Annos xx. in
 Omni Prælio et obsidione Berghæ ad
 Zomam, Bredæ, ac præcipue S. Audomari; ex
 Belgio ad M. Britt. Regem missus attulit armorum
 vii. M. Missus cum imperio Bastalii Ædes
 Expugnavit mox Basingianis præsidiariis
 Commeatû interclusis, Strenue, re jam
 Desparata, Suppetias tulit. Castrum Bam-
 burienſe cum Northamptoniæ Comite
 Liberavit, hinc Equeſtri dignitate Or-
 natus hostes denuo Basinga fugavit.
 Jamque Gubernator Oxon. creatus, cum
 Ad Culhami pontem in hostes jam tertio
 Milites audacter duceret, plumbeâ trajectus
 Glande occubuit die xi Jan. 1644.
 Ætat. 47. funis ſolemnis luſtu proſeſuti principes,
 Proceres, Milites, Academici, Cives Oēs Dolorem
 teſtati ex deſiderio Viri. ingenio lin-
 guar. peritiâ, gloriâ militari, pietate, fide &
 Amore in principem, & patriam eminentiſſimi.
 Hanc memoriæ Epitomen, poſuit illi pietas mœr. lug.q; fratris
 Georgii Gage.

(a) Life of Sir Henry Gage, Knight, 4to. p. 27. where ſee the hiſtory of the life
 and actions of this great man at large. (b) Le Neve's Monumenta Anglicana, vol. I.
 p. 217.

On a small stone under the monument:

*Æterna Caducis
præpone.*

The fourth son of Sir John, was William, who died without issue.

EDWARD Gage, before-mentioned, the eldest son and heir of Sir John, was made one of the Knights of the Bath by Queen Mary, in the life-time of his father. He was a pious, sober, judicious gentleman, as appears by his last will made at Firle; 17 December 1566, when he was in perfect health; and he lived upwards of two years after.

By which testament, "He bequeaths his body to be buried
" in the parish church of Firle, and that two-penny dole be
" distributed to such poor people as would resort to his burial;
" also, that his executors cause several sums of money therein
" named, to be given to poor householders of many adjoining
" parishes.

" He further wills, that his executors provide a decent
" stone to be laid on his good father and mother, with the
" pictures of them and all their children, with these holy words
" engraven on brass, *credo quod redemptor meus vivit, et in no-*
" *vissimo die de terra surrecturus sum, et in carne mea videbo Deum*
" *salvatorem meum.* Likewise, that they provide a decent
" gravestone to lie on him and his wife; all his sons to be
" kneeling behind him, and all his daughters behind her, with
" the same holy words to be engraven on brass.

" He gives to his beloved wife, Elizabeth, her dwelling in
" his mansion house at Firle, as long as she remains a widow,
" and leaves her the charge of bringing up all her children,
" except his heir apparent." And, forasmuch (as he words it)
that God had pleased to send him a gentle and loving wife,
which hath long been coupled with him; and meaning to pro-
vide as well for the better maintenance of her as for the
bringing up and finding maintenance for her children, " He
" leaves her several lands, all her jewells, and three chains of
" gold she has usually worn; bequeathing likewise to his
" daughters, Margery, Lucy, and Margaret, every of them
" 500 marks at the day of their marriage, and to his daughter
" Phillippa, in consideration of her being the eldest, and for
" other reasons, 500*l.* and 10*l.* yearly, for their maintenance,
" till they receive it; also the like annuity of 10*l.* per ann. to
" his sons Anthony, Thomas, George, Edward, Richard,
" John, the younger, and Robert Gage, the payment where-
" of he orders out of the rents of his manors and lands in
" Heighton, Fingles, Hosiers, Hollandale, Compton, Exsett,
" Friston, Lamporte, and Egington, or elsewhere in the county

“ of Suffex; as also his manor of Crabhouse in Norfolk, and
 “ his lands there; and in West Dereham, or elsewhere, in the
 “ said county, except those appointed to descend to his heir,
 “ by course of inheritance; and excepting all such estates be-
 “ fore bequeathed to Elizabeth his wife; which said manors,
 “ after his debts, legacies, &c. are paid, he entails on John
 “ Gage, his son and heir, and in default of issue-male on his
 “ other sons, according to their seniority, and, for lack of
 “ such issue of them, on James Gage, his brother; and, on
 “ default, on Robert and William Gage, his brothers; and,
 “ in default of issue-male of them, to such of his son's
 “ daughters, and their issue-male.

“ The residue of all his goods, plate, jewels, ready money,
 “ household stuff, &c. he bequeaths to his eldest son, John
 “ Gage,” in full trust and confidence, that he will maintain,
 preserve, and leave the same to his son and heir, and, if he die,
 to the next heir-male, that God shall cause to succeed him and
 inherit his mansion house at Firle, as his good father left it
 him; and he with the like charge leaves it to such heir-male;
 whereby he may be able, with the said stock and furniture of
 his house and land, to maintain and keep hospitality, to serve
 God, his Prince, and Commonwealth; without the which stock,
 he will be greatly hindered in his living, and not like to be able
 to keep his house without great danger and decay, the which
 he charges his said son, John Gage, always to provide for and
 foresee, as his hope and trust is in him. “ He likewise wills
 “ and requires, and in God's name charges, his said sons and
 “ brothers, and every the heirs of their bodies, to be satisfied
 “ and contented with this his last testament, and not without
 “ great necessities and urgent cause to violate, infringe, or
 “ break it.”

This Sir Edward Gage (a) died on the 27th of December
 1568, and was buried on the 19th of January following, in the
 family chancel in Firle church, where an altar tomb of marble
 and stone is erected to his memory, according to his request;
 over which is a brass tablet, fixed in the wall with this in-
 scription,

Hic jacet Edvardus Gage Miles, et
 Uxor ejus Elizabetha, qui obierunt
 Anno Domini 1569 (b) Quorum animabus
 Propitiatur Deus.

(a) Wotton's Baronetage, Vol. I. p. 511.

(b) Ibid. Vol. V. p. 387.

And round the verge, Scio quod Redemptor meus vivit, &c.

Elizabeth his wife was daughter of John Parker of Willingdon in Suffex, Esq; (by his wife Joan, daughter of Sir Richard Sackville of Buckhurst in Suffex, Knight, ancestor to the present Duke of Dorset, and the Viscount Sackville); their issue were nine sons and six daughters, viz..

John, the eldest son and heir.

Anthony, born 25 June 1540, and died January 31, 1567, without issue.

Thomas, born January 27, 1541, of whom hereafter.

George,

Edward, born April 19, 1549, who married Margaret, third daughter of John Shelley, of Michael Grove, in Suffex, Esq; and had a daughter, Elizabeth, married to Sir John Stradling, the first Baronet of that family.

Richard,

John,

Robert,

Henry, born October 16, 1555.

Agnes, born January 16, 1547, who being provided for in her father's life time, by marriage, on November 19, 1566, to Edward Stradling of St. Donat's Castle, co. Glamorgan, Esq; (but afterwards knighted) is not mentioned in her father's will (*).

Phillippa, married to Edmund Saunder of Charlewood, in Surrey, Esq; son (b) and heir of Sir Thomas Saunder of the same place, Knight.

Mary, born September 18, 1550, married to James Thatcher, Esq.

Margaret, born June 5, 1552, betrothed, Nov. 17, 1569, to Anthony Kemp, Esq.

Lucy, who is believed to have died unmarried; and

Margaret, born June 1559, and was the wife of Henry Darell, Esq.

JOHN Gage, Esq; the eldest son, was (c) 30 years old at his father's death, and heir to fifteen manors, with divers messuages, lands, &c. in the county of Suffex; the manors of Burflow, and Hedge Court in Surrey; also that of Crabhouse in Norfolk, he married two wives, but, leaving no issue by either of them; the estates descended to his nephew John, son and heir of his brother Thomas. He lies buried among his ancestors at Firle, under an altar tomb of alabaster and marble (adjoining to that of his father), on the top whereof are the portrai-

(*) It is probable that she died before her father, as she is omitted in his will; as also, in the Saunder's pedigree, Phillippa is called the eldest daughter.

(b) MS. pedigree of Saunder, penes meipf.

(c) Cole's Esch. vol. V. in the British Museum.

tures in brass of himself in armour, between his two wives, in the dress of the times, with the before-mentioned verse, from 25th chap. Job, underneath; and over them, against the wall this inscription in Roman capitals,

Hic jacet Johanes Gage, Armiger, et duæ Uxores ejus,
Elizabetha et Margareta, qui obierunt Anno Domini
Milefimo quingentesimo nonagesimo quinto,
Quorum Animabus propitiatur Deus.

And in a niche, at the front of the tomb,

Johannes Gage, qui hic jacet, fecit hæc monumenta,
Anno Domini, 1595

The said THOMAS Gage, his brother, was born January 27, 1541, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Gulseford, Knight, and, deceasing in the year 1590, was buried at Firle, as a grave stone shews, whereon are the figures, in brass, of a gentleman in armour, with his wife by him; as also the effigies of a son and two daughters, infants, kneeling in a praying posture, and underneath them this memorial:

Hic jacet Thomas Gage Armiger, et Uxor
Ejus Elizabetha, qui obierunt Anno Domini
Milefimo Quingentesimo Nonagesimo, qui
Habuerunt unum filium, et duas filias;
Quorum Animabus propitiatur Deus.

His two daughters were, Mary, married to Sir Thomas Pordage, Knight, and Elizabeth, to Cressacre More of More Hall, otherwise Gobions, in Hertfordshire, Esq; great grandson of Sir Thomas More, Chancellor of England.

JOHN Gage, the son, succeeding to the estates on the death of his uncle as above observed, was advanced to the dignity of a Baronet of England, by letters patent bearing date, March 26, 1622. He married Penelope, widow of Sir George Trenchard, of Wolverton in Dorsetshire, Knight, third daughter and (after the death of her only brother Thomas) co-heir to Thomas Darcy, Earl Rivers, by Mary his wife, daughter and co-heir of Sir Thomas Kitson of Hengrave, in com. Suffex, Knt. This Lady, Penelope, was a great beauty, but seventeen years of age, when she was left a widow, and became a very great fortune; for the lady, her mother, left her the whole inheritance of the Kitsons, and she shared (with her sisters) that of the Darcy's; and after the death of her second husband,

Sir

Sir John Gage, who departed this life, October 3, 1633, and was interred with his ancestors; she was thirdly married to Sir William Hervey, of Ickworth in Suffolk, Kent^(a), but had issue only, by John Gage, viz. five daughters; whereof, Frances was first married to Sir William Tresham, of Rushton in Northamptonshire, Bart. and, secondly, to George Gage, Esq; Penelope, wife of Henry Merry, of Barton in Derbyshire, Esq; Elizabeth, to Sir Thomas Petre, of Cranham in Essex, Knight; and Anne, to Henry Petre, fifth son of William, Lord Petre: also four sons; 1. Sir Thomas, his successor; 2. John, of Stoneham in Suffolk, who died without issue; 3. Edward, who, being made heir to his mother's inheritance at Hengrave in Suffolk, became seated there, and, having before received the honour of knighthood, was created a Baronet, July 15, 1662, and from him the Baronets of that branch descended; 4. Henry, who married Henrietta, daughter to Thomas, Lord Jermyn of Rushbrook, and sister and co-heir to Henry Jermyn, Earl of Dover, by whom she had a daughter, Mary, who became a nun, and one son, John Gage, of Princethorp in Norfolk, Esq.

Sir THOMAS Gage of Firsle the *second Baronet*, eldest son and heir of Sir John, died about the year 1655, and having wedded Mary, eldest daughter and co-heir of John Chamberlain of Sherburn in Oxfordshire, Esq; (who surviving him was remarried to Sir Henry Goring, of Burton in Sussex, Bart. where she was buried in 1694) had issue four sons and three daughters, viz. 1. Sir Thomas his successor; 2. Sir John, of whom presently; 3. Henry, who died without issue; and 4. Joseph, of whom more particularly hereafter, as immediate ancestor to the present Lord Gage.

Sir Thomas Gage's daughters were, Frances, married to Sir Charles Yate, of Buckland in Berkshire, Bart. Mary, to Anthony Kemp, of Slingdon in Sussex, Esq; and Catharine, to Walter, Lord Aston of Forfar in Scotland.

Sir THOMAS Gage, *third Baronet*, eldest son and successor to his father, died unmarried at Rome, in his travels, Novem. 22, 1660; and in the chapel of the English college there, on a white marble gravestone, is this inscription for him,

(a) We are told this odd circumstance concerning her marriages; that being at first courted by her three husbands together, who quarrelled about her, she artfully put an end to their dispute by threatening the first aggressor, with her everlasting displeasure; by which means, they, not knowing whom she might choose, laid the quarrel aside; and she told them humourously, if they would keep the peace and have patience, she would have them all in their turns, which happened accordingly, though so very unlikely to turn out,

D. O. M.

Thomæ Gagio Equiti
 Baronetto Anglo, Suffexiensi,
 Patre, Honoribus, ac Nominibus,
 Matre, Nobilitati pari,
 Maria Tankervilla
 Alias Chamberlana, nato;
 Familiae non magis.
 Generis Claritate,
 Quam perpetua Fidei Catholicæ
 Constantia Principiis
 Illustris.

Qui in ipso Ætatis Flore,
 Ipsoque in aliam Urbem ingressu,
 Deo Animam, Corpus Terræ
 Inter Cives suos tradidit

XXII Novembris, Anno Domini MDC LX.
 Johannes Gagius, Eques
 Baronettus, carissimo fratri,
 Moerens posuit.

He was succeeded in dignity and estate by his next brother, Sir JOHN Gage, fourth Baronet, who married, first, Mary, daughter of Thomas Middlemore of Edgebaston, in the county of Warwick, Esq; and on her decease, July 28, 1686, married, secondly, Mary, daughter of Sir William, and sister of Sir Rowland Stanley, of Hooton in Cheshire, Barts. By the former, he had three sons and seven daughters; whereof only two daughters survived, and at length co-heirs to their brothers viz. Mary, married to Sir John Shelley of Michael Grove, in Suffex, Bart, and Bridget, wife of Thomas Bellaffas, Viscount Fauconberg, and died, November 18, 1732, being grandmother to the present Earl Fauconberg. Sir John, by his last wife had issue one daughter, Mary, wedded to Henry, Lord Teynham, (but she died without issue), likewise, three sons successively, Barts. Sir John, the father dying, May 27, 1699, in the 58th year of his age, was succeeded in dignity and estate, by

Sir JOHN GAGE, fifth Bart, his eldest son, who survived his father but about eight months, dying in January 1700, aged eight years, was succeeded by his next brother,

Sir THOMAS GAGE, sixth Bart, who, travelling in France, for his farther accomplishment, died there in October 1713, in the twentieth year of his age, and was buried at Blaye, in the province of Guyenne; whereupon the title, and a great estate, devolved upon his only surviving brother,

Sir WILLIAM GAGE, *seventh Bart.* born in the year 1605, who, renouncing the errors of the church of Rome, was elected to the last Parliament of King George I. as representative for the town of Seaford in Suffex, for which place he served till his death. On the revival of the most honourable order of the Bath, he was created one of the Knights Companions thereof, on March 27, 1725, and installed July 17 following; but dying (*) unmarried, April 23, 1744, the English title of Baronet descended to Thomas, Viscount Gage, of the kingdom of Ireland, to whose sons Sir William left the bulk of his estate.

We must, therefore, now return to

JOSEPH Gage, Esq; fourth and youngest son of Sir Thomas Gage the second Baronet, who had his mother's inheritance at Sherburn Castle; and her sister, Elizabeth, dying without issue, he inherited the remainder of what she had not sold, whereby the castle of Sherburn became the family seat, but was sold, with the estate belonging thereto, in 1716, to Thomas, Earl of Macclesfield. He also acquired a great estate by his marriage with Elizabeth, daughter to George Penruddock, of Hampshire, Esq; and at length heir to her brothers (who died childless); and she deceasing, December 5, 1693, left him two daughters, Elizabeth, married to John Weston, of Sutton in Surrey, Esq; and Ann, to Richard Arundel Bealing, of Langherne in Cornwall, Esq; as also two sons; 1. Thomas, created Viscount Gage, and, 2. Joseph.

Joseph, the second son, acquired an immense fortune by the Mississippi schemes in France in the year 1719, but, by the fall of that bubble the year following, was reduced to poverty, whereupon he retired into Spain, and being of a very enterprising disposition gained himself so much esteem there, that in 1727, he obtained a grant from that crown for working and draining all the gold mines in Old Spain, and fishing for all wrecks on the coasts of Spain, and the Indies; he was also in 1741 presented by his Catholic Majesty, with a silver mine of very great value, to him and his heirs by patent, with the title of Count, or Grandee of the third class; after which, he was constituted General of his Majesty's armies in Sicily, and in March 1743 honoured with the title of a Grandee of Spain of the first class, and commander in chief of the army in Lombardy, being also presented by the King of Naples, with the order of St. Gennaro, and a pension of 4000 ducats a year. He married the Lady Lucy Herbert, fourth daughter of William the first Marquis of Powys.

(*) Coffin-plate,

THOMAS, the eldest son, was, in consideration of his great merit, advanced to the peerage of Ireland, "by a prince, the most distinguished of all the princes of Europe, for his vast capacity, in distinguishing the real merits of his subjects," being created Viscount Gage of Castle Island, and Baron Gage of Castlebar, by privy seal, dated at St. James's, June 13, and by letters patent, September 14, 1720, with the creation fee of 20 marks.

His Lordship, having at very great expence, and with an unremitted assiduity, detected the fraudulent sale of the Derwentwater estate (forfeited to the crown upon that Earl's attainder for treason) the House of Commons, on March 31, 1732, ordered their Speaker to give the thanks of that house to his Lordship for that great service, which were conveyed in the following speech :

" My Lord Gage,

" The House have come to an unanimous resolution, that the thanks of the House be given to your Lordship, for the great service you have done the publick in detecting the fraudulent sale of certain forfeited estates of James, late Earl of Derwentwater ; and of a forfeited annuity, issuing out of the same, which were vested in commissioners and trustees to be sold for the publick use. And the manner of your Lordship's making this discovery hath shewn your disinterested regard to the publick service, as the effect of it may be greatly to the publick benefit.

" The applying the forfeited estates to the use of the publick being one of the principal reasons for making it thereby impossible they should ever be given back to the unfortunate families they once belonged to, the House of Commons could not, without uneasiness, think of this pretended sale, which has thrown into private hands, no way allied to the estate, so large a share of the profit due to the publick, with a very low, and almost the bare appearance only of a consideration for one part, and not so much as even *that* for another.

" But your Lordship's seasonable detection of this injurious transaction will very likely produce justice and restitution to the publick ; and for this service your Lordship is now receiving a reward, that, I can answer for your Lordship, you esteem the greatest and most honourable you can acquire ; and which, my Lord, will not only remain with you, but will derive a lasting honour to those who may come after you.

" An

"An honour, my Lord, the House hath always been most tender of in the way, and for the reason, they confer it upon you; and, if I may use the expression, is a sort of bounty they have ever been most frugal of granting. Few are the instances of it, not that publick services have not frequently been performed, but that the thanks of the House of Commons are never given for publick services, but what are the most eminent, such as that which your Lordship hath lately done the state.

"I am very conscious how imperfectly I have conveyed the sense of the House to your Lordship; but the having no time to prepare myself for it, must be my excuse. I will only add, that no one could with greater pleasure obey the order of the House on this occasion than I do; which is, to give your Lordship the thanks of the House, for your said service to the publick; and I do give your Lordship the thanks of the House accordingly."

In 1721, he was elected to Parliament for the borough of Tewksbury in Gloucestershire, which he continually represented till within a few months of his death: he was also verdurer of the forest of Dean in that county; was admitted a Fellow of the Royal Society, November 25, 1731, and in 1747 appointed Steward of the household to Frederick Prince of Wales.

His Lordship had two wives, first *Benedicta-Maria-Teresa*, daughter and sole heir of *Benedict Hall*, of High Meadow in com. Gloucester, Esq; secondly, *Jane*, daughter of — *Godfrey*, widow of *Henry Jermyn Bond*, of Bury St. Edmund's in Suffolk, Esq. By the latter, (who survived till October 8, 1757) he had no issue; but by the former, who died, July 25, 1749, and was buried at Newland in Gloucestershire, had a daughter, *Teresa*, married to *George Tasburgh*, of Bodney in Norfolk, Esq; and two sons; 1. *William-Hall*, the present Viscount, and Baron Gage; 2. *Thomas*, who is a General in the army, and Colonel of the 22d regiment of foot; and late Commander in Chief of his Majesty's forces in North America; he married, December 8, 1758, at Mount Kemble in North America, *Margaret*, daughter of *Peter Kemble*, Esq; President of the Council of New Jersey, by whom he has had six sons and five daughters; viz. *Henry*, born at Montreal in Canada, March 4, 1761; *William*, born at New York, and died young; *Thomas*, who died an infant; *John*, born at New-York, December 23, 1767; *Thomas*, who died young; *William-Hall*, born in Park Place, St. James's, Westminster, October 2, 1777; *Maria-Teresa*, born at Montreal, April 4, 1762; *Louisa-Elizabeth*, born at New York, December 12,

1765;

1765; Harriot, a twin with John, born at New York, December 13, 1767; Charlotte-Mary, born in Duke-street, St. James's, August 19, 1773; and Emily, born in Park Place, St. James's, April 23, 1776. His Lordship departed this life, December 21, 1754, and was buried among his Ancestors at Firle, being succeeded by his eldest son,

WILLIAM HALL, *second Viscount Gage, and first Baron Gage of Firle*; who, in 1744, was elected to Parliament for the Cinque Port of Seaford, (in the room of Sir William Gage, Bart. and Knight of the Bath); at the general election, in 1754, was again chosen for that place, which he continued to represent till his advancement to the dignity of a Peer of Great Britain by patent, bearing date, October 17, 1780, by the title of Baron Gage, of Firle in the county of Sussex; his Lordship is also Paymaster of his Majesty's pensions and bounties, and F. R. S.

His Lordship was married, February 3, 1757, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Sampson Gideon, Esq; and sister to the present Sir Sampson Gideon of Spalding in Lincolnshire, Bart. but her Ladyship died, July the 1st 1783, aged 44 (*), without issue.

TITLE.] Sir William-Hall Gage, Baron Gage, of Firle, and Baronet, English honours; also Viscount Gage of Castle Island, and Baron Gage of Castle Bar, in the kingdom of Ireland.

CREATIONS.] Baronet, March 26, 1622, 24-Jac. I. Viscount Gage of Castle Island, in the county of Kerry, and Baron Gage of Castle-bar, in the county of Mayo, 14 September 1720, 7 Geo. I. and Baron Gage of Firle, in the county of Sussex, October 17, 1780. 20 Geo. III.

ARMS.] Per Saltire, Azure and Argent, a Saltire, Gules.

CREST.] On a wreath, a Ram statant, proper, armed and unguled, Or.

SUPPORTERS.] Two Greyhounds, proper, ducally gorged, Gules.

MOTTO.] COURAGE SANS PEUR.

CHIEF SEATS.] At High Meadow in the county of Gloucester, and at Firle and Lewes, both in the county of Sussex.

(*) Coffin-plate.

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BRUDENELL Lord BRUDENELL.

THE descent of this noble Peer, being already deduced under that of the Duke of Montagu, to whom his Lordship is next brother, as shewn in Vol. II. page 500, it is only necessary here to observe, that,

JAMES, the present Lord Brudenell, was advanced to the dignity of a peer of Great Britain, by virtue of letters patent, bearing date, October 17, 1780, by the name, style, and title of Baron Brudenell, of Deen in the county of Northampton: he is also Master of the Robes, and Keeper of the Privy Purse to his Majesty. His Lordship was married, November 19, 1760, to Ann Legge, daughter of George, Viscount Lewisham, and sister to William, the present Earl of Dartmouth, but has no issue.

TITLE. James Brudenell, Baron Brudenell of Deen, in the county of Northampton.

CREATION. Baron Brudenell, October 17, 1780, 20 Geo. III.

ARMS. Argent, a Chevron, Gules, between three Morions, Azure, a Crescent for difference.

CREST. On a wreath a Sea horse, proper finned, Or, charged on the shoulder with a Crescent for difference Sable.

SUPPORTERS. On the dexter, a Stag Argent, attired Or, between the Antlers a cro's pattè fitché of the last, the point resting on his head; in his mouth an Arrow in bend sinister, Or, the barb downwards; on the Sinister side a Horse, Argent, charged on the shoulder, with a Cross patonce, quarterly Sable and Argent.

MOTTO. EN GRACE AFFIE.

CHIEF SEAT. At Deen in Northamptonshire.

DE GREY Lord WALSINGHAM.

THAT this family is of very great antiquity has been shewn in Vol. II. under the title of Marchioness Grey, to which we must refer the reader. Mr. Blomefield, in his history of Norfolk, Vol. I. fo. 578, deduces the branch of which we are now to treat, from

WILLIAM de Grey or Graa, of Cavendish in Suffolk, third son of Henry, by Isolda, sister and co-heir of Robert Bardolph; which William left two sons, John, and Henry.

JOHN, the eldest son, succeeded to the estate at Cavendish, which he left to his son and heir.

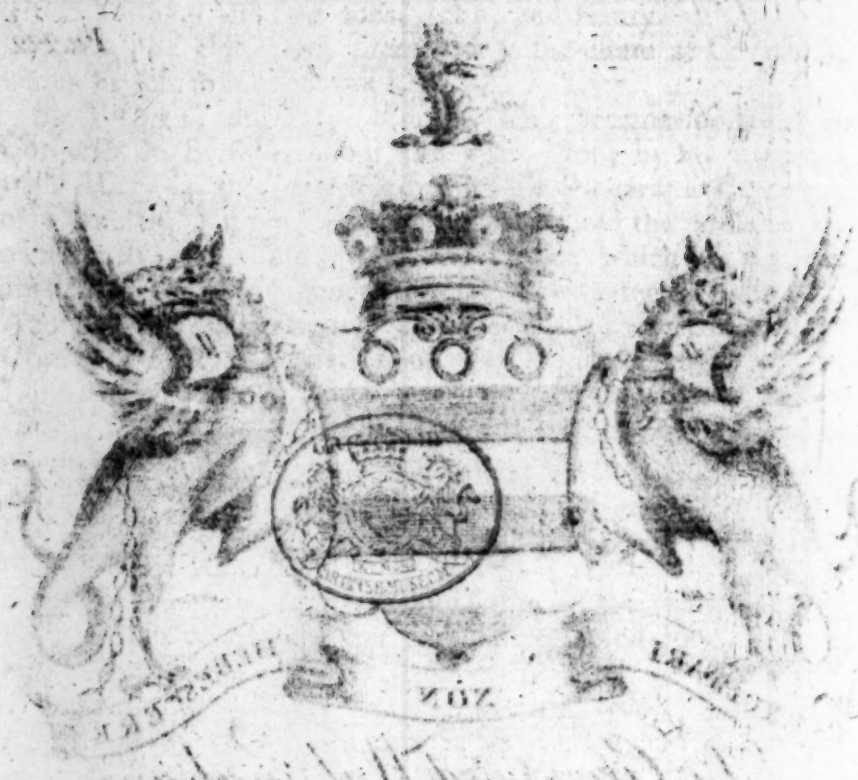
Sir THOMAS de Grey, Knight, who became possessed of Cornerth in Suffolk, about the year 1306, by his marriage with Alice, daughter and sole heir of Sir Richard de Cornherd, or Cornerth, Knight, and thereupon quitted the arms of his own family, and assumed those of his wife; which his descendants used for many generations, as their paternal arms, viz. Azure a Fess between two chevrons Or, which arms, the Cornerths took in imitation of the Bagnards, their superior Lords, of whom they held a great part of their estate, by retaining the charges, and only changing the colours; a practice much used in those times. In 1321, Thomas de Grey, and Alice his wife, held divers lands in Great Cornerth, which had belonged to her father, besides divers other lands and messuages in the same county. The said Thomas died in 1327, and Alice, his wife, surviving him, she, in the year following, settled lands on her younger sons, Roger, and John; but the eldest son and heir was

Sir THOMAS de Grey Knight, who succeeded to the principal part of the estate, and married Isabel, daughter and co-heir of Fulk Baynard, of Merton in the county of Norfolk, Esq; and upon the petition of her father's lands, she having Merton, Bunwell, &c. allotted to her, he came and settled at Merton, in the ancient seat of the Bagnards, and it has ever since been the principal residence of this family; he likewise bore the arms of Baynard, quartered with his own; and his posterity did the same, as is evident on their monuments, seals, &c.

In 1337, the said Thomas and Isabel settled the manor of Merton, with lands in Hockwold, and the manor and advowson of Bunwell, on themselves in tail, Merton manor being then held by Katherine, widow of Fulk Baynard, in dower. In 1345, he held one fee in Merton, of John Fitz Walter, who held



De Grey Lord Walsingham.



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held it of the King, which was lately Fulk Baynard's, one quarter of which Thomas Gernoun held of the said Thomas Grey. This quarter of a fee in Merton was first the inheritance of the Bardolfs, and given by Robert Bardolf to his sister Holda, and Henry de Gray, her husband, on their marriage; and it continued in this family till one of them infeoffed it in the time of Hen. III. At their deaths they left it to,

Sir ROGER de Grey of Merton, Knight, their eldest son, who died about 1371, as his will was proved in that year^(*), whereby he declares, that he had infeoffed Sir William Bawde, Priest, and others, in his manors of Cavendish, Little Cornerth, and Preston in Suffolk, and Merton in Norfolk; he ordered his father, Sir Thomas Grey's debts to be paid, and that Alice, his wife, should have an annuity of twenty marks per annum, and Mr. Thomas Grey, his brother, another of the same sum; the manor of Little Heneye, worth 10*l.* per annum, to go to two priests yearly. The profits of his manor of Hades-ton, or Bunwell, to raise portions for his two daughters; and if Thomas, his son, die before either of his daughter's marriages, then their fortunes to be at the disposition of Sir William Bawde. Which will is dated at Dover, and is in French.

THOMAS de Grey, his son and heir, died a minor, leaving two sisters,

Margaret, afterward married to Sir Thomas Shardelowe, Knight, and Joan, to Thomas Pynchebeke, whereupon the manor of Merton was divided into three parts; Thomas Grey, Clerk, their uncle, had one third part; which in 1388, he settled on Pynchebeke and his wife, whereby they had two-thirds, and Sir Thomas Shardelowe, and Margaret his wife, had the other part, the whole being entailed, for want of issue of the nieces, on Thomas de Grey, their uncle, and his heirs, as it seems they did; for, in 1402, the said

THOMAS Grey, Clerk, held the manor of Merton, and the whole estate of the Greys in Norfolk, and died possessed thereof before the year 1404, for then,

FULK de Grey, Esq; (son of Fulk de Grey, and Margaret his wife) nephew and heir to Thomas de Grey, Clerk, had livery of his estates in Norfolk and Cambridgeshire, being Lord of Vernon's manor, in Elm in Cambridgeshire, in right of his mother, Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Vernon, Knight, Lord of Vernon in Elme, and heir to her brother Thomas, as also of Merton, &c. he married Eleanor Bernardiston, and was succeeded by his son,

(*) Regist. Haydon in Arch. Epi. Norw. fo. 6, 7.

WILLIAM de Grey of Merton, Esq; who married Christian, daughter and co-heir of John Manning, Esq; of Great Ellingham in Norfolk, and by his will ^(a), dated November 3, 1474, ordered his body to be buried in St. Peter's Church of Merton, by Christian, his wife, which was accordingly performed, and a stone laid over his grave in the middle aisle, which had four sculptures, the first with the Greys arms; the second Grey, quartering Baynard, the third Grey, quartering Manning, and the fourth Grey, impaling Manning: and this inscription in old characters,

Orate pro animabus Will'i de Grey Armigeri, et Christiane uxoris ejus: filie Johis Mannyng nuper de Ellingham Magna Gener: et pro animabus omnium Benefactorum suorum, et pro Animabus pro quibus repentur. Qui quidem Will'us obiit in festo S'ci Martini Ep'i, anno D'ni MCCC LXXIV; Dicta Christiana obiit in festo S'ci Petri ad Vincula

WILLIAM de Grey of Merton, Esq; his only son and heir, held the manors of Merton and Hadston, alias Baynards in Bunwell, of John Ratoliffe, Lord Fitz Walter; he had two wives, Mary, daughter of Thomas Bedingfield of Oxbrugh in co. Norfolk, Esq; and Grace, daughter of Thomas Teye, Esq; relict of Francis Hethe of Worling in the same county, Esq. Against the north wall of Merton church, is a monument for him and his two wives, with their effigies on brass plates: he is represented kneeling, and in armour (with the arms of Grey and Baynard quarterly), and his helmet lying by him, a scrowl and a shield of the same quartered coats over his head; behind, are his five sons dressed in loose gowns, with a disrobed scrowl over their heads; opposite to him, is Mary Bedingfield, his first wife, kneeling, with her three daughters behind her, and an imperfect scrowl over her head, with the arms of Grey quartering Baynard, and impaling Bedingfield, and Tudenham quarterly; behind them is Grace Teye, his second wife, and her two daughters in dishevelled hair, over her has been a scrowl, besides the arms of Grey quartering Baynard, and impaled with Teye: but all the inscriptions being lost, I have not been able to ascertain more than three of the sons, viz. Thomas, Edmund, and Foulk, and one daughter, Christian, who became the wife of George Bokenham, of Snitterton, Esq; and dying in 1492, was buried at Merton (b).

(a) Regist Gelour in Archiv. Norv. par. 2. fol. 169. b.

(b) Blunfield's Norfolk, vol. 1. fo. 287, 579.

Thomas de Grey of Merton, Esq; eldest son of William de Grey (by Mary Bedlogfield, his first wife), married Elizabeth daughter of Sir Richard Fitz Lewes, Knight, but she dying without issue, he entered into holy orders, being ordained a priest in his father's life-time, therefore did not succeed to the estate; and, dying in an advanced age, lies buried with his wife, in the south aisle of Merton church, having this inscription in old characters engraved on a brass plate against the wall,

In this ile lyeth buried under one stone
Thomas de Grey, Esquire and Elizabeth his
Wife, Dowghter of Sir Rycharde Fitz-Lewes
Knight, and after her decease made himsele
Prest, and so lived xlii years, and departed
Out of this Lyfe, the first of September 1556.

Foulk, the younger son, was buried in the south aisle of Great Carbrook church in Norfolk, in 1566 (*), as appears by the parish register, in the grave of Elizabeth Drury, his wife, who was buried Nov. 8, 1555, from whom descended the de Greys of that place. But,

EDMUND de Grey, Esq; second son of William de Grey, and Mary Bedlogfield, became heir to the estate, and died seized of the manors of Merton and Bunwell, for whom is this inscription on brass, fixed against the north chancel wall at Merton:

Here by underneath, lyeth Edmund de Grey,
Esq; who married Elizabeth y^e dowghter
Of Sir John Spelman, Knt, and deceased this
Present life the 26th day of Auguste, 1548.

They had issue three sons and four daughters; 1. Thomas; 2. Robert, of whom hereafter; 3. Edmund, Lord of the manor of Baynard in Bunwell (who, by Mary his wife, daughter of ———— Jernegan, had one son, John, who died 26 Aug. 1548, without issue; and four daughters, who became co-heirs, viz. Elizabeth, wife to Edward Marham, of Melton in Norfolk, Esq. Anh, to George Pierson of London, Esq; Eleanor, to John Alden, and Margaret): the daughters were; 1. Elizabeth, married to Robert Kempe, of Giffing in Norfolk, Esq; 2. Eleanor; 3. Joan, wife to Anthony Talbot, Esq; and 4. Mary, married to Edward Kempe, of London, Esq; brother to the said Robert Kempe of Giffing.

(*) Blomfield's Norfolk, Vol. I. fo. 287, 579.

THOMAS de Grey, son and heir of Edmund, married, first, Ann, daughter of Henry Everard, of Lynsted in Suffolk, Esq; secondly, Temperance, daughter of Sir Wymond Carew, of Anthony in Cornwall, Knight; by the latter, with whom he lived but a short time, he had no issue, yet she held Bunwell in jointure, and was remarried to Sir Christopher Heydon, of Baconthorpe in Norfolk, Knight. The said Thomas de Grey died ⁽¹⁾ seized of Hadston, or Baynard's manor in Bunwell, held of the Earl of Suffex at one fee; Bertynhall manor in Ellingham (late Manning's), held of the Earl of Suffex, as of his manor of Atleburgh; the advowson of Bunwell, held of Sir Thomas Lovell, by fealty; and 13 l. 4 s. rent; the manor of Merton, held of the Earl of Suffex, as of his manor of Woodham-Walter in Essex, parcel of Fitz Walter's, alias Baynard's Barony; 300 acres of land, 100 acres of pasture, 20 acres of wood, 1000 acres of marsh, and 300 acres of brucery, a fold close, and commonage for 100 cows, in Tompson, Grinton, Watton, Totington, and Merton, held of the Queen in capite, by the 20th part of a fee. He lies buried under a fair marble, at the east end of the south ayle at Merton, with this inscription, in old characters:

Here under lyeth intombed the body of Tho. de Grey, Esq; sonne and heyre of Edmund de Grey, Esq; who deceased the 12th May 1562, and had to his first wife, Anne Everode, daughter of Henry Everode, of Lynsted in Suffoke, Esquier; and to his second wisse, Temperance, the daughter of Sir Wymonde Carewe, of Anthony in Cornwell, Knight; whose soul God pardon.

THOMAS de Grey, Esq; his only son, was but seven years old at his father's death, therefore in ward to Queen Elizabeth, and dying a minor, in 1565, the estate descended to his uncle,

ROBERT de Grey, second son of Edmund, by Elizabeth Spelman, who had livery thereof the same year; he married Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Lovell, of Harlinge, co. Norf. Knight: they were both buried at Merton, where a monument is erected against the south chancel wall, with the following inscription:

(1) Inquis. post Mortem cap: apud Norwic. 4 Ellis.

Hic

Requiescunt Robertus de
Grey armiger, qui obiit, 28 die
Februarij Anno Domini 1600, et Etatis suæ 70.
Ac Anna Uxor ejus, Filia Thomæ Lovell
De Harlinge Militis. Ex quorum nato unico & Hærede Guliel-
mo de Grey, milite per
Doam. Annam uxorem ejus Filiam Jacobi
Calthorpe de Cockthorpe Milit. Conjugio
jam per triginta Annos beatè continuât. prodigit hæc clara
Soboles,

Filij

Robertus eorum
Filius primo-genitus
Etate sua sex mensium,
Ex hac Vita migravit,
Anno Dom. 1606.
Robertus, modo
Hæres apparens.
Jacobus,
Edmondus,
Gulielmus defunct.
Phillipus defunct.
Gulielmus superstes.

Filiae

Elizabeth defuncta.
Barbara, nupta Tho.
Guybon Armigero,
Anna, nupt. Cottono
Gascoigne Gen: defunct:
Ellena, nupta Talmach
Castle, Armigero.
Dorothea, nupt: Jacobo
Reynold Armigero.
Maria,
Penellope
Elizabetha defuncta.
Catherina defuncta.
Jana.

Antecessorum Memoria, Honor magis et longius viget,
Quando eorum Pietas et Providentia, in Posteris suis relucet.
Anno Domini 1652.

Sir WILLIAM de Grey, the only son and heir of Robert,
being as eminent for his probity as descent, received the ho-
nour of knighthood; in the year 1600, he married Ann,
daughter of Sir James Calthorpe, of Cockthorpe in co. Norf.
Knight (*), by whom he had issue seven sons, and ten daughters;
the sons were; 1. Robert, who died 1606, aged six months;
2. Robert; who became heir; 3. James, who continued the
line; 4. Edmund, who was Major in the army, and married
Frances, eldest daughter of Sir Anthony Irby, of Boston, co.
Linc. Knight, ancestor to the present Lord Boston, widow of
Francis Jermy of Gunton in Norfolk, Esq; where she was
buried in 1665, but her husband lived to a great age, and was

(*) She was buried at Merton, 1662. E. Registr.

buried at Merton in 1689; 5. William, buried at Merton in 1616; 6. Philip, buried at Merton 1628; 7. William, who was also a major, and buried at Merton in 1686; the daughters were; 1. Elizabeth, buried at Merton 1618; 2. Barbara, married at Merton 1617, to Thomas Guybon, or Gibbon, Esq; 3. Ann, married at Merton in 1623, to Cotton Gascoigne, Esq; 4. Helen, married at Merton in 1631, to Telmach Castle, Esq; 5. Dorothy, married at Merton, in 1631, to James Reynolds, Esq; 6. Mary, married at Merton 1633, to Edward Bullock of Fulborn, in co Essex, Esq; and dying December 27, 1664, was buried in St. Peter's, at Hungate church, in the city of Norwich; 7. Penelope, married at Merton 1639, to Christopher Athow, Esq; 8. Elizabeth, who died unmarried 1621, and was buried at Merton; 9. Catherine, who died 1637, unmarried, and was buried at Merton; and, 10. Jane, married to Thomas Bacon, Esq; second son of the Judge Bacon, she died July 27, 1698, and was buried in St. Gregory's church in Norwich.

Sir William died October 19, 1632 (*), and was buried at Merton, as was Ann, his widow, in 1662; he died seised of Merton, Boowell, Berryhall in Ellingham, a manor in Bichamswell, and Cawston's manor in Cornard Parva, with the lands, commonages, and foldage aforesaid.

ROBERT, his eldest surviving son and heir, was twenty years old, on March 20, 1632 (+), had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him by King Charles I. June 23, 1641. He married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of William Bridon, of Ipswich in Suffolk, gent. died in 1644, and was buried in Merton chancel, under a large gravestone, having a brass shield at each corner; the first is Grey or Corneth, impaling Cathorpe; the second is Grey, viz. Barry of six, with an annulet in chief (*), impaling Bridon; 3. Grey, single with an annulet; 4. Bridon, single: In the middle is a brass escutcheon, with a cross, cross and three quarterings; 1. Grey, with an annulet; 2. Grey, alias Corneth; 3. Baimard, 4. Manning; and this inscription,

Here under lyeth the body of Sir Robert de Grey, Knight, (sonne and heyre of Sir William de Grey, Knight, late of Merton, deceased), who married Elizabeth, one of the daughters and co-heyres of William Bridon, late of Ipswich, gent. and had issue by her, William, late deceased, Barbara, and Anne, now living, and departed this life, the 20th day of October, anno Domini 1644.

(*) Cole's Eſcheat, Vol. V. p. 184, in Bibl. Harl. (+) Ibid.

(†) He resumed the original coat of the Greys, differenced by an Annulet.

His widow survived him near fifty years, and was buried in the chancel of St. James's church in St. Edmund's Bury, under a flat stone, with this inscription (*) in capitals;

Under this stone lyeth y^e body of
Dame Elizabeth De Grey, relict
Of Sir Robert De Grey of Meriton in
Norfolke: she dyed in y^e 67th year of her
Age, March y^e 27th 1692.

They left issue two daughters and co-heirs, Barbara, the eldest, married to Ralph Hautry, of Rislip in Middlesex, Esq; and Anne, the youngest, to Sir John Gawdey of West Harling in Norfolk, Bart.

Sir Robert, dying without surviving male issue, was succeeded in the estates at Merton, &c. by his next brother, JAMES de Grey, Esq; who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Martin Stuteville (or Stutfield) of Dalham, in co. Suffolk, knight: they are buried under a black marble, in the chancel at Merton, with the following inscription;

Exuviae
Viri honorabilis Jacobi de Grey Armigeri, Filij
Secundi Gulielmi de Grey Militis, et Dominae
Annae Uxoris suae, qui ex Elizabethâ, Filia
Martini Stutfield de Dalham, in Agro
Suffolciensi Militis, charissimâ Sponsa prolem
Reliquit, Gulielmum de Grey Armigerum, Filium
Unicum, Elizabetham, Susannam et Annam,
Filias: et tertio Die mensis Junij, Anno Domini MDCXV,
Spiritus Deo reddidit, et in
Pace hic requiescit, Carnis Resurrectionem
Expectans Gloriosam, in Adventu Salvatoris
Domini nostri Jesu Christi
In Memoriam conjugis clarissimi
Et incoerentissimi
Marmor hoc
Reponendum curavit.

Also under this stone, lieth the body of Elizabeth de Grey, daughter of Sir Martin Stuteville, of Dalham in the County of Suffolk, Knt.

She departed
This life, upon the 15th day of September 1696, in the 80th Year of her age, her wholl life having bene a continued Example of great vertu and prudence.

(*) Le Neve's Monumenta Anglicana, Vol. III. p. 133.

Besides the children mentioned on the above monument, it appears from Merton Register, that they had also a daughter, Barbara, who died in 1656, and was buried at Merton, as were the other daughters, viz. Susanna in 1697; Ann, in 1702, both unmarried, and Elizabeth (who married Sir William Rant of Thorp Market, Knight) in 1717.

WILLIAM de Grey, Esq; the only son and heir, inherited the estates, and was elected to parliament in 1685, as representative for the borough of Thetford in Norfolk: he married Elizabeth, daughter, and at length co-heir to Thomas Bedingfield of Darham in co. Suffolk, Esq; by whom he had issue, seven sons, viz. 1. Jeremiah; 2. William; 3. Robert; 4. Nicholas; 5. William, who all died without issue, and before their father; 6. Thomas, who became heir to the estates; and 7. James, who took the name of Bedingfield, and died about the year 1735: also one daughter, Mary, married first to Christopher Calthorp, Esq; son and heir of Sir Christopher Calthorp of Barham in Norfolk, Knight of the Bath; and, secondly, to Erasmus Earle, of Salle in the same county, Esquire.

THOMAS de Grey, Esq; his son and heir, who was baptised at Merton, August 13, 1680, chosen Burgess for Thetford, to the second parliament of Great Britain, and for the county of Norfolk, to the fifth and sixth parliaments; he was also in the commission of the peace for the said county, as his predecessors had generally been. He died in 1765, being buried at Merton, on December 18, in that year, having had issue, by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of William Wyndham, of Felbrigg, in co. Norfolk Esq; (who was buried at Merton, May 10, 1758), three sons;

1. William, born and baptised at Merton, Sept. 14, 1710, and buried there, Feb. 15, 1717-18.

2. Thomas, who became heir; he was baptised at Merton, September 29, 1719, represented the county of Norfolk in two parliaments, and was Lieutenant Colonel of the Western batallion of the militia of the said county. He was married, on August 12, 1745, to Elizabeth, third daughter of Samuel Fisher of Bury St. Edmund's, in the county of Suffolk, Esq; but died without issue, May 23, 1781, and was buried at Merton; his wife had sepulture, January 25, 1750, at Tudenham in Suffolk.

3. William, late Lord Walsingham.

They had likewise three daughters.

1. Elizabeth, baptised in the parish of St. Ann, Westminster, in 1707, married June 3, 1734, to the Rev. Edward Chamberlayne, Rector of Great Cressingham in Norfolk, and died Feb. 5, 1751-2.

2. Catherine, baptised at Merton, April 26, 1713, and buried there July 3, 1777, unmarried.

3. Charlotte, buried at Merton, August 8, 1777.
 WILLIAM, first Lord Walsingham, was born at Merton, July 7, 1719, and educated in Christ's College, Cambridge, where he applied himself to the study of the laws, and after became so eminent in his profession, as to be appointed one of his Majesty's Counsel, January 30, 1758, was made Solicitor-General to his Majesty, December 16, 1764; Attorney-General, August 6, 1766; had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him; and was constituted Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, January 26, 1771, which he resigned, June 7, 1780. In 1762, he was chosen representative in Parliament for Newport in Cornwall; at the general election in 1768, was re-chosen; and, in 1770, was elected for the university of Cambridge; he was also Comptroller of the revenue arising from First Fruits and Tenths, and was created Lord Walsingham, Baron of Walsingham in the county of Norfolk, by letters patent, bearing date, October 17, 1780. His Lordship was married in the chapel belonging to Somerset House, on Nov. 12, 1743, to Mary, daughter of William Cowper, of the Park, near Hertford, Esq; by whom he had issue two sons and a daughter; William, the eldest son, was born June 15, 1746, and baptised the next day, in the parish of St. Clement's Danes, London; he died Feb. 20, and was buried the 23d, 1746-7, at St. Clement's Danes; Thomas, the second son, is now Lord Walsingham; and Charlotte, the daughter, was born Feb. 7, and baptised March 4, 1744-5, in St. Clement's Danes; was married at Great Cressingham in co. Norfolk, June 16, 1769, to Joseph Windham, of Great Cressingham, Esq. His Lordship died May 9, 1781, and was buried at Merton, being succeeded in title and estate by his only surviving son,

THOMAS, now second Lord Walsingham, who was born July 14, and baptised the 17th, 1748, in the parish of St. Clement's Danes; on April 30, 1772, he was married to Augusta-Georgina-Elizabeth, daughter of William, first Lord Boston, by whom he has issue; 1. Georgina, born June 28, and baptised July 28, 1773, in the parish of St. Mary-le-bone, Middlesex; 2. Charlotte, born June 28, and baptised, July 26, 1774, at Windsor; 3. George, born June 11, and baptised July 9, 1776, in St. Mary-le-bone; 4. Thomas, born April 10, and baptised, May 8, 1778, in St. Mary-le-bone; and 5. Augusta-Mary born March 7, and baptised, April 2, 1780, in St. Mary-le-bone.

At the general election, in 1774, he was chosen representative for the borough of Tamworth, in Staffordshire; in 1775, was appointed one of the Grooms of his Majesty's bed-chamber; and in June, 1777, made one of the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, in which office he continued till his accession to the peerage; and his Lordship is now Comptroller of the First Fruits and Tenths, one of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Counsellors, and F. R. S.

TITLE.] Thomas De Grey, Lord Walsingham, Baron of Walsingham, in the County of Norfolk.

CREATION.] Lord Walsingham, Baron of Walsingham, by pat. O.S. 17, 1780, 20 Geo. III.

ARMS.] Barry of six, Argent and Azure, in chief three Annulets, Gules.

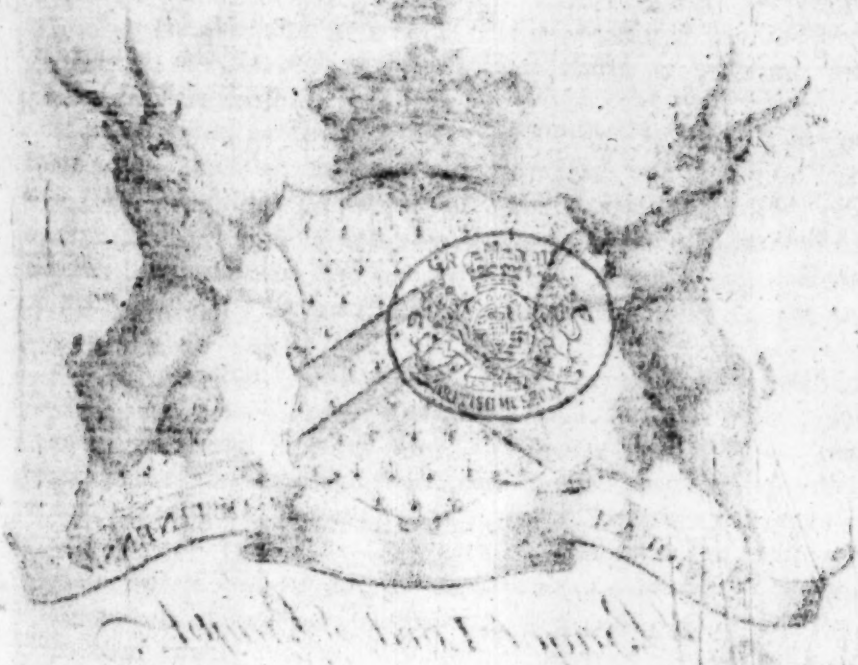
CREST.] On a wreath, a Wyvern's head coupt, Or.

SUPPORTERS.] Two Wyverns regardant Argent, collared, Azure; chained Or, and charged on the neck beneath the collar, with three Annulets, barways Gules.

MOTTO.] EXCITARI NON HEBESCERE.

CHIEF SEAT.] At Merton near Thetford in the County of Norfolk.

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BAGOT Lord BAGOT.

THAT this family is of great note and antiquity appears from the general survey of the estates in this kingdom, made by command of William the Conqueror, in which survey, now known by the name of Domesday Book, they are recorded as possessors of Bagot's Bromley, in the county of Stafford, which they held of Robert de Stafford, ancestor to the ancient Barons Stafford, whose male line terminating about the time of Richard I. in Robert de Stafford, his sister and heir Millicent conveyed that Barony by marriage to Hervey de Bagot (a younger branch of this family), who thereupon assuming the surname as well as title of Stafford, became progenitor to the succeeding Barons and Earls of Stafford, and Dukes of Buckingham.

The pedigree in the possession of the present Lord Bagot, from which this account is chiefly collected, is a very fine one; and, being well supported by the deeds and other evidences in which it is compiled from, is likewise attested by Sir William Dugdale and Gregory King, two eminent officers of the College of Arms (*). The first mentioned in the pedigree is

Robertus Dominus dictatus de Bromley, which he held of Robert de Stafford, as is mentioned in Domesday Book. He gave to his son, *Henricus* two Cheverons Argent: his great grandson *Simon de Bagot* possessed the same estate of Bromley, as appears by the following deed. "Sciatis tam presentes et futuri quod ego *Rads. de Mutton* et heredes mei quietum clamavimus *Simoni Bagot* et heredibus suis in perpetuum omne me et omnem clameum quod ego et heredes mei habuimus versus eundem *Simonem* et heredes suos in villa de Bromley pro duobus marcis de argento et uno punctiono de precio unius marce quod predictus *Simo* mihi dedit. Huius testibus *Herveio Bagot* *Herveio* herede suo—cum multis alijs." It likewise appears, by several deeds recited in the pedigree,

(*) Thus subscribed, Junij 24, Anno 1663, Inspecta fuit hæc Genealogia et approbata per me,

Gulielm. Dugdale,
Norroy Regem Armarum.

And under-written thus,
Hanc Genealogiam *Sampson Erdeswike* de Sandon in com. Staff. Arm. (rebus Heraldicis peritissimus) describendam curavit circ. ann. (ut videtur) 1600 *Gulielmus Dugdale*, Norroy ad annum 1663. Eandem supplevit, et *Gregorius King* Arm. Facialis Lanc. inde deduxit usq. ann. 1700. Et in D. 14, in Armor. Registrar. Mandavit.

Gregorius King, Lancaster.

that the said Simon had two sons, Sir Hugh his heir, and Sir William, who differenced his arms, by bearing the field Argent, and left a son and heir Henry.

Sir HUGH Bagot, Knight, the eldest son, was Lord of Bromley, and left issue, by Alicia, his wife, a son Sir Richard Bagot, Knight, Lord of Bromley Bagot, who by Christian his wife had two sons, Sir William his heir, and Robert, whose son and heir, Richard, is proved by the following deed,
 “ 2 E. 2. Die Jovis prox. post festum sancti Gregorij Papæ Aº.
 “ R. E. fil. Regis E. secundo ego Ricard. fil. Roberti Bagot
 “ de Bromley Bagot, relaxi Willmo fil. Alured de Sulney et
 “ Sibille uxoris ejus totum jus in quadam placeta terre in Tun-
 “ stall in feodo de Bromley Bagot que vocantur Horspool.
 “ Hjs testibus, &c.”

WILLIAM, the eldest son, was a Knight, and Lord of Bromley Bagot; he died temp. Edw. I. 1206, leaving by Hawisa his wife (who survived him) two sons, John and William, also a daughter, the above mentioned Sibilla, wife of William de Sulney.

JOHN Bagot, the eldest son and heir, appears by deeds to have been possessed of Bagot's Bromley, in 17 Edw. I. and had by Lucia his wife a son,

Sir JOHN Bagot, Knight, who took to wife, Egidia, daughter and co-heir of Sir Anketil Malory, of Kirkby Malory in com. Leicest. Knt. he relinquished the arms of his own family, and used those of Stafford,

Viz. Argent, a Chevron, Gules between three Martlets, sable, in which he was followed by some of his descendants. He was succeeded in the same estate by,

Sir RALPH Bagot, Knt. his son and heir, who flourished in 37 and 41 Edw. III. as appears by his deeds of those dates; he married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Richard de Blithfield, Lord of the manors of Blithfield and Little hay in com. Staff. whereby he became possessed of those estates which had been in his wife's family from the Conqueror's time. Their son and heir,

Sir JOHN Bagot, Knt. was a person of great renown, being of the Privy Council to King Henry IV. and Lieutenant of Calais (under Thomas Beaufort, Duke of Exeter, natural son of the great John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, son of the renowned King Edw. III.) to which office he was appointed by this warrant, “ 20 June, Aº. R. Hen. IV. nono. Thomas
 “ Beaufort, Capitaine du Chastiel de Calais ordonne John
 “ Bagot, Chivalier son Lieutenant la, pur un An entier, et au
 “ a le dit, John donouratz ovesq; luy sur la savegard du dit
 “ Chastiel pur mesme le temps durant la pees ou trieu, luy
 “ mesme

"mesme à cheval et deux hommes d'armes à pee et sept archiers à pee, et prendra par luy mesme deux soldz le jour et par chescun de ditz hommes d'armes à pee VIII^s. le jour, et par chescun de ditz archiers à pee VI^s. le jour, et par luy mesme de regard especial C. le quartr. Et le dit John ferra à paier a dit Monsieur Thomas les tierces, de toutz prisonniers et autres gaires." And, two years after, he was constituted one of the deputies of the said Duke, to treat for the further continuation of the said truce, as appears by this deed, "10 Aug. 11, Hen. IV. Thomas Admiral d'Angleterre d'Ireland et Guien Capitaine de Chastell de Calais, et conservateur des treues, constitue et ordonne, John Bagot, Colr. et John Pickering, Clerk, content. et seualmont ses Deputies et Lieutenants par entendre et traicter sur les debais de treues & attentz par entre le Roy d'Angleterre, et Roy de France, des attemptatz par entre le dit Monsieur Thomas et l'Admiral de France où s' Lieutenants." And, that he was held in great estimation by King Hen. V. and King Hen. VI. appears by his being retained to serve them for the term of his life, under the following covenants, "Le second de Juillet l'an de s'aigne premier, H. Roy d'Angleterre et de France et Seigneur d'Irland à toutz salut. sachez q; de notre grace especial et par le bon et greable service q; notre trescher et biename Bachelor Johan Bagot, nous ad fait et ferra en tempz avener, luy avons grantez quarante marcs aprendre anpuelement à terme de sa vie, de la lendemain de pasq; car tenpasse des issues des notre manoir d'Uttoxhatre en le countie de Stafford as termes de Saint Michel, et de pasque par oures porcons, purvez tout soit que le dit Johan ne soit retenuz avec nul autre a terme de vie forsque solemment ovesque nous. En tesmoignance de quel chose nous avons fait faire cestes nos lettres patentz donnez soube le seale de notre, Duchy de Lancastre à notre palais de Westminster, le second jour de Juillet l'an de notre primer." He was likewise retained to serve King Hen. VI. upon the same conditions, as is certified by a ratification of the said covenants in the following words; "Et le Roy Hen. VI. le xxix jour de Juyng, l'an de s'aigne premir (per literam de signeto, H. Ducis Gloucestriz) ratifia et confirma a les suis ditz lettres interchitz." The said Sir John Bagot dying in 1437, was buried in the St. Augustine Friars, near Fordbridge in Stafford, and left issue by his wife Beatrix, daughter of Sir John Villers, Knight, one son, Richard, and three daughters, Margery, married to Henry Bradborne, Joan to John Curzon of Kedleston, in com. Derby. and Elizabeth to — Kniveton of Bradley, Esquires.

RICHARD

RICHARD Bagot, the only son, married Isabella, daughter of Sir Robert Aston, Knight, (son and heir of Sir Roger Aston, Knight) by whom he had only one son,

JOHN Bagot, Esq; who died January 22, 1480. He married first, Isabel, daughter of John Carden or Effen, Esq; and after her decease, he married Agnes, daughter of ———— Kniveton, Esq; by whom he had one son, Lewis, and three daughters, Ann, married to Robert Emerson; Maud to Richard Arblaster of ———— and Elizabeth to William Dunham, Esquires; and by his first, Isbel, had a daughter, Eleanor, married to Robert ———— Esq;

Sir Lewis Bagot, Knight, the only son, was of the body to King Henry VII. he married first, Emma, daughter of ———— Kniveton, Esq; by whom he had issue four daughters; Jane, married to James Threlkeld of Ollingwood; Eleanor to Thomas Morel of Redhall; Elizabeth, to George East of Yardley, and Ann, to John Scoll; Esquires; also a son, John, who died before his father, without issue, and was buried at Blithfield, in the chancel of which church was a flat stone, with the effigies of a man and his wife enlayed in brass, and this inscription round the edge,

(*) Hic jacent corpora Johannis Bagot filii et heredis Lodovici Bagot militis. et Helenæ ux. ejus filie Tho. Botiler de Bewsey milit. qui quidem Johes. obiit 28 die Novembr. anno domini MDCXII, et dicta Helena obiit die Junij MD.

Sir Lewis married to his second Lady, Ann, daughter of Sir Nicholas Montgomery, Knight, by whom he had a son, Thomas; Sir Lewis lies buried with his second Lady at Blithfield, with this inscription on their monument, on the north side of the chancel,

Hic jacent corpora Lodovici Bagot Militis,

Et Annæ Uxoris ejus.

Qui quidem Lodovicus obiit ultimo Die Mensis Maij, A. D.

1534.

Quæ vero Anna, obiit 4^{to} Die Mensis Septembris, A. D. 1514
Quorum Animabus propit. Deus. Amen.

THOMAS Bagott, Esq; his son and heir, married Jane, daughter of Richard Astley of Patishull in com. Stafford, Esq; by whom he had issue (b) two sons, Richard his heir, and John;

(a) Harl. MSS. in Brit. Museum, No. 2120.

(b) Visitation of Staffordshire, made anno 1583, in Coll. Arm.

also two daughters, Jane married to the son of Sir Brian Brereton, Knight, and Margaret to Ralph Ashley, Esq. He lies buried under an arched tomb, on the north side of Blithfield chancel, with the following inscription in Saxon characters,

Hic jacent Corpora Thomae Bagot, Armig.
Filius et Haeredis Lodovici Bagot, et Johanne, Uxoris ejus,
Filius Richardi Ashley, Armig.
Qui quidem Thomas, obiit 2^o Die Martii, A.D. 1541.
Et dicta Johanna obiit ———
Quorum Animabus propitiatur Deus. Amen.

RICHARD Bagot, Esq; his eldest son and heir, resumed the ancient arms of the Bagots, Ermine, two chevrons, Azure. He married Mary, daughter of William Sandens, of Welford in com. Northamp. Esq; by whom he had three Walter; Anthony, born 20 November 1558, and died unmarried; Margaret wife of William Trew of Chardley; Ann, born 11 May 1555, and married, July 30, 1577, to Richard Broughton; Dorothy, married to Ralph Okedover, and Lettice, to Thomas Kinardsley of Laxton, Esquires. He also lies buried with his wife, in the chancel of Blithfield, with the inscription,

Hic jacent Corpora Richardi Bagot, Armig.
Et Mariae Uxoris ejus;
Qui obiit 2^o Die Febr. Anno Domini, 1596.
Et dicta Maria, ob. ———

WALTER Bagot, Esq; the eldest son and heir, was born, October 24, 1557, and married Elizabeth, daughter of Roger Cave of Stanford in com. Northamp. Esq; (by Elizabeth, sister to William Lord Burleigh, ancestor to the present Earls of Salisbury and Exeter,) by whom he had four sons; 1. Lewis, born April 19, 1587, who died unmarried in his father's lifetime; 2. Hervey, of whom hereafter; 3. Richard, of Colton Hall, in com. Stafford, who died without issue; 4. William, of Shropshire, who married Mary, daughter of — Hughes, by whom he had no issue: also, four daughters, 1. Ann, married to Thomas Lane, of Bentley in com. Stafford; 2. Frances, married to Thomas Broughton of Broughton, in the same county; 3. Lettice, to Sir William Owen, of Chedover in com. Salop, Knight, and 4. Mary, to John Cotes, of Woodcote in com. Salop, Esq. He lies buried with his wife in Blithfield church, with this inscription over them,

In hope of a joyful Resurrection,
 Here lyeth the body of Walter Bagott, of
 Blithfield in the county of Stafford, Esq;
 (One of his Majesty's Justices of the peace,
 Deputy Lieutenant, and twice High
 Sheriff of the said County) and of Elizabeth
 his wife, Daughter of Roger Cave, of Stanford;
 in the County of Northampton, Esq;
 by Elizabeth his wife, sister to
 William, Lord Burleigh, Lord High
 Treasurer of England.

The said Walter and Elizabeth, had issue
 four sons and four daughters,

viz.

Lewis, Hervey, Richard and William (a);
 Anne, Frances, Lettice and Mary.

This family of the Bagotts have continued
 in this county ever since the Conquest,
 from whence the Bagotts, sometimes
 Earls of Stafford, and Dukes of Buck-
 ingham, were lineally descended.

He dyed, Mar. 16,
 A^o. Dⁿⁱ. 1622.

She dyed, Decem. 2.
 A^o. Dⁿⁱ. 1638.

HERVEY, the eldest surviving son and heir, born February 8, 1590, was advanced to the dignity of an English Baronet, by patent, dated May 30, 1627, 3 Car. I. He was a strenuous assertor of the rights of his Sovereign, and was fined upwards of 1000*l*. (b) for his loyalty to his Prince. He married two wives; first, Catherine, daughter of Humphry Adderley, of Weddington in com. Warwick, Esq; she died Feb. 16, 1622; and was buried at Blithfield; second, Ann, daughter of Sir Clement Fisher, of Packington in com. Warwick, Knight, relict of Sir Thomas Dilke, of Maxstoke Castle, in the same county, Knight, she died, Decemb. 27, 1660; by the last he had no issue; but by the first he had five sons; 1. John, who died young; 2. Sir Edward, of whom hereafter; 3. Hervey Bagot of Pipe Hall in com. Stafford, Esq; who was one of the Gentlemen Pensioners to King Charles II. and married two wives; 1. Dorothy, daughter of Sir Henry Arden, Knight, sister and co-heir of Robert Arden, of Pipe Hall, Esq; she died in Sept. 1649; and he re-married with Elizabeth, sole daugh-

(a) The pedigree mentions another son, John, who died an infant in 1599.

(b) See the lists of those Lords, Knights, Gentlemen, &c. that compounded for their estates, in letter B.

ter and heir to Sir Thomas Rotherham; of Somersesse, in com. Bedford, Knight, and by her (who died, July 13, 1685, and lies buried at Cannock in Staffordshire) had only one daughter, Elizabeth, born September 17, 1653; but died unmarried. By his first wife, he had two sons; 1. Arden, who succeeded him in the estate at Pipe Hall; 2. Colonel Richard Bagot, who died unmarried, and one daughter, Mary, married first, to Charles Berkeley, Earl of Falmouth; and, secondly, to Charles Sackville, Earl of Dorset. Arden Bagot, Esq; who succeeded to Pipe Hall, married Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Leigh, Knight, sister to Thomas, Lord Leigh of Stonely in com. Warwick by whom he had two sons, Thomas-Arden, and William, who died an infant; Thomas-Arden Bagot, Esq; married Honor, daughter and co-heir to Sir William Egerton of Wortley in com. Lanc. Knight, brother to John, Earl of Bridgewater, by whom he had one son, named Egerton, (who died, April 13, 1775). He lies buried in the collegiate church of Rippon in Yorkshire; where, on an atchievement against the wall, in the north ayle of the body of the church, is the following inscription (*):

H. S:
Ex Normanorum progenie
Thomas-Arden Baggot,
De com. Warwic: Armiger,
Uxorem duxit
Honoram Egerton,
Prænobili Genere
Comitum de Bridgewater,
Ex qua
Filiū reliquit Unicum
Egerton Baggott,
Obijt Jun. 11, 1729, Aet. 45:
Sequitur.
Amicitia ergo pinxit & posuit
J. B. Boutats, Civis
Antverpiensis.

Colonel Richard Bagot, the fourth son of Sir Hervey Bagot, Baronet, travelled much to accomplish himself for the service of his country: he was Governor of Litchfield for King Charles I. in whose cause he lost his life at Naseby fight, 1645, and lies buried in Litchfield Cathedral. Walter, the fifth son, died young. Sir Hervey had only one daughter, Elizabeth,

(*) Ancient and Modern History of Rippon, 8vo. p. 121.

married

married to John Scrimshire, of Norbury Manor in co. Staff. Esq. whose widow she died Novemb. 4, 1712, aet. 93, and was buried at Ladbroke in Warwickshire (*). Sir Hervey lies buried at Blithfield, where upon a monument, against the south wall of the chancel, is the following inscription (*).

M. S.

Herveij Bagot, Baronetti,

Qui primò Katherinam, Humfridi Addesley, de Weddington, in agro Warwic. Armigeri, natam, in Uxorē duxit. e qua Edwardum & Hervæum, modo supersites, Richardum Lichfieldiēsis fortalicij præfectum, in Navesbiēsi prælio fortissime dimicantem occisum; et Elizabetham, Johannem Skrimshire (primitogenitum Joh. Skrimshire, de Norbury) Arm. copulatam, genuit. secundo Annæ, Clementis Fisher, de Packington, in dicto Agro Warw. Equitis Aurati, filia, Thomæq. Dilke, de Maxstoke-castro, Militis, relicta,

Matrimonio se junxit.

Qui quidem Hervæus, patriæ charus (præcipua cujus munera maximo cum honore subivit) Regij. fidus; cui per angustias suas asperrimas, grassante nuper subditorum suorum conjuratione immanissimā audacter et contituo præsto fuit; rei familiaris jacturam, carceres, aliaq. indignissima, maximo animo, pectoreq. benè præparato perpeßus est. Harum verò calamitatum tandem supersites, et Exoptatam serenissimam nunc regis Caroli secundi restaurationem intuens, xxvii^{to} die Decembris, salutis humanæ Ao. M.DC.LX^o et ætat. lxx^o. feliciter in Domino obdormiens, inter dictas conjuges juxta hec contumulatur.

Sir EDWARD Bagot, Bart. his son and successor, married Mary, daughter of William Lambard of the town of Buckingham, Esq; (High Bailiff of that ancient corporation) relict of John Crawley, Esq. son and heir of Sir Francis Crawley, Knt. one of the Justices of the Common Pleas, temp. Car. I. by whom he had twelve sons and five daughters; 1. Hervey, born Feb. 19, 1641, for whom is the following memorial in Blithfield Church,

(*) Hervey Bagot, of that noble family, the twentieth heir, and more (had he survived) than the 20th Knight, a youth of excellent hopes, admirable perfections; in morals, manly and

(*) Thomas's edition of Dugdale's Warwickshire.

(b) Le Neve's Mon. Angl. Vol. II. p. 79.

(c) Harl. MSS. in the British Museum, No. 2129.

grave; in wisdom, grey-haired; only in age childish; studious of all good arts; intractable to ill, not knowing vice, but by correcting it in others; of devotion to God, duty to parents, respect to all, a great exemplar in a little volume, in all huge rare; in nothing, had he not died, common; a saint, though a child; a scholar, though an heir; in the incomparable ornaments of mind and body, a lively express of heaven's power and earth's capacity; dear to his friends, dearer to God; who hastened (as it were) to treasure up this lovely jewell, lest it should be sullied with a long mortality, in his glorious cabinet of eternity, in the year of grace 1655, age 15.

2. Edward, born March 18, 1643, who died an infant; 3. Sir Walter, his successor; 4. Lambard Bagot, of Maid's Morton in com. Bucks, Esq; who died unmarried, and lies buried at Blithfield, with this inscription (*):

Subtus recondantur

(Sic voluit

Vir, humilitate pereximius)

Exuviae Lambardi Bagot, Armi.

Ex filijs Edoardi Bagot, Bard.

Qui in levamen et subsidium

Sex pauperum Virorum,

Hospitium annuis Redditibus

Locupletatum,

In Abbots Bromley extrui

Testamento curavit.

E vitâ excessit III^o. Jan. MDCCII,

Anno Ætatis —.

Richard, the fifth son, born April 1651, died young; 6. Lewis, born June 22, 1652, died at Tripoli, returning from Jerusalem, unmarried; 7. Capt. William Bagot, of Colton com. Staff. born Feb. 26, 1653, died Nov. 6, 1699, unmarried; 8. John, born May 8, 1655, died 1662; 9. Francis, who died young; 10 and 11, Hervey and Edward, twins, born May 1658, and died young; 12. Charles, born Jan. 17, 1660, who died unmarried, March 30, 1724, aged 64, and was buried at Blithfield. The daughters were, Ann, born March 14, 1642, married August 1658, to Walter Chetwynd, of Ingestree in Staffordshire, Esq; and died Dec. 6, 1671; Mary, born April 6, 1646, married Sir Richard Newdigate,

(*) Le Neve's Mon. Angl. Vol. IV. p. 44.

of Arbury in Warwickshire, Baronet, and died in 1691: Lettice, Frances, and Mary, the three other daughters, died infants. Sir Edward died March 30, 1673, and was buried with his ancestors at Blithfield, where against the east end of the chancel is a monument of white marble, thus inscribed:

In memory
of the Hon.
Sir Edward Bagot,
late of this place, Bart.
son of Sir Hervey Bagot, Bart.
a true assertor of Episcopacy in the
Church, and Hereditary Monarchy in the State;
who was by his country unanimously chosen
one of the Knights of the Shire in that memorable
Parliament which restored both. After which happy
Settlement, by his affable Temper, constant Hospi-
tality, and inviolable Integrity in doing Justice,
he drew to himself the Love and Esteem of all.
He married Mary, the Relict of John Crawley, Esq;
daughter and sole heiress of William Lambard, of
Buckingham, Esq; by whom he had 17 children;
seven survived him, viz. 5 sons, Walter, Lambard,
Lewis, William, and Charles; and 2 Daughters, Ann,
married to Walter Chetwynd of Ingestree, in this
County of Stafford, Esq; and Mary, married to Sir
Richard Newdigate, of Arbury, in the county of
Warwick, Bart. and died the 30th of March, in the
57th year of his age, and in the year of our
Lord 1673.

Also this inscription for his Lady:

H. S. E.

Maria, Filia & Hæres Wil. Lambard de Buckingham, Arm.
1^o. nupta Johanni Crawley, de Someries, in Agro Bedfordien.
Reginæ Attornato, Filio natu maximo Francisci Crawley,
Eq. Aurat. unius Justic. com. Banci, sub Regno Serenissimi
Regis Caroli, ex quo nullam suscepit prolem, postea Ed.
Bagot de Blithfield, Baro. Connubio juncta antiquissimam
Bagotorum Familiam, 12 Filijs, & 5 Filiabus auxit. Morbis
tandem & Mœrore consumptum optimum enim Maritum
Vidua ultra 13 annos desoleverat, obiit 22^o die Octobris,
A. D. 1686, Ætat. suæ 67.

De-

Defideratiffimæ Matronæ & chariffimæ Matris, Memoriz, Sacrum, Lambardus Bagot, Arm. Filius 2^{us}.
L. M. Q. posuit.

Sir WALTER Bagot, Bart. their eldest surviving son, represented the county of Stafford in seven Parliaments. Doctor Plott (*), mentions him as a noble promoter of his History of Staffordshire. He married Jane, daughter and sole heir of Charles Salesbury of Bachymbyd in Denbighshire, Esq; by whom he had five sons; 1. Salesbury, born 18 Nov. 1671, and died Oct. 29, 1673; 2. Sir Edward, his successor; 3. Walter, born 10 Oct. 1678, and died December following; 4. Charles, born November 5, 1681, who represented the county of Stafford in Parliament in 1710, died at London, unmarried, on April 28, 1738, and was buried at Blithfield; 5. William, born January 14, 1686, who died unmarried, Decemb. 13, 1733, and was buried at Blithfield. Also, five daughters; 1. Mary, born December 2, 1672, married February 25, 1692, to Sir George Parker, of Ratton in Suffex, Bart. and died, May 9, 1727; 2. Elizabeth, born March 3, 1674, married June, 1739, to Henry, Earl of Uxbridge; 3. Jane, born September 24, 1676, married October 12, 1695, to Maurice Jones of Llanrhyader in com. Denbigh, Esq; 4. Frances, born August 9, 1677, and died unmarried in 1697; and, 5. Ann, born February 28, 1679, married to George Shakerley, of Gwyereshilt in com. Denbigh, Esq; eldest son of Sir Jeffery Shakerley, of Shakerley in the county of Lancaster, Esq; Sir Walter, and his Lady, both lie buried at Blithfield, with the following inscriptions:

To the
pious Memory of
Sir Walter Bagot,
Son of Sir Edward Bagot, Bart. and Inheritor
of his Estate and Character in all respects.
He had the honour to be unanimously
chosen one of the representatives of this
County in seven Parliaments, though he was often disabled, by a complication of infirmities, from attending the service. He was hospitable and temperate; courteous, and yet sincere; an affectionate Husband, a tender

(*) Plott's Staffordshire, fo. 225.

Father, and one who by his prudent Management improved the Estate without impairing the Reputation of his Family. He had

10 Children by Dame Jane his Wife:

7 survived him, viz. 3 sons, Edward, Charles and William: and 4 daughters;

Mary, married to Sir George Parker, of Ratton in Sussex, Bart.

Jane married to Maurice Jones, of Llanrhyader in Denbighshire, Esq; and

Anne, married to George, eldest son of Sir Geffry Shakerly of Shakerly,

in the County of Lancaster, by Dame Jane, his second Wife. He died, Feb. 15th 1704,

In the 60th year of his age.

To the pious memory of Dame Jane Bagot, wife of Sir Walter Bagot, Bart. daughter and sole heiress of Charles Salesbury, of Bachymbyd, in the county of Denbigh, Esq; descended from the antient and loyal family of the Salesbury's in that county. This Lady was eminent for her Piety and Charity, through the whole Course of her Life; and at her Death made an ample Provision for the Poor, appointing an Almshouse to be erected near Lanvorog, in the county of Denbigh, and endowing it with sixty pounds a year for ever, for the maintaining of six poor women, and four poor men; she so lived in this world, as one who constantly expected to be called to another; to which she was removed the 20th of July, in the 45th year of her age, and in the year of our Lord 1695.

Sr EDWARD Bagot, Bart. the eldest surviving son and successor, was born July 21, 1673; and represented the county of Stafford in several Parliaments, both before and after his father's death. He was married on April 15, 1697, to Frances, daughter and sole heir of Sir Thomas Wagstaffe, of Tachbrooke in Warwickshire, Knt. (who surviving him, re married Sir Adolphus Oughton, Bart. and departed this life in 1714): by her he had issue two sons, Hervey, born September 17, 1699, and died November 18 following; and Sir Walter-Wagstaffe his successor; also two daughters, Frances, born April 18, 1698, married to Sir John Chester, of Chichley in com. Bucks, Bart. and Jane, married to Craven Kynnersley, of Loxley in the county of Stafford, Esq; Sir Edward died in May

May 1712, and was buried among his ancestors at Blithfield.

Sir WALTER-WAGSTAFFE Bagot, Bart, the only surviving son and heir, was born August 23, 1702, represented the borough of Newcastle-under-Line, in the county of Stafford, in the last Parliament of King George I. was chosen one of the representatives for that county to several Parliaments, and at the time of his death was one of the representatives for the university of Oxford, and LL.D. He married, July 27, 1724, Lady Barbara Legge, eldest daughter to the right honourable William, Earl of Dartmouth, by whom he had issue eight sons and eight daughters, v. z.

1. Edward, who died an infant.
2. William, the present Lord Bagot, of whom hereafter.
3. Charles, born September 1, 1730, and has taken the name and arms of Chester, by virtue of an act of parliament, and in pursuance of the last will of his cousin, Sir Charles Bagot Chester, of Chichley in com. Bucks, Bart. He married, October 3, 1765, Catherine, daughter of the honourable Heneage Legge, one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer, by whom he has issue five sons; 1. Charles, born October 25, 1770; 2. Anthony, born May 5, 1773; 3. William, born May 27, 1775; 4. John, born August 3, 1779; and, 5. Henry, born October 28, 1780; also seven daughters; 1. Catherine, born September 16, 1766; 2. Louisa, born November 18, 1767; 3. Barbara, born February 28, 1769; 4. Frances, born October 26, 1770; 5. Ann, born June 21, 1776; 6. Mary, born June 24, 1777; and, 7. Elizabeth, born July 19, 1778.
4. Walter, born November 2, 1731, who has the estate of Pipe Hall, and is Rector of Blithfield and Leigh in com. Stafford. He married, September 7, 1773, Ann, third daughter of William Swinnerton, of Butterton in com. Stafford, Esq; by whom he has issue two sons, Egerton-Arden Bagot, born January 3, 1777, and Walter, born February 13, 1778; likewise three daughters, Ann, born June 12, 1774; Honora, born June 20, 1775; and Elizabeth, born May 25, 1780.
5. Richard, who has taken the name of Howard, born November 13, 1733, and married March 20, 1783; Frances, daughter of the late William Howard, Viscount Andover.

6. John, who died an infant.
7. Lewis, born January 1, 1740-1, who was consecrated Bishop of Bristol, which he held with the Deanry of Christ Church, Oxford, until 1783, when his Lordship was translated

lared to the see of Norwich, on the death of Dr. Yonge, and LL.D. He married Mary, daughter of Edward Hay, late Governor of Barbadoes.

8. Thomas, born February 14, 1746, and died at Naples unmarried.

The daughters were,

1. Barbara, born March 29, 1725, and is married to Ralph Sneyd of Keele in com. Stafford, Esq.

2. Ann, born February 28, 1726-7, who is unmarried.

3. Frances, born November 3, 1732, and died an infant.

4. Jane, born September 29, 1735, and is unmarried.

5. Elizabeth, born September 17, 1738, and is unmarried.

6. Maria, born November 23, 1739, and married to Rowland Wingfield, of Preston-Buckhurst in Shropshire, Esq.

7. Catherine, born February 25, 1742; and

8. Henrietta, born February 4, 1744.

Sir Walter died January 20, 1768; his Lady died August 29, 1765; and were both buried at Blithfield. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir WILLIAM Bagot, Bart. *now Lord Bagot*, born February 28, 1728; who represented the county of Stafford, from the general election in 1754, till he was advanced to the peerage, by letters patent, dated October 17, 1780, by the title and title of Baron Bagot, of Bagot's Bromley in the county of Stafford, to him and the heirs-male of his body. His Lordship was married August 20, 1760, to Louisa, only daughter of John, Viscount St. John, and sister to Frederick, the present Viscount Bolingbroke and St. John, by whom he has had six sons and three daughters; 1. Edward, born January 23, 1763, and died 1773; 2. Walter, born March 28, 1766, and buried at Blithfield, June 11, 1773, three days after his brother Edward; 3. William, born September 11, 1773; 4. Hervey, born March 14, 1777; 5. Charles, born September 1781; and 6. Richard, born at Daventry, November 22, 1782: the daughters were; 1. Louisa, born September 30, 1764; 2. Barbara, born October 1, 1768, and buried at Blithfield June 11, 1773; and 3. Henrietta, born February 14, 1780.

[TITLE.] Sir William Bagot, Baron Bagot, of Bagot's Bromley, in the county of Stafford, and Baronet.

[CREATIONS.] Baronet, May 30, 1627, 3 Car. I. Baron Bagot of Bagot's Bromley in the county of Stafford, October 17, 1780, 20 Geo. III.

ARMS.]

Arms.] Ermine, two Chevronels Azure.

Crest.] In a ducal coronet, Or, a Goat's head, Argent, attired, Or.

SUPPORTERS.] Two Goats, Argent, attired and unguled, Or.

Motto.] ANTIQUAM OBTINENS.

CHIEF SEAT.] Blithfield near Litchfield in the county of Stafford.

The family of the Countess of Warwick was descended from the Kings of the North, and was a branch of the Royal Family, by whom the Duke of Burgundy, who was a Count of Flanders, and one of the greatest of the nobles of the French Kingdom, was descended.

Charles, Duke of Burgundy, was married to Margaret, daughter of King Henry V. of England, and was the father of Philip, Duke of Burgundy, who was married to Isabella, daughter of King Edward IV. of England, and was the father of Mary, Queen of England, who was married to King Philip II. of France, and was the mother of Elizabeth I. of England.

The Countess of Warwick was a daughter of King Henry V. of England, and was married to Richard, Duke of York, who was the father of King Edward IV. of England, and was the mother of King Richard III. of England.

The Countess of Warwick was a daughter of King Henry V. of England, and was married to Richard, Duke of York, who was the father of King Edward IV. of England, and was the mother of King Richard III. of England.

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FITZ-ROY Lord SOUTHAMPTON.

CHARLES, the present Lord Southampton, is brother to his Grace, Augustus Henry, Duke of Grafton; under which title his Lordship's descent may be seen in Vol. I. p. 189.

His Lordship was born June 25, 1737, and, on July 27, 1758, married Ann, daughter and co-heir of Sir Peter Warren, Knight of the Bath, and Vice Admiral of the Red Squadron, by whom he has issue, now living;

George-Ferdinand, born August 7, 1761, who is a Captain in the army, and one of the grooms of the bedchamber to the Prince of Wales.

Charles, born September 5, 1763.

Augustus-William, born July 21, 1764.

Henry, born September 13, 1765.

Warren, born September 1, 1768.

Frederick, born October 10, 1769.

William, born December 12, 1773.

Robert, born May 27, 1775.

Edward-Somerset, born October 25, 1776.

Ann-Caroline, born May 9, 1759.

Susanna-Maria, born September 7, 1760.

Charlotte, born July 13, 1767.

Emily, born December 26, 1770.

Louisa, born December 12, 1771.

Georgiana, born October 13, 1782.

Also two sons and a daughter, which died infants.

His Lordship is a Lieutenant General of his Majesty's forces, Colonel of the third, or King's own regiment of dragoons, and Groom of the Stole to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. He was created Lord Southampton, Baron Southampton, of Southampton in the county of Hants, by letters patent, dated Oct. 17, 1780, to him and the heirs-male of his body lawfully begotten.

TITLE.] Charles Fitz-Roy, Baron Southampton, of Southampton, in the county of Hants.

CREATION.] Baron Southampton, of Southampton, October 17, 1780. 20 Geo. III.

ARMS.] Quarterly, first and fourth grand quarters, France and England quarterly; second grand quarter, Scotland; third grand quarter Ireland; over all, a baton sinister, componè Argent and Azure.

CREST.

Pa. 248





CREST.] On a chapeau gules, turned up, ermine, a Lion passant guardant Or, ducally crowned Azure, gorged with a collar counter componé, Argent and Azure.

SUPPORTERS.] On the dexter side a Lion guardant, Or, ducally crowned, Azure, gorged with a plain collar, componé Ermine and Azure; on the sinister side a Greyhound, Argent, collared as the Lion.

MOTTO.] ET DECUS ET PRETIUM RECTI.

CHIEF SEAT.] At Fitz-Roy Farm, near Highgate in Middlesex.

HERBERT

HERBERT Lord PORCHESTER.

MAJOR General WILLIAM Herbert, 5th son of Thomas the eighth Earl of Pembroke, married Catherine Elizabeth, daughter of ~~John~~ Tew, Esq; of Aix la Chapelle, and died March 31, 1757, leaving issue two sons; 1. Henry, now Lord Porchester; 2. Charles, who married Lady Caroline Montague, sister to the present Duke of Manchester; also two daughters, Georgina, and Caroline, both unmarried.

HENRY, the present Lord Porchester, was born August 20, 1741, married July 15, 1771, to Elizabeth-Alicia-Mary Wyndham, eldest daughter of Charles, Earl of Egremont, by whom he has issue five sons; 1. Henry George, born June 3, 1772; 2. Charles, born July 5, 1774; 3. William, born January 12, 1778; 4. George, born February 21, 1779; 5. Percy, born September 17, 1780; also, one daughter, Francis, born June 5, 1778; and was advanced to the peerage by letters patent, dated October 17, 1780, by the title of Baron Porchester, of High Clere in the county of Southampton. His Lordship is likewise Colonel of the Wiltshire militia, and LL.D.

TITLE. Henry Herbert, Baron Porchester, of High Clere in the county of Southampton.

CREATION.] Baron Porchester, October 17, 1780, 20 Geo. III.

ARMS.] Per pale Azure and Gules, three Lions rampant argent, a crescent for difference.

CREST.] On a wreath a Wyvern with wings elevated vert, holding in his mouth a sinister hand, coupt at the wrist, Gules, charged on the breast with a crescent for difference.

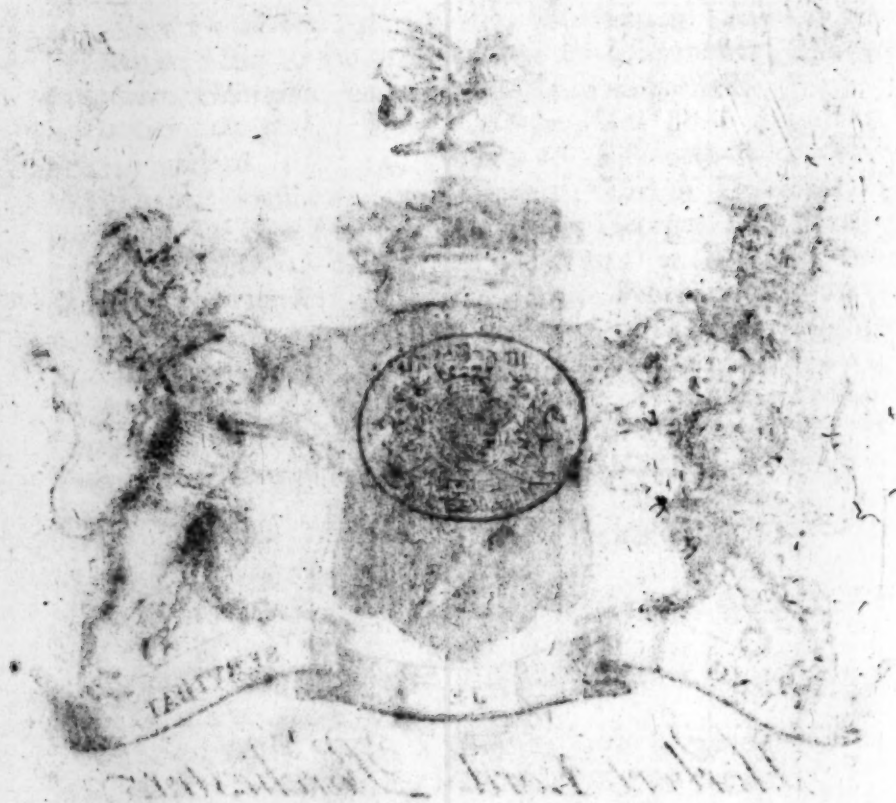
SUPPORTERS.] On the dexter side, a Panther guardant Argent, spotted Gules and Azure, and fire issuing out of his mouth and ears, proper; on the sinister side a Lion Argent, each ducally gorged per pale Azure and Gules, and charged on the shoulder with one spot of ermine.

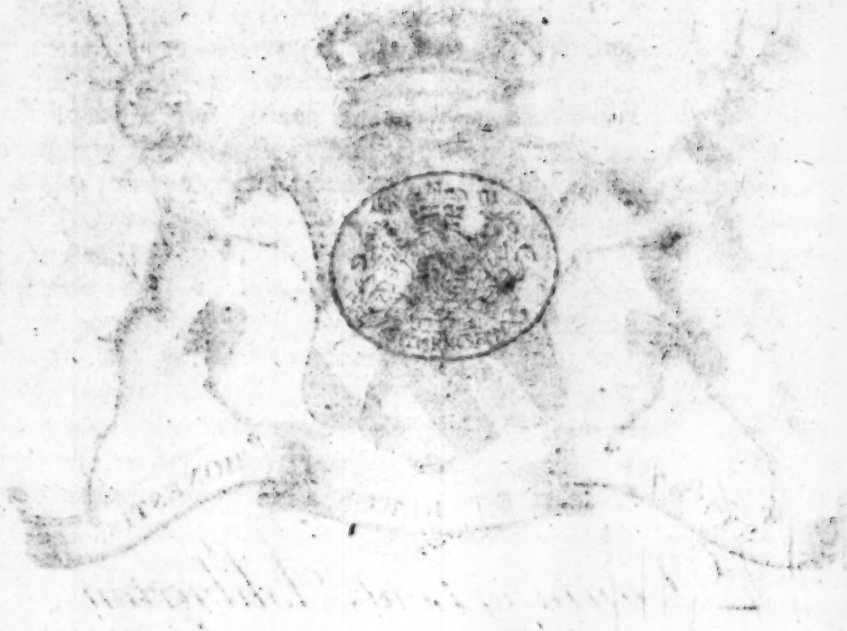
MOTTO.] UNG JE SERVIRAY.

CHIEF SEAT.] At High Clere in Hampshire.



Herbert Lord Porchester.







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DUNNING Lord ASHBURTON.

JOHN DUNNING, second son to John Dunning, of Gnaatham in the county of Devon, died December 1, 1780, aged 80, and was buried at Ashburton in that county, where he had resided many years. He married Agnes, daughter of Henry Jutsham, of Old Port in the parish of Modbury in Devonshire, by whom he had two sons, John, who died young, and John, the late Lord Ashburton; also a daughter Mary, born in September 1733, who is now living unmarried.

JOHN, the first Lord Ashburton, was born at Ashburton, October 18, 1731; having acquired a good classical education, he applied himself to the study of the law with such assiduity and success, that, being admitted to the degree of Barrister, he very soon became distinguished for his great professional abilities; so that on December 23, 1767, he was appointed Solicitor General to his Majesty, which he resigned in March 1770; at the general election, in 1768, was chosen representative for the borough of Calne, for which he was re-chosen at the general elections in 1774 and 1780; and his Majesty was pleased to advance him to the peerage by patent, dated April 8, 1782, whereby he was created Lord Ashburton, of Ashburton in the county of Devon, and to the heirs-male of his body lawfully begotten; and on the 13th of the same month, he was appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; his Lordship was also Recorder of the city of Bristol, and one of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council.

His Lordship was married, on March 31, 1780, to Elizabeth, daughter of John Baring, of Larkbear, in the county of Devon, Esq; sister to John Baring, Esq; Member in the present Parliament for the city of Exeter, by whom he had issue two sons; John, born October 29, 1781, who died in April 1783, and was buried at Ashburton; and Richard Barrè. His Lordship died August 18, 1783, and was succeeded by his only surviving son,

RICHARD-BARRÈ, the present Lord Ashburton, who was born, September 16, 1783.

TITLE.] Richard-Barrè Dunning, Lord Ashburton, of Ashburton in the county of Devon.

CREATION.] As above-mentioned.

ARMS.] Bendy sinister of 8, Or, and Vert, a Lion rampant, f.ble.

CREST.]

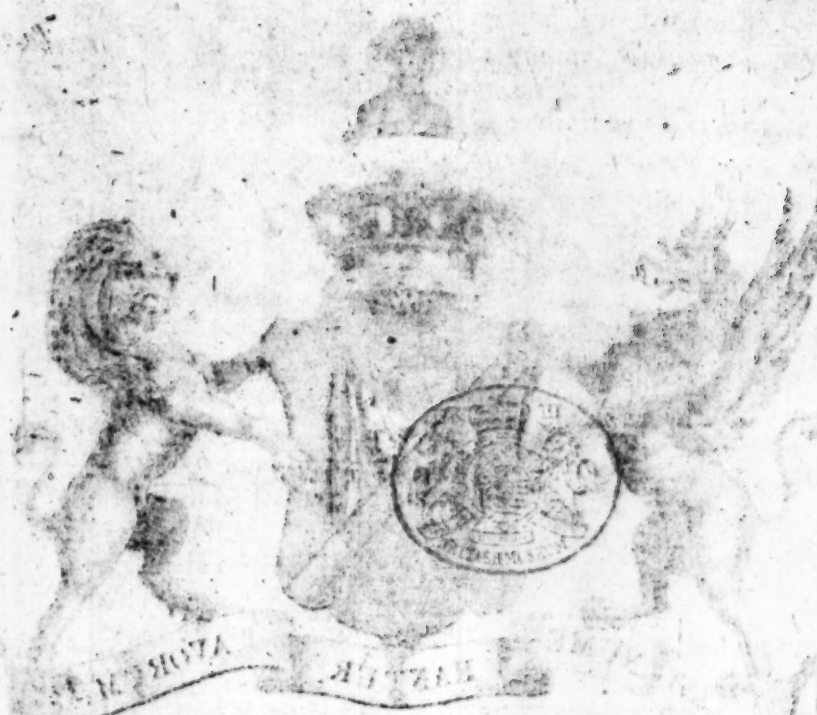
CREST.] On a wreath, an Antelope's head coupt proper, attired, Or.

SUPPORTERS.] Two Antelopes proper, attired, hooped, and charged on the breast with an Acorn flipt proper, and gorged with collars bendy of 8 Or, and Vert.

MOTTO.] STUDIIS ET REBUS HONESTIS.

CHIEF SEATS.] At Ashborton in Devonshire, and Putney Heath in Surrey.

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ney



NON



Norton Lord Grantley.

NORTON Lord GRANTLEY.

THE family of Coigniers was denominated from their ancient place of residence in the Duchy of Normandy; and one of them having attended the Norman Duke in his victorious expedition into England, was rewarded by the Conqueror with grants of divers lands in Yorkshire, whereupon he settled in this kingdom, and became the common ancestor to the several branches of the families of the Coigniers, Coniers, Conyers, &c. which have since flourished therein.

The first who is mentioned in the pedigree (*), is **EGBERTUS** Coigniers, whose son, **ROGER** (in some manuscripts, called Robert) Coigniers, married Margaret, daughter and sole heir of Richard Norton, of Norton in Yorkshire, with whom he had a considerable estate in that county, which descended to their son and heir, Adam.

Which **ADAM**, conformable to the custom of those times, assumed the name of his mother's family, calling himself Norton of Norton; he married Alice, daughter of Sir Thomas Nonwiche (who is sometimes called the great Forrester), and had by her two sons, Richard ancestor to the Nortons of Yorkshire, and John, from whom those of Suffolk descended.

RICHARD Norton, the eldest son, married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Sir John Tempest, Knight, and by her had Sir **JOHN** Norton, Knight, his son and heir, who had to wife Jane, daughter of Sir Randolph Pygott, Knight, by whom he had a son and heir.

Sir **JOHN** Conyers (anciently wrote Coigniers), alias Norton, of Norton, Knight, who served the office of High Sheriff of the county of York, in the years 1507 and 1508, and a third time in 1514; he married Margaret, daughter of Roger Warde, of Grindall in Yorkshire, by whom he had two sons, John and Henry, and three daughters; 1. Margaret, married to Sir Roger Lascelles, of Brackenburgh, Knight; 2. Jane, to Sir William Mallory of Studely, Knight, and 3. Ann, to Christopher Wandesford, of Kirklington in Yorkshire, Esq.

JOHN Conyers, alias Norton, Esq; the eldest son and heir, married Ann, daughter of Miles Ratcliffe, of Ryleston in Yorkshire, Esq; and had issue six sons, Richard, Christopher, Marmaduke, John (who died without issue), Thomas and William; also three daughters, Isabel, wife of — Battie, of Hewick, Ann, first married to Robert Plompton, and after to Robert

(*) Visitation of Yorkshire in Coll. Arm. not. 2d D 5.

Moreton of Bawtrey; and Margaret to Thomas Markenfield, of Markenfield, Esquires.

RICHARD Norton, of Norton, Esq; the eldest son and heir, was one of the council for the North, in the reigns of Hen. VIII. and Edw. VI. also High Sheriff of the county of York, in 10 Eliz. But in 1569, (12 Eliz.) he joined in an insurrection with Charles Nevile, Earl of Westmoreland, Thomas Percy, Earl of Northumberland, and many others in the North of England, who published a manifesto, declaring, "That they took up arms with no other design than to restore the religion of their ancestors, to remove evil counsellors from the Queen, to restore the Duke of Norfolk, and other faithful peers, who were confined and deprived of their honours, to their liberty and the Queen's favour; and that they attempted nothing against the Queen, to whom they vowed a most constant fidelity and affection." They being soon suppressed by the Queen's forces, many of the principal malcontents were convicted of high treason and attainted; among which were this Richard Norton (of Norton Conyers) with Christopher, Marmaduke, and Thomas, his brothers (*).

The said Richard had two wives; first Susanna, fifth daughter Richard Nevil, Lord Latimer; secondly, Philippa, daughter of Thomas Trappa, of London, widow of Sir George Giffard, Knight; by the latter he had no issue; but by the former, he was father to eleven sons and seven daughters.

The sons were: 1. Francis Norton, who married Albreda, sister and co-heir of Thomas Wimbish, of Lincolnshire, Esq; by whom he had three sons; 1. Jeremy; 2. John, who both died young; and 3. Henry, seated at Boroughbridge in Yorkshire, (the family estates being forfeited on his grandfather's attainder), who, by his wife, Catherine, daughter of William Tankard of Branton in Yorkshire, had three sons; 1. Theophilus, 2. Basil, who both died unmarried, and 3. John, who was aged 67 years, in 1665 and unmarried (†).

John, second son of Richard Norton, by Susanna Latimer, died without male issue, Edmund, the third son, was ancestor to the Lord Grantley; William, fourth son, married Ann, second daughter of Mathew Boynton, of Barmston, Esq. (‡). Thomas fifth son; George, sixth son; Christopher, seventh son; Marmaduke, eighth son; Sampson, ninth son; Richard, tenth son; and Henry, eleventh son; are mentioned in the Visitation, but it does not appear that any of them married.

(*) Camden's Life of Queen Elizabeth.

(†) Visitation of Yorkshire, by Sir William Dugdale, in Coll. Ar.

(‡) Kimber's Baronetage in pedigree of Boynton.

The seven daughters of the said Richard Norton, and Susanna Latimer, were, 1. Ann, married to Robert Bernard, of Knofrill; 2. Mary, married first to ——— Green, of Newby, and after his death to John Lamborne; 3. Clara, wife of Richard Goodrick, of Ribston; 4. Jane, wedded to Richard Gascoigne of Sidbury; 5. Joan, married to ——— Gerrard; 6. Elizabeth, wife to Henry Johnson, of Waltonhede; and 7. Catherine, who married Francis Bulmer, of Tintedale, Esquires.

EDMUND Norton, the third son, was seated at Clowbeck in the North Riding of Yorkshire; and his descendants, upon failure of issue of his two elder brothers, became the principal branch of the family; he died in or about the year 1610, having had issue, by his wife Cecilia, daughter of the above-mentioned Mathew Boynton, of Barmston in Holderness, within the county of York, Esq; (who before her marriage had been Maid of honour to Queen Elizabeth, and was sister to Sir Thomas Boynton, of Halmaby in com. Ebor. Knt.) four sons; 1. Richard, 2. Francis, who both died unmarried; 3. William, of whom hereafter; and, 4. Robert, who possessed an estate at Swinton in Yorkshire, in right of his wife Catherine, daughter and heir of John Stavely, of Swinton, Esq; by whom he left issue, at his decease, which happened in 1625, or thereabouts^(a), a daughter, Elizabeth, who married Richard Smurthwaite, of Nutwiche Cote in Yorkshire, Esq; and three sons; 1. Maulger Norton, of St. Nicholas, near Richmond in Yorkshire, Esq; who was living in 1665, and then aged 72 years, having issue by his wife Ann, daughter to Sir George Wandesford, Kirklington, in Yorksh. Knt. ancestor to the Earls of Wandesford) 2 sons, John, then 28 years of age, and Michael, a merchant in London^(b); 2. Richard, whose wife was Margaret, daughter of Francis Hall, of Worfall in Yorkshire, by whom he had a daughter Mary, married to Sir John Yorke, of Goulthwaite in com. Ebor. Knt. and three sons; Edmund, married to Jane, daughter and sole heir of Toby Dudley, of Chopwell in com. Dunelm. but with ut issue; William, a Barrister of Grey's Inn, and Christopher, 14 years old, in 1665; and 3. William.

But to return to,

WILLIAM, third son of Edmund Norton, and Cecilia Boynton: he settled at Sawley, near Ripon in Yorkshire, which estate is still enjoyed by the family, and married Margaret, daughter and sole heir to William Welbury, of Newton in Cleveland, Esq; by whom he had an only son,

^(a) Visit. prædict.

^(b) Visit. prædict. not. C. 40.

WILLIAM Norton, of Sawley, Esq; who had to wife Ann, eldest daughter and co-heir of Sir William Hilliard, of Bishop Wilton in Yorkshire, Knight, and by her, who died about the year 1645, had a daughter, Ann, married to John Wadone, of Lefthouse Hill in Yorkshire, Esq; and four sons, Welbury, John, William, and Robert.

WELBURY Norton, of Sawley, Esq; the eldest son, was one of the Justices of the peace for the county of York in 1665, and then 33 years of age. He married Catherine, daughter of Thomas Norton, of Langthorne in Yorkshire, Esq; by whom he had four daughters; 1. Catherine, married to Thomas Stringer of Sharleston in Yorkshire, Esq; 2. Mary; 3. Ann, and 4. Helen, wife of Edward Beckwith, of Nutwich in Yorkshire, Esq; and three sons; 1. William Norton of Sawley, Esq; 2. Thomas Norton of Grantley, of whose descendants hereafter; and, 3. Captain John Norton, of Carlton Hall near Rothwell in com. Ebor. who married a daughter of John Stanhope of Grimsstone near York, Esq; and had by her Elizabeth, married to ——— Stephenson; Ann, who died at York in 1759, unmarried; and one son, John Norton, of Carleton Hall, who married his first cousin, Margaret, second daughter of Thomas Norton of Grantley, Esq; and had by her two sons, William, who died unmarried, and the Revd. Thomas Stringer Norton, who married ——— daughter of ——— Parkinson of Yorkshire.

WILLIAM, the eldest son of Welbury Norton, of Sawley, Esq; succeeded to that estate, and dying, July 27, 1735, aged 81, was buried at Ripley in Yorkshire. He had two wives, first, Margaret, daughter of Thomas Gabetis, of ——— in Westmorland, Esq; secondly, Isabella, daughter of Sir Edward Blacket, of Newby in Yorkshire, Bart. By the last he had only a daughter, Isabella, who married to William Thornton, of Thornville near Knaresborough, Esq; representative for the city of York in several Parliaments; and by the former (who died, November 2, 1712, aged 58, and was buried at Ripley) he had five sons and six daughters, whereof three sons and one daughter lived to maturity, viz. 1. William, who succeeded to the estate of Sawley, and died May 21, 1721, aged 44, and was buried in Ripon Minster, having had issue, by Margaret, his wife, daughter and co-heir of Ralph Lowther, of Ackworth Park in Yorkshire, Esq; (*); one son, William, who died an infant, and was buried at Ripon Minster; and two daughters, whereof the youngest, named Dorothy, died a minor, whereby her sister Margaret, became sole heir, and was first married to Thomas Liddel Bright, of Badsworth in Yorkshire, Esq; (by

(*) She died November 26, 1717, aged 36, and was buried at Ripon.

whom she had an only daughter and heir, Mary, who married Charles, Marquis of Rockingham, and is now living (his widow); secondly, to Sir John Ramsden, of Byrom in Yorkshire, Bart. 2. Gabetis Norton, of Sawley, Esq; who married Frances, daughter of ——— Oates, Esq; relict of Capt. Furness of Ovenden near Halifax, but died without issue; 3. Edward Norton, of Knaresborough in Yorkshire, Esq; who married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Henry Redshaw, of Sunleyraines near Ripon, Esq; by whom he had one son, Edward Norton, of Sawley, Esq; married to Grace Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Moor of Cottingham Southwood, near Hull in Yorkshire, Gent. and was living 1772, without issue; also two daughters, Margaret, wife of Abel-Collin Lander, Rector of Clifton, near Nottingham, and Elizabeth, living 1772, unmarried; Dorothy, the daughter of William Norton, of Sawley, by Margaret Gabetis, died unmarried. July 4, 1736, aged 47, and was buried at Ripley (*).

Having now traced the descent of the other branches, we proceed to the Grantley line, which is descended from Thomas Norton, second son of Welbury Norton, of Sawley, Esq; as mentioned at page 236.

Which THOMAS Norton was 7 years old in 1665 (b), and afterwards became possessed of a considerable estate at Grantley, near Ripon in Yorkshire. He married Mary, daughter and co-heir of Thomas Fletcher, of ——— in com. Westmoreland, Esq; by whom he had three daughters; 1. Catherine; 2. Margaret, wife to her first cousin, John Norton, of Carlton Hall, Esq; as before-mentioned; and, 3. Elizabeth; also one son,

THOMAS Norton of Grantley, Esq; who married Elizabeth, daughter of William Serjeantson, of Hanlith in Craven, Esq; He died February 22, 1719, aged 36, and was buried at West Tanfield in Yorkshire; she survived till September 10, 1774, and was interred in Ripon minster. Their issue were, one daughter, Mary, wife to John Braithwaite, of Sharo near Ripon, Esq; and three sons; 1. Fletcher, now Lord Grantley; 2. William, a Captain in the navy, who married Margaret, daughter of John Wood, of Copmanthorp in Yorkshire, Esq; but died without issue, April 19, 1779, and was buried at Copmanthorp; and 3. Edward, who was one of the six Clerks in Chancery, and married Snkey, daughter of John Hindley of the Six Clerks Office, but died without issue, in 1752; and his widow is since re-married to Milward Rowe, Esq; of the Treasury.

(*) Ex Stemmp. penes Dom. Grantley

(b) Visit. prædictæ.

FLETCHER, *Lord Grantley*, the eldest son and heir, was born at Grantley, June 23, 1716 ^(*); and, having applied himself to the study of the law, was called to the bar, appointed King's council, and Attorney-general for the county Palatine of Lancaster, was made Solicitor-general, December 14, 1761, had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him in 1762, was promoted to the office of Attorney-general to the King, December 1763, which he held till August 1765, and was constituted Chief Justice in Eyre of all his Majesty's forests south of Trent, February 19, 1769; in the eleventh parliament of Great Britain, he represented the borough of Appleby in Westmorland; at the next general election was chosen for Wigan in Lancashire; and at those in 1774 and 1780, elected for Guilford in Surry; upon the resignation of Sir John Cast, Bart. in 1769, was elected to succeed him, as Speaker of the honourable House of Commons; having filled the highest dignity in the lower house of Parliament, his Majesty was pleased, in consideration of his very eminent services, to advance him to the dignity of a peer of Great Britain, by letters patent, bearing date April 9, 1782, creating him Lord Grantley, Baron of Markenfield in the county of York, and to the lawful heirs-male of his body: his Lordship is also a member of the most honourable Privy Council, Recorder of Guilford, and LL.D.

His Lordship was married on May 21, 1741, to Grace, eldest daughter of Sir William Chapple, Knight, one of the Judges of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, by whom he hath had issue five sons and two daughters, whereof Thomas and Grace-Traherne died in their infancy. The survivors are, 1. William, born February 19, 1741-2, who is his Majesty's Minister to the Swiss Cantons, and representative in Parliament for the borough of Guilford; 2. Fletcher, born November 16, 1744, who, at the general election in 1774, was returned to Parliament for the city of Carlisle, as also for the borough of Cockermouth, but made his election for the former; in the ensuing year he vacated his seat in parliament, and is now one of the Barons of the Exchequer in Scotland; 3. Chapple, born April 2, 1746, promoted on November 17, 1780, to the command of a company in the second regiment of Foot Guards, with the rank of Colonel in the army; 4. Edward, born March 11, 1779-50, who is a Barrister at Law; and, 5. Grace, born November 8, 1752; all unmarried.

TITLE.] Sir Fletcher Norton, Knight, Lord Grantley, and Baron of Markenfield in the county of York.

(*) From the pedigree in the House of Lords, certified by his Lordship.

CREATION.] Lord Grantley, and Baron of Markenfield, by patent, April 9, 1782, 22 Geo. III.

ARMS.] Azure, a maunch Ermine, debruised by a Bendlet Gules.

CREST.] On a wreath, a blackmoor's head affronte, coupt at the shoulders, his temples adorned with a garland of laurel proper tied with strings Argent and Azure, and round his neck a wreath.

SUPPORTERS.] On the dexter side a Griphon, Argent ducally gorged, Or, on the sinister a Lion, Or.

MOTTO.] AVI NUMERANTUR AVORVM.

CHIEF SEAT.] At Grantley near Ripon in Yorkshire, and Wonerish near Guilford in Surrey.

RODNEY Lord RODNEY.

WHETHER this family was resident in this kingdom at the time it was governed by the Saxons, or became transplanted hither in consequence of the Northan invasion in 1066, does not appear; but that they have been settled here about 650 years is incontestible.

The first mention of the name that I have met with is WALTER Rodney; to whom the Empress Maud, daughter to King Henry I. granted the manors of Brackwell, Latmet, and Hurleston, with several other lands in the counties of Somerset, Cornwall; and Devon (^a), in all which he was succeeded by his son,

Sir HENRY Rodney, Knight, who was appointed Steward to the young King Henry (son to King Hen. II.) so called by reason he was crowned in his father's life-time, though he never possessed the throne, his father surviving him.

Sir RICHARD Rodney, Knight, son and heir to Sir Henry, was slain at Acres, in 4 Rich. I. and was succeeded by his son,

WILLIAM, who was sent by King John, Ambassador to the Pope, and, dying on his journey to Rome, was buried at Viterborne (^b), leaving a son and heir,

Sir RICHARD Rodney, Knight, slain at Hereford by Llewellyn, Prince of Wales, anno 1234, having had issue by his wife Jane, daughter to Sir John Estley, Knight, two sons, the eldest of whom, named Robert, lost his life with his father, and leaving, by his wife, Margaret, daughter of — Burnett; only a daughter, Jane, (who became wife to Sir Thomas Patshull, Knight): the inheritance descended to his brother Thomas.

Which THOMAS Rodney married Margaret, daughter to Sir Arnold Mountenay, Knight; by whom he had a son and successor:

Sir RICHARD Rodney, Knight, of whom the learned Glover, Somerset Herald, makes this particular mention in his Treatise De Nobilitate Civili, "*Anno mcccxvi. dominus Richardus de Rodney factus fuit Miles apud Keynsham* (^c), *die translationis Sancti Thomæ Martyris in præsentia Domini Almarici Comitis de Pembrock, qui cinxit eum gladio, et Dominus Mau-*

(^a) Harl. MSS. No. 1153, p. 40.

(^b) Ibid.

(^c) Keynsham continued in the possession of this family till the middle of the last century, when by a co-heiress it was carried into the family of Brydges, as will be seen hereafter.



Rodney Lord Rodney.



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"ricius de Berkley, super pedem dextrum posuit unum calcar, et Dominus Bartholomæus de Badilesmere, posuit aliud super pedem sinistrum in aula, et hoc facto recessit cum honore (a):"

from which we may conclude, that he was a person very highly esteemed, or his receiving the order of knighthood would not have been attended with such peculiar marks of respect from those great peers who assisted at it. This Sir Richard married Maud, daughter to Sir Osbert Giffard, Knight, by whom he had his son and heir,

Sir WILLIAM Rodney, Knight, whose first wife was Katherine, daughter to Sir Fulk Fitz Warine, Knight; and his second, Alice, daughter to Sir John Clifford, of Somersetshire, Knight; by the latter, he had one son, John, father to Thomas; and by the former, he had two sons; 1. William, who left only a daughter, Mary, the wife of Sir Henry Lorty, Knt.

2. Thomas, who succeeded to the estates.

Which THOMAS married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Bluet, of Wiltshire, Knight, by whom he was father to

Sir THOMAS Rodney, Knight, who took to wife, Katherine, daughter to Sir Robert Chedder, Knight, and had by her two sons, John and Thomas; also a daughter Katherine.

Sir JOHN Rodney, Knight, the eldest son and heir, married Jane, daughter to Hugh Crescy, and had issue, Walter, William, and Jane,

WALTER, the eldest son, had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him, and served the office of High Sheriff for the counties of Dorset and Somerset, 18 Hen. VI. He first married Dorothy, daughter of Sir John St. John, Knight; secondly, Margaret, daughter of Walter, the first Lord Hungerford; she died, January 23, 1469 (b), leaving two sons; Thomas, and John, who married Jane daughter to Richard Bridgmanston, in com. Dorset.

THOMAS, the eldest son and heir, had issue, by Isabel his wife, three sons, Sir John, Thomas, and Walter; likewise two daughters, Joan and Ann.

Sir JOHN Rodney, Knight, the eldest son, was seated at Rodney Stoke, alias Stoke Rodney, in com. Somerset, and married Ann, daughter of Sir James Crofts, Knight, by whom he had issue three sons; 1. Walter; 2. George, whose descendants will be treated of after those of his elder brother; and, 3. Francis; also two daughters, Grace, married to Christopher Leate, of Dorsetshire, Esq; and Elizabeth, to William Brent (c).

(a) Selden's Titles of Honour, Edit. 1631, p. 375.

(b) Harl. MSS. prædict.

(c) Hutchins's Dorsetshire, Vol. II. p. 310.

WALTER, the eldest son, was Sheriff for the counties of Dorset and Somerset, 3 Hen. VIII. and after received the order of knighthood, but died before his father, leaving his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Edmund Compton, Esq; and sister to Sir William Compton, Knight, surviving (a), and by her two daughters, Elizabeth, who married to Thomas Powtrel, and Ann, to Nicholas Powtrel, Esquires; likewise one son,

JOHN Rodney, Esq; who, on his grandfather's decease, succeeded to the family estates. He married Ann, daughter to John, Lord Mordaunt, widow to John, son of Sir Michael Fisher, Knight (b), by whom, at his death, which happened December 25, 2 Edw. VI. (c) he left one son, Maurice, then nine years of age; and two daughters, Ann, and Elizabeth, then minors; but afterwards Ann became wife to William Sutton of Aram, by whom she was grandmother to Robert, the first Lord Lexington; and Elizabeth was married to John Claxton, Esq.

MAURICE Rodney, of Rodney Stoke, Esq; the only son and heir, was Sheriff of Somersetshire, 22 Eliz. 1580, made his last will and testament, Aug. 6, 30 Eliz. and departed this life three days afterwards (d). He married Jane, daughter of Sir Thomas Dyer, of Somersforth in com, Wilts, Knight; by whom he had issue, three sons; 1. Henry, 2. Thomas, who both died young in their father's life-time; 3. George; also, two daughters, Dorothy, married to Rice Davis, Esq; and Jane, to William Trenchard of Dorsetshire, Esq.

GEORGE, the only surviving son and heir, was twenty years old at his father's death (e), and afterwards had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him, but died without issue, whereby the family estates devolved upon the descendants of George, the second son of Sir John Rodney, by Ann, daughter of Sir James Croft, before-mentioned.

Which GEORGE, married Elizabeth, daughter of ——— Kirton, of Chedder, in com. Somerset (f), by whom he had issue four daughters; 1. Barbara, wife of George Buckland, Esq; 2. Honora; 3. Agnes, married to Thomas Hodges, Esq; and 4. Lucretia; also an only son and heir,

Sir JOHN Rodney, who received the honour of knighthood, from King James I. at the Charter House, London. May 7, 1603. He married Jane, daughter of Sir Henry Seymour,

(a) It appears, from a monument in Langar church, Nottinghamshire, that she was afterwards married to Sir John Chaworth, Knight.

(b) Segar's MS. Baronagium in fam. de Mordaunt.

(c) Inquit. post mort.

(d) Inquit. post mort. esp. apud Wells Jan. 15. 31 Eliz.

(e) Ibid.

(f) Visitation of Somersetshire, C. 22. in Coll. Arm.

Knight, (brother to Thomas, Lord Sudley, Edward Duke of Somerset, Lord Protector, in the reign of King Edward VI. and Lady Jane, wife to King Hen. VIII.) by whom he had three daughters, Jane, married to John Trenchard of Warmwell in com. Dorset, Esq; (^a); Elizabeth first married to Paine Fisher, Esq; secondly, to ——— Norwood; and thirdly, to ——— Kirtan; and Penelope, to Sir Theodore Newton, of Bilton in Gloucestershire, and Barrow's Court in co. Somerset, Knight, who, in conjunction with his mother-in-law, Lady Jane Rodney, widow, gave the choir organ (which now stands on the north side of the choir) to the abbey church at Bath (*): also three sons; 1. Sir Edward his heir; 2. George, who was living in 1630, when his wife Ann, daughter of Sir Thomas Lakes, of Channons in Middlesex, Knight, and widow of William Cecil, Lord Roos, died, as appears upon her monument in Rodney Stoke church, the inscription of which is printed in Le Neve's Monumenta Anglicana, Vol. I. p. 128; and 3. William.

Sir EDWARD Rodney, Knight, the eldest son and heir, was seated at Stoke Rodney, in 1614 and 1623, in the first of which years he was at the expence of glazing one of the upper windows on the north side of the body of the above-mentioned abbey church (+), and married to Frances, daughter of Sir Robert Southwell, of Woodrising in com. Norfolk, Knt. (b), by whom he had issue one son, William, half a year old in 1623; and three daughters, who, by the death of their brother without issue, became co-heirs, viz. 1. Elizabeth; 2. Frances, who married Sir Thomas Brydges, Knight, a younger branch of the Lord Chandos's family, who on the partition of the estates, had Keynsham allotted to him, and it yet remains in his family; and 3. Penelope, who married Sir Peter Gleane of Norfolk, Bart. and dying on February 17, 1689, was buried at Hardwick in that county (c).

From a younger branch of this ancient family, Lord Rodney is believed to be descended; but the slender notice taken of such branches in the heralds visitations, the long disuse of those visitations, together with the general confusion in which this kingdom was involved by the Civil war between King Charles and the Parliament, and the great destruction of family deeds and evidences which it occasioned, must render it extremely difficult, if not altogether impossible, for not only his Lordship, but also most of the descendants from the younger

(a) Hutchins' Dorsetshire, Vol. II. p. 116.

(b) Visit. præd.

(*) Antiquities of the Abbey Church at Bath, p. 177. (+) Ibid. p. 167.

(c) Blomefield's History of Norfolk, Vol. 3. sub. Paroch. de Hardwick.

sons of the best families in the kingdom, to join themselves to their old family stock.

An author, about forty years ago, very justly observed, that, "In a few years more, if some speedy expedient is not found out to prevent it, *time* will terminate all proofs to *family arms and pedigrees*, and also bury in oblivion the births, marriages, issues, and deaths, of all *distinguished families* in the kingdom; and consequently their *rights of inheritance* to their paternal and maternal estates." Little or nothing has been since attempted to remedy this growing evil, except some standing orders of the House of Lords, of May 11, 1767, relating to ascertaining the descents of the peers of this kingdom: in conformity to these orders, upon Lord Rodney being advanced to the peerage, his pedigree was entered in the House of Lords, and certified by his Lordship, on May 15, 1783, whereby it appears, that,

HENRY Rodney of Walton upon Thames, in the county of Surry. Esq; was a Cornet of horse at fourteen years of age, and afterwards a Captain of marines; he died December 25, 1737, and was buried at Walton. He married Mary, eldest daughter and co-heir to Sir Henry Newton, Knight, Envoy extraordinary to Genoa, Tuscany, &c. LL.D. Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, and Chancellor of the diocese of London; and by her (who died in January 1736-7, and was buried at Walton) had issue two daughters, and three sons; 1. Henry, some time of Baliol College Oxford, who died in 1736, aged 21 years, and was buried at Walton; 2. George-Brydges, now Lord Rodney; 3. James Rodney, of Alton in the county of Southampton, Esq; some time High Sheriff of that county; he was born, August 28, 1724, and married September 27, 1751, to his first wife, Ann, daughter of Stephen Newcome, Governor of Bencoolen, in the East Indies. She died February 2, 1774, aged 52, and was buried at Walton upon Thames; he was married on December 12, 1774, to his second wife Sarah, daughter of Nicholas Russell, of New Alresford in Hampshire, Esq; but has no issue. The daughters were, Maria-Constantia, married to Charles Nethercot, Esq; an Ensign of invalids; she died April 12, 1782; and Katherine, who died an infant, both buried at Walton.

GEORGE-BRYDGES Rodney, the second son, now Lord Rodney, was baptised in the parish of St. George in the Fields, in the county of Middlesex, February 13, 1718. Having entered at an early age into the royal navy, his behaviour soon gained him the esteem of his superior officers, whose recommendations procured his appointment to the command of the Sheerness of 20 guns, in September 1743; in
September

September 1744, he was made Captain of the Ludlow Castle of 40 guns; on October 14, 1747, he commanded the Eagle, a ship of the line, in the fleet with which the late Lord Hawke obtained that compleat victory over that of the French, under the command of M. de Vaudreull, off Cape Finisterre, when several of the enemy's ships of war were captured; of the part Captain Rodney bore in that engagement, the brave commander gave honourable testimony in the letter which announced his success to the Admiralty; in which he says, "the Eagle
"fell twice on board the Admiral's ship, owing to her having
"her wheel shot to pieces, all the men at it killed, and her
"braces and bowlines gone;" and these damages were sustained by his being by his being closely engaged with two of the enemies ships at once.

In March 1749, he was appointed Captain of the Rainbow of 50 guns; on May 9 following was appointed governor and commander in chief on and over the island of Newfoundland (*), and failed to protect the fishery of that island, as Commodore of the small squadron which is usually sent in time of peace on that service. On the commencement of hostilities with France in 1755, he resumed his station as commander of a ship of the line, and in May 1757 was appointed Captain of the Dublin of 74 guns; in 1758, he was promoted to the rank of rear admiral; and in July, the next year, he was directed to take a small fleet of men of war, and some bombs under his command, to proceed for Havre de Grace, where preparations were carrying on for invading the coasts of Great Britain: these preparations he was charged to disconcert and destroy; a service which he performed most effectually, having with equal skill and spirit brought his fleet to anchor in the road of Havre, in a proper situation to cover the bomb vessels, which were stationed in the narrow channel of the river leading to Harfleur, from whence they continued to bombard for upwards of forty-eight hours, with terrible effect, setting fire to the town at several different times, and destroying the magazines of stores which had been collected, the flat-bottomed boats, many of which were also overset and rendered useless. And this very essential service was performed with very little loss on board the British fleet, which continued to pay frequent visits to Havre during the remainder of that summer, and great part of the ensuing, whereby Admiral Rodney totally frustrated the designs of the enemy, and so compleatly ruined not only the preparations, but the port itself as a naval arsenal, that it was

(*) London Gazette.

no more in a state to annoy his country during the continuance of that war.

The spirit and assiduity, with which these services had been performed, recommended Admiral Rodney so highly to Mr. Pitt (afterwards Earl of Chatham), who then gloriously conducted the affairs of the nation, that he fixed on him to command a squadron, which was destined to be sent to the West Indies, in the Autumn of 1761, to attempt the reduction of the French island of Martinico; on which service he sailed from Spithead on the 18th of October, having under his command four ships of the line, a frigate, a sloop, and three bomb vessels, and arriving at Barbadoes the latter end of November, and being joined there by a part of the troops which had been successfully employed in the siege of Belleisle, and by another body from North America, under the command of General Monckton, he proceeded to Martinico; and arriving on the 7th of January, he silenced the batteries of the enemy, and made an admirable disposition for landing of the troops, which was completed the 16th, and the army proceeding by regular approaches, in which they were cordially and successfully assisted by the navy, the whole island capitulated on the 7th of February; a conquest, which added new lustre to the arms of Great Britain, and reflected the highest honour on those who conducted this important expedition, which was rendered still more advantageous by the surrender of St. Lucia, and other French islands in the same track, whereby the enemy were reduced to submit to humiliating terms of peace.

In 1762, he was promoted to the rank of Vice Admiral of the Blue, had the dignity of a Baronet of Great Britain conferred upon him and his issue-male, by letters patent, bearing date January 21, 1764; on December 3, in the year following, was constituted Master of Greenwich Hospital; on October 21, 1770, he was advanced to the rank of Vice Admiral of the Red, to that of Vice Admiral of the White, four days after; was promoted to the rank of Rear Admiral of Great Britain in August 1771; and the next year was appointed Commander in Chief over all his Majesty's ships and vessels on the Jamaica station.

In 1778, Sir George was constituted Admiral of the White, and the next year was appointed to the command of a large fleet, which was destined to the double service of relieving Gibraltar (then besieged by the Spaniards), and then to proceed to the West Indies, where he was to assume the chief command: the fleet sailed from Spithead, December 1779, and on the 8th of January following Sir George fell in with fifteen sail of Spanish transports and merchant ships, laden with
bale-

bale-goods and military stores, under convoy of the *Guispuc* of 64 guns, four stout frigates, and four smaller, every one of which were captured; and proceeding on his voyage to Gibraltar, on the 14th of the same month, he came up with the Spanish fleet commanded by Don Juan de Langara, and brought them to a close engagement, in which the enemy were totally defeated, and the Admiral himself taken in the *Phoenix* of 80 guns and 700 men; as were also the *San Julian* of 70 guns and 600 men (which afterwards went on shore and was lost); the *San Eugenio* of 70 guns and 600 men, afterwards lost in the same way; the *Monarcha* of 70 guns and 600 men; and the *Diligente* of the same force. The *San Domingo*, of 70 guns, blew up in the action; so of eleven ships of the line and two frigates, which composed the Spanish fleet, four of the former were taken and preserved; two were lost by tempestuous weather, after they were in the possession of the British Admiral; one blew up; and the remaining four ships of the line and two frigates escaped to Cadiz, carrying with them evident marks of that valour to which the others had submitted.

On the 29th of February, the thanks of the House of Commons were unanimously voted to Sir George Rodney, for this great and important service; and the same testimony of gratitude was, on the next day, offered by the House of Lords; also, on the 6th of March, the freedom of the city of London was voted in Common Council, to be presented to him in a gold box of an hundred guineas value: a compliment of the freedom of the city of Edinburgh having been previously paid.

Having performed this important service, Sir George Rodney proceeded to Gibraltar, and having effectually relieved that garrison by succours of men and supplies of ammunition and provisions, and waited the return of a small squadron, which he had dispatched for the like purposes to Minorca, he directed the principal part of the fleet to return to England, under the command of Admiral Digby; and taking with him a certain number of ships, prepared to accomplish the remaining part of his instructions, in reinforcing the fleet in the West Indies, and taking the chief command of it.

Soon after his arrival on that station, he offered the enemy battle for two successive days, as they lay at anchor in Fort Royal Bay. On the 15th of May, at night, the enemy put to sea, of which Sir George having gained intelligence, he pursued them; and coming up with them on the 17th, an engagement ensued, in which, notwithstanding their superiority of numbers, victory declared for the British fleet, which, from the damages sustained in the fight, was not however in

in a condition to pursue the flying enemy, who took shelter at Guadalupe. As a distinguishing mark of royal gratitude, for these great services, his Majesty was pleased, on November 14 following, to confer on Sir George Rodney, the honourable order of the Bath, by nominating him a supernumerary Knight Companion thereof, there being no stall vacant at that time.

On the 3d of February 1781, Sir George Rodney, with the fleet under his command, and a body of land forces commanded by General Vaughan, reduced the Dutch island of St. Eustatia, with all its dependencies, together with 150 sail of merchant ships richly laden, and one frigate of war; and also an amazing quantity of stores and merchandize, which had been collected there for the supply of the French and Americans; and a sixty gun ship and a frigate having left St. Eustatia with a convoy for Europe, about thirty-six hours before the arrival of the Admiral, he detached two ships of the line and a frigate in pursuit of them, who came up with and captured the whole. These advantages were soon followed by the surrender of the two Dutch colonies of Demerary and Illequebo, on the Spanish main, and the French island of St. Bartholomew. In May following, his Majesty was pleased to settle annuities of 2000*l.* per annum on Sir George Brydges Rodney, 1000*l.* on Captain Rodney, 500*l.* on Lady Rodney, and 100*l.* on each of the other children, as a reward of Sir George's essential services to his country.

Towards the close of this year, Sir George Rodney returned to England on account of his health, which had for some time been in a very indifferent state. On the 6th of November, he was appointed Vice Admiral of Great Britain, and Lieutenant of the navies and seas thereof, in the room of Lord Hawke, deceased; and his health being much recruited, he returned to his command in the West Indies very early in the year 1782.

On the 9th of April, Sir George, with the whole British fleet in the West Indies, came up with the French fleet under the command of the Comte de Grasse, who was proceeding with a number of transports, filled with troops and necessaries, upon an expedition against the British Leeward Islands; and an action was commenced, which was discontinued by the bearing away of the enemy, who had the advantage of the wind.

But on the 12th of that month, a disabled ship of the enemy having been discovered by the Admiral, he made a signal for two of his ships to bear down and engage her; this manœuvre obliged Comte de Grasse to edge towards his crippled ship in
order

order to protect her; this brought on a general engagement, which lasted with unremitting fury from seven in the morning till half past six in the evening, the consequence of which was the most compleat and decisive victory that has ever done honour to the British flag; the French commander in chief, the *Compte de Grasse*, being captured in the *Ville de Paris* of 110 guns, and upwards of 1500 men; as were also *le Glorieux*, *le Cesar*, and *le Hector*, each of 74 guns, 750 mariners and 150 soldiers; and *l'Ardent* of 64 guns, 650 mariners, and 100 soldiers, and one ship of the line sunk. Both fleets suffered greatly, but the British chiefly in their masts, sails, rigging, and hulls; the loss of men being small, considering the length of the engagement and the closeness of the action, in which both fleets looked upon the honour of their King and country to be most essentially concerned.

Sir George Rodney, in his dispatches to the Admiralty, on this glorious occasion, was lavish in the praises of his officers and men; the noble behaviour of his second in command, Sir Samuel Hood; that of the third, Rear Admiral Drake, and of Commodore Affleck, he said, was above praise (*). By the list of the killed and wounded on board the British fleet, the numbers were, 230 killed and 750 wounded; the slaughter on the enemy's side must have been much greater, their whole army consisting of 5500 men, being on board their ships of war, and as for the greatest part of the action every gun told, it may be judged what havoc must be made among them; when the *Formidable* of ninety guns; the ship which Sir George commanded, fired near eighty broadsides.

As soon as the damages sustained in this engagement could be tolerably repaired, Sir George Brydges Rodney dispatched Rear Admiral Hood, with a strong squadron, in pursuit of the dispersed fleet of the enemy; who, on the 18th of the same month, came up with, and captured *le Caton* of 64 guns, 650 men; *le Jason* of 64 guns, 609 men; *l'Amiable* of 32 twelve-pounders, and 290 men; and *la Ceres* of 18 guns, 160 men; all which had also troops on board. In a subsequent dispatch, Sir George advised the Admiralty Board, that the enemy's battering cannon, travelling carriages, and train of artillery, were on board the ships that had been captured.

In May 1751, he was elected to Parliament for the borough of Saltash; at the next general election was chosen for Oakhampton; in the first parliament after the accession of his present Majesty, he represented Penryn; at the general election

* Sir Samuel Hood was rewarded with an Irish peerage; and Rear Admiral Drake and Commodore Affleck were created Barons of Great Britain.

in 1768, was, after a very formidable contest, elected for the town of Northampton; and, upon a general election in 1780, was chosen by a considerable majority for the city of Westminster.

His Lordship was advanced to the dignity of a peer of Great Britain by letters patent dated June 19, 1782, creating him Baron Rodney, of Rodney Stoke in the county of Somerset, to him and the heirs-male of his body; and on July 1, 1783, the House of Commons granted 2000*l.* a year to his Lordship and his successors, for his gallant conduct during the war.

On February 2, 1753, he was married to his first wife Jane, daughter of Charles Compton, Esq; and sister to Spencer, Earl of Northampton; she died in January 1757, and was buried at Old Alresford in Hampshire, having had issue one daughter, Jane, who died an infant; and was buried at Old Alresford; and two sons; 1. George, of whom hereafter; and 2. James, who commanded the Ferret sloop of war, and was lost at sea, in August 1776, unmarried.

His Lordship's present Lady is Henrietta; daughter of John Clies of Lisbon, Merchant; their issue are, two sons and four daughters, viz. John, born May 10, 1765, now a Captain in the Royal Navy; Jane, born December 24, 1766; Henrietta, born January 27, and baptised February 18, 1769^(a); Margaret-Ann, born at Paris, in May 1776; Sarah, born May 1780; and Edward, born June 17, and baptised July 1, 1783^(b).

George Rodney, his Lordship's eldest son, and heir apparent, was born, December 25, 1753, and is now Captain of a company in the third regiment of Foot Guards, with rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the army, and is also representative in Parliament for the town of Northampton; on April 10, 1781, he was married to Ann, second daughter and co-heir apparent to the right honourable Thomas Harley, Alderman of the city of London, and brother to Edward the present Earl of Oxford, by whom he hath issue an only child, George, born June 18, 1782, and baptised the same day^(c).

TITLE.] Sir George Brydges Rodney, Baron Rodney, of Rodney Stoke, and Baronet.

CREATIONS.] Baronet, January 21, 1754, 27 Geo. II. and Baron Rodney, of Rodney Stoke in the county of Southampton, June 19, 1782, 22 Geo. III.

ARMS.] Or, three Eagles displayed, purpure.

CREST.] On a ducal coronet, Or, an Eagle, rising, purpure.

^(a) Register of baptisms in the parish of St. George, Hanoversquare.

^(b) Ibid. ^(c) Ibid.

SUPPORTERS.] Two Eagles with wings open and addorsed, purple; beaked, membered and armed, Or, displaying the flag of St. George, staff proper, encircled with a naval crown, gold, which supporters were granted by patent on the 2d January, 1782.

Motto.] NON GENERANT AQUILÆ COLUMBAS.

CHIEF SEAT.] At Great Alresford in the county of Southampton.

RAWDON

RAWDON Lord RAWDON.

THIS noble family is of very great antiquity, as appears by many deeds and papers in the possession of several gentlemen within the county of York, and particularly by the title deed of their estate, granted by William the Conqueror; part of which estate, with the mansion house, is still enjoyed by the Earl of Moyra, father to Lord Rawdon. The following lines are taken from the original deed, as mentioned in Weaver's monuments:

I William Kyng, the thurd yere of my Reign,
 Give to the Paulyn Roydon, Hope and Hoptowne,
 With all the bounds both up and downe;
 From Heven to Yerthe, from Yerthe to Hel,
 For the and thyn, ther to dwel,
 As truly as this Kyng right is myn;
 For a Crossebow and an Arrow,
 When I sal come to hunt on Yarrow
 And in Token that this thing is sooth,
 I bit the whyt wax with my Tooth.
 Before Meg, Mawd, and Margery,
 And my third Sonne Henry.

Whether the family was settled in England before the Conquest, is not absolutely certain; but it appears that the above PAULYN (or Paulinus) de Roydon, commanded a band of archers under the Conqueror, of whose gift he had the lands of Rawdon near Leeds in Yorkshire, and the name of the family was taken from the town of Rawdon, three miles from Leeds. In their mansion house, called Rawdon Hall, are still remaining several particulars which have a peculiar air of antiquity, among which are the figures of bears chained to the trunks of trees, to which the supporters used by Lord Rawdon allude. About two miles distant from the mansion house, stood the famous abbey of Kirkstall, the ancient burial place of the family, to which, as appears by many deeds, they were great benefactors.

THOR, the son and heir to Paulyn (*), was father to SERLO de Rowdon, living in time of King Stephen, whose son ADAM lived in the reign of Richard I. all which descendants are men-

(*) Thoresby's Leeds, p. 162, and 580.



Rawdon Lord Rawdon.



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tioned in very ancient charters (*), without date, appertaining to Kirkstall abbey aforesaid. Adam had issue, MICHAEL, who flourished and died in the reign of Hen. III. which Michael, by his deed confirmed to God, and the Monks of Kirkstall, all the land which Hugh de Frances held of him in the Ville of Rawdon; Nicholas Ward, and Simon his brother, with many others being witnesses.

SIMON, son to Michael, was also living in the time of Henry III. and was succeeded by his son MATTHEW, as appears by dateless charters of each; which Mathew, had issue RICHARD de Roudon, temp. Edw. I. as is evident from a charter of the priory of Bolton in Craven (b).

JOHN, son and heir to Richard, is mentioned in deeds of 11 and 17 Edw. I. and 7 and 23 Edw. III. in which last year he departed this life, and was buried at Rawdon; being succeeded by his son,

MICHAEL de Rawdon, *filius Johannis*, as stiled in deeds (c), about 19 Edw. III. He married Mary, daughter of Francis Aldwoodley in com. Ebor. by whom he had issue MICHAEL, written *the son of Michael de Rawdon*; in 50 Edw. III. whose wife was Eleanor, daughter to ——— Scott, of Scottshall, near Leeds, Esq; (d) by whom he was father to Thomas, and John called John de Brerehaugh, of whom presently.

THOMAS, the eldest son, married Alice, who by her deed, dated at Rawdon, A. D. 1349, in the twenty-third year of the reign of King Edward III. over England, and ninth over France, stiling herself therein relict of Thomas, son of Michael de Rawdon, gave and granted in her pure widowhood, to God, the Blessed Virgin Mary, and blessed Leonard, and to the Priore's and convent of Escholte, for the health of her soul, and for her father's, and for the souls of all her ancestors, in Frank Almoigne, one messuage which had been her father's; unto which were witnesses, Dom. Simon de Ward, John de Calverley, chevaliers, and others.

That this Thomas died without issue male, appears probable, as well from the above donation, as that John his brother was stiled of Rawdon, in 15 Rich. II. when he made a feoffment of all his lands and tenements which he had in Raudon. John Ward and Walter Calverley, Knights, being witnesses, cum multis aliis.

This JOHN married ———, daughter and heir of ——— Follesait, and had issue by her JOHN, his heir living, 4 and 8 Edw. IV. and 21 and 29 Hen. VI. who married the daughter

l (a) Nuper penes Johan. Stanhope, Arm.

(b) Penes Johan. Ingleby de Ripley, Bart. fol. 118, 144, and 146.

(c) Int. Cart. fam Fran. Rawdon, Arm. A. D. 1660.

(d) Thoresby's Leeds, p. 580.

of ——— Arthington of Arthington in co. Ebor. Esq; from whom proceeded JOHN Rawdon of Rawdon, living 16 Hen. VII. and 1 Hen. VIII. which last mentioned John left issue, by ——— his wife, daughter of Robert Thornton, of Denbigh in Yorkshire, Gent. two sons, John and Ralph; from the latter several eminent persons were descended, on which account I shall trace them down, and then return to John, the eldest son, from whom Lord Rawdon is descended.

The said Ralph removed from Rawdon in the year 1520, to Kebech in Cleveland, and had a son Ralph, who about 1568 settled at Stearesby in the parish of Brandsbic in com. Ebor. where he purchased lands, and married Jane, daughter of John Breece of Stillington in com. Ebor. gent. (*), by whom he had three sons, Laurence, Robert, and Sir Marmaduke.

Lawrence, the eldest son, was Sheriff of York, A. D. 1615 (*), was elected Alderman, 1624; and in 1627 would have been Lord Mayor of that city, had not his death prevented it July 5, 1626. He married Margery, daughter of Nicholas Barton, Esq; and had three sons and two daughters, Roger, Robert, and Marmaduke; Margery, married to Sir Roger Jacques, of Elvington, Knight; and Mary; he lies buried in the chancel of Crux church, in York, under a fair blue marble stone, with his coat of arms, of a fess between three pheons, impaled with those of the city (his wife surviving him); upon this fess, his eldest son afterwards added a lion, passant Or, and bore for crest, on a mount, vert, a gryphon sejant, Or, winged argent, laying his talon on a pheon sable; motto, *Solem dura obduracyt*. Marmaduke his youngest son, was a great benefactor to the city of York, and built at his sole expence the cross in that city; he gave a gold chain, of sixteen ounces, to the Lady Mayores of York and her successors, and also a silver chamber pot, of fifty ounces; and a gold cup to the city of York.

Robert Rawdon, the second son, was seated at Mitcham, in Surry, where he died, A. D. 1644, leaving issue William Rawdon, of Bermondsey-court in that county, Esq. The third son of Ralph, before-mentioned, was the famous Sir Marmaduke, who altered the fess in his arms, from Sable to Gules charged with a golden Lion passant, and had for his crest a gryphon sejant, Or, on a mount vert; to which, for his signal services, a further augmentation was given by King Charles I. at Oxford, viz. in a canton, Or, a Rose, Gules, the national badge.

(*) Thoresby's Leeds, p. 530.

(*) Torr's Antiquities of York, p. 93, and 95.

This Sir Marmaduke being an honour to the family, I shall give a brief account of his life⁽¹⁾. He was baptized at Brandisble, the 20th of March 1582, and at the age of sixteen came up to London with his eldest brother Laurence, who placed him with a merchant; but his parts soon discovering themselves, his master, Daniel Hall, sent him as his factor to Bourdeaux, where he managed with that integrity and care, as raised Mr. Hall a fair estate, and himself great credit, to the advancement of his own fortune. About 1610, he returned to England and settled in London; and, some time after, was elected a Common Council-man of that city (an office then of great repute, and amongst whom were many aldermen-fellows, and out of whom aldermen were usually chosen); he was free of the company of cloth-workers, whereof he was afterwards master, and to their hall a worthy benefactor, by re-building and beautifying the same, as appeared by an inscription there, before consumed in the conflagration, A. D. 1666. In 1617, he was Captain of the city militia, which he exercised for many years with reputation and credit. He was Treasurer for the French merchants, and the orderer of their affairs, as well for their private negotiations, as for the public ones of the city; employed before the council-table, temp. Jac. I. and Car. I. from both which princes he received great favours, and with whom he often had private conferences on national affairs; his Majesty King James having often, in his return from Royston, called at his house at Hodesdon. He was in no less esteem with the favourite Duke of Buckingham, who would often take him from the council-board in his coach, unto his own house in York-buildings, and advise with him two or three hours together. He was one of the first that rigged out a ship for the discovery of the North-west passage; he was likewise one of the first that planted in Barbadoes, where he buried above 10,000^l. which in his time had no resurrection, though beneficial to others. He was a great adventurer to Spain, France, the Canary Isles, and Turkey (of which company he was likewise free), to the West-Indies, and several other parts of the World, where he employed much shipping and seamen to the people's benefit, and advance of the King's revenues. Anno 1627, he served in parliament for Alborough in com. Suffolk. Anno 1639, was chosen alderman of London, but fined for the same. About the same time, he was made one of the city Lieutenant-colonels, which he held till, perceiving the city in-

(1) The chief of this account of Sir Marmaduke Rawdon is from a MS. which belonged to Samuel Bagnal, Esq; who married his granddaughter.

clined to the Parliament, he laid down his commission, rather than obey their orders, though offered any preferment they could bestow, but refused all for his allegiance; whereupon being suspected, and suspecting them, to secure himself, he withdrew to Hodesdon in the county of Hertford, where he had a fair house of his own building, and settled his affairs.

The cloud now began to gather, which soon after broke, and laid the kingdom under a deluge of blood and confusion; the weak suffered themselves to be debauched out of their loyalty, by the artifices of the wicked, by whom the popular discontents were by degrees wrought up to a most unnatural rebellion. Mr. Rawdon's affection to the Crown was too notorious for him to expect fair quarter; therefore, in March 1643, he went to Oxford, and offered his service to the King, who well knew his merit and interest, divers honest citizens having followed him, among whom was the famous Herbalist Johnson, who was slain in those civil wars. After a month's stay at Oxford, at his own charge, he raised a regiment of foot and likewise a troop of horse, and was appointed governor of Basing-house in Hampshire; and had not been long there before he was besieged by Sir William Waller, whom by his valour he drove from thence, forcing him to raise the siege; but Sir William, to recover his loss and dishonour, came again before it, in November following, with an army of 8000 horse and foot; he sat down before it on Sunday morning, singing of psalms; and on Monday, the 6th of November, began the assault with great and small shot very fiercely, and continued till 10 o'clock at night; and that afternoon, the enemy having possessed themselves of the Grange, which consisted of about twenty houses that were very near the garrison's outworks, Colonel Rawdon commanded them all to be set on fire, which was executed by his Lieutenant-colonel, the aforesaid Johnson, with good success; they killed and burned about three hundred of Waller's men, and wounded above five hundred took from the enemy above one hundred muskets, two brass petards, with divers scaling ladders and other instruments, and provision for war: the enemy on this wanting weapons, the besieged had respite for five days; but on the Sunday after, a storm being resolved on, Colonel Rawdon caused his men to be ready, and to keep close till they came up to the gates, where he had some drakes ready loaden with case shot; and when the enemy came, he caused the gates to be opened, discharged them suddenly, and with his men beat them back with a strange disorder to their total overthrow. In this encounter it is thought they killed them near 3000 men; amongst Sir William Waller's soldiers was the green regiment, formerly commanded by
Colonel

Colonel Rawdon, when he lived in London, and till then knew not what it was to fight against him; many of them, as it is reported, deserted Sir William, and could never be persuaded to fight any more against the Colonel, who had not in his garrison above five hundred fighting men, but they were chosen and stout. There were few of them in this fight but had a number of great and small shot about their ears; but it pleased God so to order it, that only two were killed, and about twelve wounded. In this siege, they had spent their small shot, and were forced to take lead from the tops of the turrets, to make bullets, which the Lady Marchioness of Winchester, to her great commendation, with her gentlewomen and maids, busied themselves in casting, towards their supplies, while the men defended the works.

Of the success of this last day's fight the Colonel sent an express to the King at Oxford, who with the Queen, at the receipt of it, were well pleased, and liberally rewarded the messenger, commanding a personal account from the Colonel himself; whereupon in a few days the Colonel attended the King, kissed his hand, and was received with this welcome; "My honest citizen, I give you thanks for your good service you have done me;" and withal commanded him to draw his sword, which done, the King took it in his hand, and, in presence of many of his nobles and gentry, said, "This sword hath got you honour, and shall give it you," and so bidding him kneel down, conferred on him the honour of knighthood.

After this, he was besieged in Basing House, by the Lord Fairfax, and others, twice or thrice, but with no better success than Waller; Sir Marmaduke defending the place with an incomparable resolution; one of these sieges endured twenty-five weeks, in which the besieged suffered very much for want of provision, insomuch that the Lord Marquis of Winchester (whose house it was), seeing little hopes of relief, doubted they should be forced to surrender upon conditions, and communicating his opinion, was answered by Sir Marmaduke, "My Lord, you have in the house good store of sack, and good tobacco; pray let me have some of it for my soldiers, and you may be confident, with the grace of God, as long as there is ever an horse, dog, cat, or rat, or any thing eatable, I will never deliver up the garrison;" accordingly, he was as good as his word, and kept it till the King sent Sir John Gage to relieve him.

Notwithstanding all these good services, the Marquis was not pleased to have any other governor of his own house but himself (my Lord, and his retinue, being rigidly devoted to

the church of Rome, did not so well like Sir Marmaduke, who was a true son of the church of England, and had his chapel and chaplain within the house for himself and soldiers); so that, contrary to the King's intention, and almost to his knowledge, Sir Marmaduke was removed, which cost the Marquis dear, no less than the loss of his house, which not long after Sir Marmaduke's final departure was taken by the Parliament forces and razed to the ground.

As it was chiefly by the Queen's means, at the instance of the Marquis, that Sir Marmaduke was removed from being governor of Basing; the King, to compensate Sir Marmaduke, constituted him governor of Weymouth and Melcomb Regis; but within three days news was brought, Weymouth was re-taken by the enemy; at which the good King was troubled, not knowing how to dispose of Sir Marmaduke.

At length, sending for Sir George Lisle, who was then governor of Farringdon, the King requested of Sir George, that he would dispose of that garrison to Colonel Rawdon. Sir George swore, that with all his heart, and that he would leave it to him, as soon as to any man in England, because he was sure he would keep it: so the King sent for Sir Marmaduke, and told him that he was to be governor of Farringdon, and that he should stay there till some better place offered. He gave his Majesty thanks for the great care he had of him; and that if his Majesty should send him to keep a mole-hill, he would defend it as long as he had life.

Going to take possession of this post of Farringdon in com. Berks, he was way-laid by an ambuscade of fifteen hundred men to intercept him; but discovering the same, by two prisoners taken by the scouts, the enemy's design was prevented.

While he was at his command here, after a while, the King being worsted in the north, the Parliament drew their forces within the contribution of Farringdon, first to straiten them, and then by degrees to lay siege against them. General Fairfax marching to the west took in Highworth, and at the same time he sent summons to Farringdon, which had been besieged by Colonel Pudsey, and others, many months before. To this summons of Fairfax Sir Marmaduke replied so tartly, that Fairfax would not venture to storm them, the garrison at their approach killing many of them from the church steeples, and by fortunate sallies, killing and taking prisoners above an hundred some mornings. In fine, after the enemy were fresh supplied with new forces, and had fortified themselves in the west end of the town, with a strong half-moon, &c. he drove them from the neighbourhood, and several times routed them, bravely

bravely defending the same till his death, which happened here April 28, 1646, after a sharp sickness that did alone that which the perilous voyages of his youth, the strength and power of the Parliament army, and the dangers he had voluntarily exposed himself unto, in defence of his King and country, could never accomplish, being aged then sixty-four years.

In anno 1645, Sir Marmaduke was chosen High Sheriff of the county of Hertford; but his exemplary zeal for the established church, and his unshaken fidelity to the crown, having rendered him one of those, whom the iniquity of that age called malignants, when the rebels had reversed all laws, both human and divine, they began to visit the virtues of the father upon his children, and having plundered his family, exposed his estate to sale; and what the poet makes Æneas speak to his son, would have been very applicable from Sir Marmaduke to his heir,

*Disce, puer, virtutem ex me, verumque laborem;
Fortunam ex aliis.* —

Amongst some of his works of piety, I find him a benefactor to the church of Allhallows, Barking, London; to cloth-workers hall; to St. Giles's in the fields; and to the town of Hodesdon in Hertfordshire, by giving the inhabitants that freestone conduit which standeth in the middle of the town, representing the figure of the Samaritan woman, with a pitcher under her arm, pouring out water; he also repaired the chapel of that town, where remains his motto, *Magna est veritas, et prævalet*. In like manner was he a benefactor to the town house; in the windows of most part of which places, aforesaid, his arms were put up.

He was buried in the church at Farringdon, which garrison afterwards was governed by a council of war, till the King made Sir William Courtenay, governor, one whom Sir Marmaduke had upon his death-bed recommended.

Sir Marmaduke married, 1611, Elizabeth, sole daughter and heir unto Thomas Thorowgood of Hodesdon aforesaid, Esq; a Lady who brought him a fortune of 10,000*l*. He had by her ten sons and six daughters; of the daughters, Elizabeth married Edmund Forster, Esq; ^(a) — married Mr. Henry Crew ^(b); Katherine married William Gamble, alias Bowyer, of Leyton Stone in Essex ^(c); Martha died in 1633 unmarried,

^(a) Salmon's Hertfordshire, fo. 19.

^(b) Ibid.

^(c) Chauncey's History of Hertfordshire, sub Broxburn.

and was buried at Broxburn in Hertfordshire (1); the other two died young.

Thomas, the eldest son, will be particularly mentioned hereafter; Marmaduke, the third son, was brought up at Cambridge, and was a fellow commoner in Jesus College; where, having stayed two years, in 1635, his father sent him unto his kinsman, Mr. Marmaduke Rawdon, in the Canary islands, where having learned the Spanish tongue, he returned to England; after which, he went into France, thence again to the Canaries. In the time of the civil wars, he was in the royal interest, and did his Majesty good service, on whose murder he travelled into several countries and merchandized; Bevil Rawdon, the eighth son, was bred a merchant; Robert, the ninth son, died in the Canaries, unmarried; and the others died young.

To return to Thomas, the eldest son. He was born the 20th of March, 1611-12, and at ten years old sent to Bourdeaux, where in one of the colleges he learned Latin and French. Upon the Earl of Bristol's arriving there from Madrid, he accompanied him back into England, and contracted such a familiarity with the Lord George Digby, son to that Earl, in their passage home, that a reciprocal kindness remained till their deaths. Anno 1624, he was admitted fellow-commoner of Trinity college, Cambridge: Anno Domini 1630, his father sent him to Oporto in Portugal, where and at Lisbon he inspected his father's factorship, and was had in great respect of that nation; anno Domini 1638, he returned for England through Spain, and attended, in his way, the Duchels of Chevereuse, intending then a visit to our Queen. In 1642 he married, and upon the irruption of the Civil wars, his father left him at his house at Hodeidon; according to the policy of the age, thinking his not acting against the parliament would preserve the estate; but he was the true son of such a father; for, three months after his father's departure, he left his mother, wife and family, with his brother-in-law, Lieutenant-colonel Forster, and in testimony of his loyalty followed his father to Oxford, where being presented to the King, by his father, immediately he was made Captain of a troop of horse, by commission, dated 10 July 1643, 18 Car. I. He was afterwards made Colonel of horse by Ralph, Lord Hopton, Marshal-general of the King's forces, &c. He was at the siege of Gloucester; once or twice at Basing, in relief of his father; was at the fight of Charlton, or Cherry Down, near Alford in Hampshire, where the Lord John Stuart (bro-

(1) Salmon præd,

ther to the Duke of Lennox) was slain, and the Colonel, upon the turn of fortune, made a safe and honourable retreat, bringing up the rear. In this battle his scarf was shot from about his neck, his horse wounded, but himself unhurt. He engaged in both the fights at Newbury; in the first whereof, he had one of his horses slain; and in the second very hardly escaped, his buff coat being shot through near his belly, but the bullet being deadened lay betwixt his doublet and shirt, unknown to him till he pulled off his cloathes. On May 13, 1644, he had letters of safe conduct, and was sent the King's agent into Portugal; where being arrived, that Prince sent his coach to introduce him into court, and at his audience the King of Portugal was extremely pleased at the King of England's choice, in sending such a person, whose great character he had heard before, while the Colonel was in his dominions. Upon his dispatches home, after great compliments, that King presented him with a ship, commanding it to be well fitted, and gave him leave to lade her with saltpetre, which was one of the chiefest occasions of his coming. He returned to England by the way of Ireland, and landing at Padstow in Cornwall, thence waited on his Majesty at Oxford, to give him the Portuguese answers, and a verbal account of what passed: here he kissed the King's hand; and, was told that he came over in a very good time, and was promised that his services should not be forgotten, and was sent to relieve his father, then besieged at Basing. The May following, viz. 1645, by letters patent under the signet, then made, he was made Consul of all Portugal, and the isles thereunto belonging, a place of reputation and benefit, being worth 1500*l.* per ann. However, he never enjoyed it, another surreptitiously having obtained the broad seal for the same, and the King ignorantly imposed on. While the King was at Holmby, who there espied him, he followed his royal person as near as he could, still attending him, for the King desired it of him, telling him he was a good man, and to that effect, that, if God blessed him, he would be an husband to the Lady Rawdon his mother, and a father to his children, for his and Sir Marmaduke's loyalty. He was at Hampton Court, when Cromwell swore and protested to the King, not an hair of his head should perish; using many deluding expressions and tears at the same time. He likewise waited upon the King, at the treaty of the isle of Wight, and was continually employed in private messages betwixt the King and the honest party in London, which had cost him his life, had he been discovered, and was then in the city to have hindered Fairfax's marching his army through it, or to have dilated it. But it was decreed, that the King's cause should

suffer;

suffer; so having staid with the good King as long as he could, or was able to assist him, he retired to Hodeidon, whence seeing himself sequestered and in danger, he fled to Teneriff, the chief of the Canary islands, and sheltered himself under his brother and kinsman, the two Marmaduke Rawdons. After two years stay at the Canaries, being furnished by his brother and kinsman, he sailed for Barbadoes, and recovered there, through the justice of his cause, Rawdon's plantation, and Fisher's Pond, part of the estate of Sir Marmaduke his father, which had been unworthily detained, in breach of trust, by Captain Hoddip, formerly servant to Sir Marmaduke; and now settling here, he sent for his wife, and made good improvement of his fortune; though getting the country distemper, for his better health, anno 1658, he went with merchandize to Leghorn, and there, instead of making his quarentine before his landing, had that favour, it was reduced only to four days; so after four days he came ashore. Whilst he staid in those parts, the gentlemen presented him to the Duke of Florence, who greatly respected him for his allegiance to his sovereign, and offered his own doctor for the Colonel's better recovery of his health, and at an usual yearly hunting the Duke presented him with wines and venison. From hence he travelled to Rome, Venice, and divers other cities; which having viewed, he returned for Barbadoes: but in his passage his men were betrayed in Barbary, putting in there for fresh water, and himself, not long after, made prisoner by the Spaniards of Majorca, and carried on board the Admiral of Spain, who, in retaliation of a ship of theirs, taken by one of Cromwell's frigates, and their men murdered therein, intended to sacrifice the Colonel by shooting him to death; but he representing that he was as much Cromwell's enemy as they were, as having always fought against him, and the rebels and murderers of his King, they were somewhat appeased, and set him ashore at the Strait's mouth, whence they had sixty miles to go, pennyless, and almost stript, to Cadiz. Anno 1662, after the King's Restoration, he sold his effects in Barbadoes, and returned with his family for England. The Earl of Bristol, his old friend, introduced him into court, told King Charles II. his own and father's services; the King gave him his hand to kiss, acknowledged himself sensible of their merit, and promised favours the first opportunity: the Consulship of Portugal was what he aimed at, but neither that was restored to him, nor any consideration otherwise. So that after two years airy hopes and great expence, he retired himself to his country house at Hodeidon, anno Domini 1665. Having made one

more

more voyage to Barbadoes, to procure the money of his plantation that he had sold, he died of a fever at Hodeſdon, July 30, anno Domini 1666, and was buried at Broxborne, under a fair marble ſtone with this inſcription (*):

Hic jacet Thomas Rawdon Marmaduci Rawdon,
Equitis Aurati, filius natu maximus, vir vitæ integer
Conjugis memor, a Rege Carolo, beatiffimæ memo-
riæ, Regi Luſitanæ legatus, pro Rege Carolo contra
Rebelles, præfectus; quo vitam tam Bello quam
Pace, a Rege, Eccleſia, Conjuge & Amicis, optime
meritus, ſepultus fuit, 30 die Auguſti, A. D. 1666,
Ætat. 54, Matrimonii 25, reliquit ſuperſtites tres
Filios, Marmaducum, Thomam, & Georgium; &
duas filias, Elizabetham, & Magdalenam.

Parce tamen lachrimis, ſat plorat flebilis uxor,
Conjugis in mœſtos ſufficit illa rogos.

He was pleaſant and obliging in company, both to his relations and ſtrangers; of good judgment, well ſpoken, and well ſeen in letters, having a good genius in expreſſion; and was indeed in all things an accompliſhed gentleman, having very high thoughts, though his ſucceſs was not answerable, which inclined him, before his death, a little unto melancholy.

His wife Magdalen, whom he married, April 22, 1642, was the daughter of Randolph Crew, of Hatham Barne in Kent, Eſq; by whom he left the children, mentioned on his monument, whereof Elizabeth, the eldeſt daughter, married Chriſtopher Sparke, of the Inner Temple, London, and was buried at Broxborne.

Marmaduke Rawdon, Eſq; the eldeſt ſon and heir of Colonel Thomas Rawdon, ſucceeded his father at Hodeſdon, and had iſſue by his wife Heſter, daughter of Abraham Cortelis, of London, Merchant, Charles, who died young; Marmaduke, his heir; and three daughters, viz. Magdalen, married to George Lyſons of Gray's Inn, Eſq; Heſter; and Elizabeth, wife to Samuel Bagnall, of London, Merchant, and of Barliſton in co. Stafford; ſhe died December 11, 1712, in the 35th year of her age, and was buried at Broxborne; as were her father and mother under flat ſtones in the middle ayle, with the arms of Rawdon, and theſe inſcriptions:

(*) Chauncy's Hertfordſhire, p. 290.

Here lies the body of Marmaduke Rawdon, Esq; who departed this life, Oct. 30, 1681, in the 36th year of his age.

Here lieth the body of Mrs. Hester Rawdon, Widow of the said Marmaduke Rawdon, who departed this life, July 7th, 1719.

Near this place lieth the body of Elizabeth Bagnal, late wife of Samuel Bagnal of Barlifton in the county of Stafford, Gent. one of the daughters of the said Marmaduke Rawdon, by Hester his wife; she departed this life, Dec. 11, 1712, in the 35th year of her age.

Marmaduke, the only surviving son and heir, was an Attorney at Colchester in co. Essex. He married Dorothy, daughter of John Freeman of the same place, gent. and had issue two daughters, whereof Dorothy died young, and Hester, married first to — Plomer of Hodesdon, Esq; secondly, to Joseph Keeling, Esq; but died September 5, 1756, without issue (*).

But to return to the eldest branch of the family.

JOHN Rawdon, of Rawdon, Esq; the eldest son and heir of John (by the daughter of Robert Thornton, of Denby, gent. as mentioned on page 274) was the chief heir-male of the family; he had issue by his wife, the daughter of Brian Bradford, of Stainley, co. York, gent. (†) a daughter Mary, married to Richard Rookes, of Rhodes Hall in that county, Esq; and one son,

MICHAEL Rawdon, Esq; who succeeded to the family estate, and married Elizabeth, daughter of Percival Thornton (‡), of Tyersal in Pudsey, Esq; and had issue Ann, the wife of Stephen Paslew, Esq; and George Rawdon, Esq; Lord of the manor of Rawdon, and several other fair possessions.

Which GEORGE, married Ann, youngest daughter and co-heir of John Beckwith of Scough in Yorkshire, Esq; and their issue were, five sons and three daughters, viz. Francis the heir; Richard, who died unmarried; Tobias, Walter, Joseph; Alice, Dorothy, and Ann,

FRANCIS Rawdon, of Rawdon, Esq; the eldest son and heir, married Dorothy, daughter to William Aldbrough, of Aldbrough in Yorkshire, Esq; (by his wife Ann, daughter to Arthur Kaye of Woodsome in the same county, Esq;), and had

(*) Morant's History of Essex, vol. I. p. 415.

(†) Thoresby's Leeds, p. 169.

(‡) Thoresby calls him Richd. Thornton, but the above is according to the pedigree, issue

issue an only son, Sir George Rawdon, Baronet, and five daughters, viz. Ann, married to John Stanhope of Horsforth in Yorkshire, Esq; Elizabeth, to the Reverend Philip Tandy, Vicar of Glanavy; Mary, to John Dunbar, gent.; Mercy, and Priscilla, who both died unmarried.

Sir GEORGE Rawdon, Bart. the only son and heir was born at Rawdon, in the year 1604, and received his education there, and at the schools of Bradford and York; and his father, observing in him a great inclination to an active life, brought him into the court of King Charles the first, where his early abilities recommended him to the post of Secretary to Edward, Lord Conway, principal secretary of state, in which he continued to that Lord's death. In 1625, he was employed in carrying over to the Hague a great charge of plate and jewels of the crown, for the raising 100,000 *l.* when that great treaty of union was transacted between the King (by his Ambassadors there, the Duke of Buckingham, and the Earl of Holland), and the Ambassadors from Sweden, Denmark, and the Protestant princes of Germany; which sum was paid towards the German war, and the restitution of the Palatinate.

In the Parliament of 1639, he was member for Belfast, and in the fatal year of 1641, when the rebellion broke out in Ireland (where he acquired a very considerable interest), being then in London, he hastened over by way of Scotland, with some few friends in his company; and November 26, landing in the province of Ulster, arrived the next night at Lisnegarvy (now called Lisburne), where he found five companies of foot and a troop of horse, made up of the British inhabitants, not half armed (who, having been barbarously plundered by the Irish, had fled thither) and the Lord Conway's troops drawn up in the market place, expecting hourly to be attacked by the rebels, who, to the number of 8000 strong, under the command of Sir Phelim O'Neile, lay that night at Brookhill, three miles distant. Accordingly, the next day, they fell on that small party in that open town, but were received with so much bravery and resolution, that they were often repulsed with great loss; however, they continued their assault till night, by which time, it pleased God to give that handful of men a miraculous delivery, by a complete victory under the command of Mr. Rawdon; although the enemy, during the action, fired and burned most part of the town: fifteen hundred of them were found slain in the streets and adjoining fields, with the loss of not above forty of the Protestants, but many were wounded, among whom Mr. Rawdon was shot in his right hand, and had two horses killed under him; such was his valour and conduct; and so much were the men animated

mated by his presence, that to him was owing this first check the rebels met with in that province; in revenge whereof, the next day, in their retreat, they burned his fine new house at Brookhill, and plundered it to the value of 3000*l.* of his goods and plate.

Mr. Rawdon continued in the army, and served with good success in many marches, within the provinces of Ulster, Leinster, and Connaught; in taking several towns and garrisons, in relieving and preserving many hundred Protestants that were prisoners; and continued to perform many extraordinary services, in the qualities of Serjeant-major and Major of the horse, having the constant command of all the cavalry in Ulster, in the field, consisting of twenty-one troops, and being the only field officer of horse attending the service in that province, until the Irish were totally subdued. After the death of King Charles I. though General Monck (who was his intimate friend) importuned him to take a regiment of horse to serve in Scotland, yet observing the iniquity of those times, he chose rather to lead a private life, and wait the restoration of the royal family, which he not only wished to see, but was very instrumental in promoting; for, some time before that event, he repaired to General Monck in Scotland, with whom he had all along kept a private correspondence, and was one of the few he let into the secret of his designs, who desired him at his return into Ireland, to sound the affections of the people towards the King. For which purpose, he promoted the calling a convention of the nobles and gentry; and was employed into England, with assurance of their fidelity, and that the army there was at his Majesty's disposal; which intelligence was transmitted to Breda, where the King and court then resided.

Upon the Restoration, he was commissioned one of the principal agents for Ireland to attend the King, and received his Majesty's directions from Whitehall, December 13, 1660, to have the command of a troop of horse, which was accordingly given him, March 20, 1661, being shortly after deputed Governor of Carrickfergus, the county of Antrim, and the adjacent parts, in the absence of the Earl of Donegal, where he conducted affairs very much to his own reputation and the King's service.

On March 13, 1660, (being then Serjeant Major) he was appointed one of the Commissioners for executing his Majesty's declaration for the settlement of Ireland, and satisfaction of the several interests of adventurers, soldiers and others, for whom he became a trustee in passing divers lands, under the

acts of settlement (*). In the Parliament of 1661, he was member for Carlingford; and for his distinguished merit was so much in the King's favour, that he was honoured with a seat at the Council Board; and by patent, dated at Westminster, May 20, 1665, created a Baronet of England, being denominated of Moyra, in the county of Downe (^b), which continues the mansion of the family, and is a very noble seat. As he had the strongest disposition to be as useful as possible to his country, so he had an ample fortune which enabled him to

(*) On August 15, 1666, he had a grant under the said acts of divers lands in the counties of Downe, Dublin, Louth, and Meath; and May 29, 1671, towards the satisfaction of his arrears as a commissioned officer, for service done before June 5, 1649, and for the sum of 200l. he passed patent of half the town of Glasgarieighter, alias Glascarbegg, Seafine, Dromleigh, and several other lands, containing above 2078 acres, in the barony of Upper Iveagh and county of Downe. And whereas (as the patent recites, bearing date, March 21, 1631) King James I. out of his great desire and care to plant the province of Ulster, was graciously pleased, in the eighth year of his reign, to grant letters patent under the great seal of Ireland for the passing of all the lands lying within the county then commonly known by the name of Iveagh, and for the dividing, settling, and planting thereof, to several freeholders of the Irish nation, in hopes the said lands might thereby be manured and better inhabited; and did, among other grants pass, by letters patent, bearing date, 26 February, the same year, fourteen fesshoughs, or half-towns, within the territory of Moyra, in the county of Iveagh, to Mustagh Mac Turlagh O'Lavery, of Moyra: but notwithstanding that, he and his grandson, Hugh O'Lavery, enjoyed the same, yet neither of them made any considerable plantation thereupon; and in 1639, Hugh conveyed a great part thereof to several persons, and in 1641 forfeited the rest by rebellion, which by the commissioners of claims for satisfaction of arrears of pay to officers and soldiers were sold (as above) to Sir George Rawdon; who being a person who had performed very loyal and acceptable services to the crown, and had bestowed much costs and pains to improve and plant the said lands, had built a market town thereupon at Moyra, which was inhabited with conformable Protestants, and had been decreed to, and purchased many other lands, they were erected at his suit into the manor of Moyra: where he had obtained a licence, July 7, 1669, to hold a Thursday market, and four yearly fairs, on the Thursdays in Easter week; after June 24; after August 1; and after September 29.—And whereas he had purchased divers towns and lands in the territory, or barony of Kinelearty, within the said county, and for that some of those lands were mountainous, and others much encumbered with rocks, underwoods, and bogs, whereby the Irish in rebellion, and thieves and Tories did, in former times, frequently harbour there; and that of late those lands, by his care and cost, were become well inhabited and planted, he having built two mills there, put the parish church in repair, erected a considerable town, and in the middle thereof had set out a large market place, which was paved and made fit for markets and fairs to be kept there, and which new built town was situate in the very center of the county; the King, therefore, created the premises into the manor of Kinelearty, with a demesne of 1000 acres; liberty to impart the like quantity; to keep courts, appoint fensschals, hold a Thursday market, and two fairs, at the town of Ballnehinch, on February 1, and June 29, to continue three days each, and many other privileges.

(^b) The preamble. *Erigitur et creamus dilectum nostrum Georgium Rawdon de Moira, in comitatu nostro Downe, armigerum, virum familia, patrimonio, censu et morum probitate spectissimum; qui nobis auxilium et subsidium satis amplum, generoso et liberali animo, non solum dedit et præstitit, ad maintainendum et supportandum triginta viros in cohortibus nostris perestribus in dicto regno nostro Hiberniæ, per tres annos integros, pro defensione dicti regni nostri, et præcipue pro securitate plantationis dictæ provinciæ Ultoniæ; verum etiam acerrimum se patriæ, coronæ et dignitati nostræ, præsertim ad obsequium civitatis nostræ Dublin, in dicto regno nostro Hiberniæ, tantam defensionem præbuit.*

shew

shew it, whereby he gained the greatest respect and esteem. He died in August 1684, in the 80th year of his age, and was buried with great magnificence at Lisburne.

He lived a single life till the 35th year of his age, at which time he married Ursula, daughter to Sir Francis Stafford, of Bradney in Shropshire, of Glaspitell in the county of Louth, and of Portglenon in the county of Antrim, (who served in Ireland with great reputation in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and James I. and died Governor of Newry), and widow of Francis Hill, of Hill Hall in the county of Downe, Esq; who had a very great jointure, and by her he had an only son Francis, who died within the year of his birth, as did his mother soon after by a consumption, at Brookhill, at thirty years of age.

He continued a widower for fourteen years, until the civil wars ended, when coming to England, he in September 1654 married Dorothy (*), eldest daughter of Edward, Viscount Conway, Marshal of Ireland, and by her who died in 1676, had seven sons and three daughters, all born at Lisburne, of whom the survivors of their infancy were, Edward, born in 1655, John, born in 1656, both killed in France, treading in the military steps of their father, the former in 1676, and the latter the year after; Sir Arthur, who succeeded to the title and estates; Mary, born in 1661, was married in October 1678, to Arthur, Earl of Granard; Dorothy, born in 1667, died unmarried, April 12, 1737, and was buried in St. George's Chapel, Dublin; and Brilliana, born in 1668, died a maiden, and was buried, October 11, 1712, at St. Mary's, Dublin.

Sir ARTHUR Rawdon, the second Baronet, born October 17, 1662, being of a tender constitution, was sent to France very young, by his uncle Edward Earl Conway (who educated him, both there and in England, with great care), where he recovered his health; and by his travels and observations abroad confirmed in himself a greater value for the establishment at home, in church and state, which he testified by his courage and activity, at the Revolution in 1689, when he spared no expence or hazard, for the support of the Protestant interest. He was Captain of a troop of horse in his father's life-time; and, after his decease, when the Protestants of the North were obliged to unite, for their common safety, against the attacks made upon their liberties and lives, by King

(*) She was a person of great modesty, prudence, and piety, highly esteemed of all that knew her, very charitable to the poor, and a tender mother of her children, whose education she took great care of. She brought Sir George a very great fortune, which was paid him by her brother Edward, Earl of Conway.

James. He was appointed to the command of a regiment of dragoons, within the county of Downe, where he had the greatest interest and influence of any person in his country, having represented that county in Parliament; and for his very extraordinary services during those troubles (which are fully set forth in the histories of those times) became so obnoxious to King James's government, that he was exempted from mercy, or the King's favour, by *Tyrconnell's* proclamation, of the 7th of March 1688-9, "in regard (as is therein expressed) he had been one of the principal actors in the rebellion, and one of those who advised and fomented the same, and inveigled others to be involved therein." The continual fatigue he underwent in defence of his country cast him into a dangerous illness, that forced him afterwards to leave the kingdom, and hastened his death, which happened October 17, 1695, the day that compleated the thirty-third year of his age. He married Helena, daughter and heir to Sir James Graham, Knight, third and youngest son of William, Earl of Menteith, and Airth in Scotland, and by her ^(a), who died March 17, 1709, æt. 47, and was buried at St. Andrew's, Dublin (the parish in which she deceased) had two sons, and two daughters, Edward and Dorothy, who both died young; Sir John, his successor, and Isabella, married in March 1718-19, to Sir Richard Levinge of Parwick in Derbyshire, and of Mullalea (now called High Park) in the county of Westmeath, Bart. member of parliament for Blefington, and died, November 2, 1731, leaving no issue by him, who deceased, February 25, 1747.

Sir JOHN Rawdon, the third Baronet, a person of great integrity, religion, and charity ^(b), was Knight in Parliament

(a) This Lady Rawdon was endowed with extraordinary virtues; was of exquisite good sense and taste; her charities were numberless to all in distress, and will never be forgotten. She was a great heiress, her mother being Isabella, eldest daughter of Doctor John Bramhall, Archbishop of Armagh, and co-heir to her brother, Sir Thomas Bramhall, of Rathmullyan in the county of Meath, Bart. by which means that estate accrued to the family; where, March 10, 1697, she possessed patents to hold a Thursday market, and three yearly fairs, on December 20, April 19, and June 30.

(b) By his will, he bequeathed to the poor of the parish where he should die, 5l.; to those of Rathmullyan and Moyra, 12l. each; towards building the church of the new erected parish of Moyra 100l. if the same was not built at the time of his death; and devised the towns and lands of Gærtrofs, and Ballymaccrenon near Moyra, with the house in Moyra, then used for a school, to Doctor Marmaduke Coghill and his heirs, in trust, to receive 40l. a year thereout, and apply the same to the support and maintenance of a charity school there, till a year after his son came of age; to whom he then leaves the said annuity, and requests him to perpetuate that foundation, if it should then be found to answer the intended charity, who hath accordingly founded a neat school, for the cloathing and educating twenty-four children in the Protestant religion.

for the county of Downe, and in 1716 married Dorothy, second daughter to Sir Richard Levinge of Parwick, Knight, and Bart. Speaker of the House of Commons, and Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in Ireland, sister to the aforesaid Sir Richard; and departing this life much lamented, February 2, 1723, in the 34th year of his age, was buried at Moyra, having had issue by her (who re-married with Doctor Charles Cobb, then Bishop of Kildare, now Archbishop of Dublin, and died September 12, 1733) four sons,

1. George, baptised February 13, 1717, and buried June 27, 1719, at St. Mary's;

2. Sir John, created Lord Rawdon.

3. Richard, born October, 6, 1721, who died, and was buried March 9, 1723, with his brother George.

4. Arthur Rawdon, of Rathmullyan, Esq; born in 1723, who was Sheriff of the county of Meath, for the year 1746, and married Arabella, daughter and heir to ———— Cheshire, of Hallwood, in the county of Chester, Esq.

Sir JOHN Rawdon, the fourth Baronet, born in 1720, was educated in the university of Dublin, and after visiting the courts of foreign princes was chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society; and his Majesty, by Privy Seal, dated at St. James's, March 20, 1749, and by patent, dated April 9, 1750, was pleased to advance him to the Irish peerage, by the style and title of Baron Rawdon, of Moyra, entailing the honour on the issue-male of his body for ever; and on December 15, 1761, he was created Earl of Moyra in the county of Downe, and to his heirs-male.

On November 10, 1741, he married to his first wife, the Lady Helena Percival, youngest daughter to John Earl of Egremont, and by her, who died of a consumption at Bristol, June 11, 1746, hath issue two daughters, Catherine, born in Dublin, January 1, 1742-3, who married in 1764 to Joseph Henry, of Straffan, in the county of Kildare, Esq; and Helena, born in London, May 27, 1744, now wife to Stephen Moore, Earl of Mountcashel in Ireland.

On December 23, 1746, he married to his second wife, Ann, daughter of Trevor, Viscount Hillsborough, sister to the present Wills, Earl of Hillsborough; but she died, without issue, on August 1, 1751, and was buried at Moyra.

On February 26, 1752, he married to his third and present wife, the Lady Elizabeth Hastings, eldest daughter to Theophilus, late Earl of Huntingdon, (by his wife, the Lady Selina Shirley, second daughter and co-heir to Washington, Earl Ferrers), and sister to Francis, the present Earl of Huntingdon, by whom he hath had issue six sons and four daughters, viz.

Ann.

Ann-Elizabeth, born in Dublin, May 16, 1753, who is unmarried; Francis, now Lord Rawdon; John-Theophilus, born November 19, 1756, and appointed Captain in the 4th regiment of foot, January 4, 1777; Selina-Frances, born April 9, 1759, married to George Forbes, Earl of Granard, in Ireland; George, born January 9, 1761, who is Major in the 16th regiment of foot; Sophia-Mary-Josepha, born March 1, 1765, died October 29, 1762, and was buried at St. Audoen's in Dublin; Charlotte-Adelaide-Constantia, born February 25, 1769; Charles, Ferdinand, and Theophilus-Edward, who died infants (*).

FRANCIS Lord Rawdon, the eldest son, was born on December 9, 1754; and, choosing a military life, was appointed Ensign in the 15th regiment of foot in September 1771; during the dispute between Great Britain and her Colonies, he served in America, with the rank of Lieutenant-colonel of his Majesty's army, and was in several engagements, particularly in the battle, fought near Camden, on August 16, 1780, when the British forces gained a complete victory; Earl Cornwallis, who commanded the British army, makes very honourable mention of his Lordship's courage and ability on that occasion, not only in the publick thanks which he gave to the officers and soldiers after the battle, but likewise in his dispatches to government. His Lordship was, by patent, dated March 5, 1783, created Baron Rawdon, of Rawdon in the county of York, and to the heirs-male of his body lawfully begotten.

His Lordship was promoted to the rank of Colonel in the army, on November 20, 1782, and the command of the 105th regiment of foot, and one of the Aids de Camp to his Majesty. His Lordship is at present a batchelor.

TITLE.] Francis Rawdon, Lord Rawdon, of Rawdon in the county of York.

CREATION.] Baron Rawdon, of Rawdon, March 5, 1783, 23 Geo. III.

ARMS.] Quarterly of four coats, viz.

First; Argent, a Fess between three Pheons heads, Sable, for Rawdon.

Second; Sable, on a bend cottised Argent, a Rose, Gules between two Annulets, Sable, for Conway.

Third; Azure, two Bars, Or, each charged with three Martlets, Gules, for Burdett.

Fourth; Azure, two Lions passant in pale, Argent, for Camville.

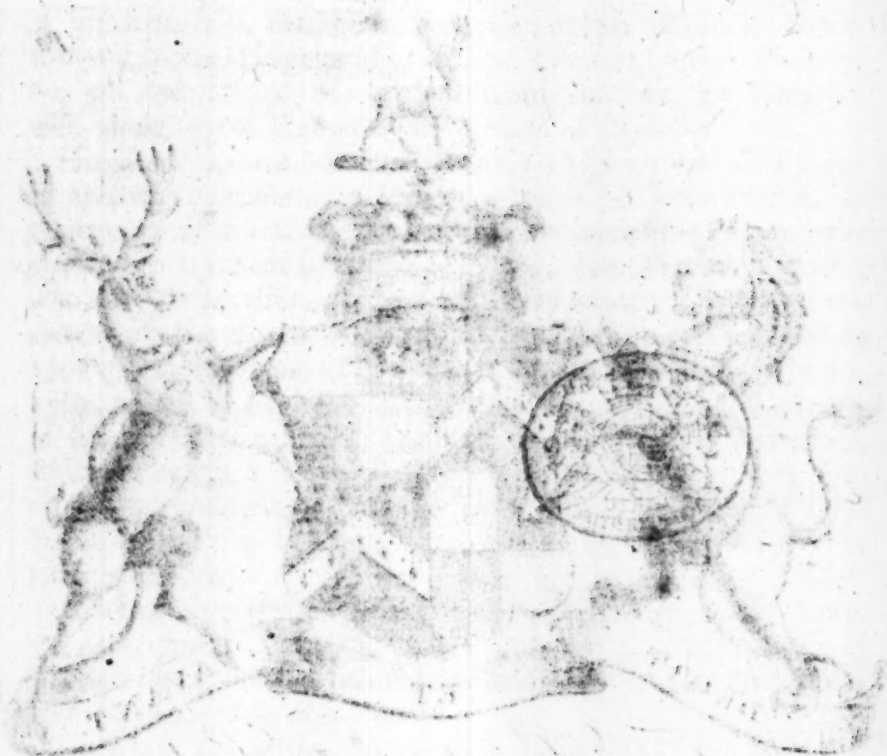
(*) From the pedigree entered in the House of Lords.

CREST.] On a wreath, a Bull's head erased, Sable, armed and dueally gorged, Or.

SUPPORTERS.] Two Bears, Argent, muscled Gules, chains fixed to the muscled, passing between their fore legs, reflexed over their backs, and fastened by staples to trunks of trees, which they hold between their fore paws; the chains Or, the trunks of trees Proper.

MOTTO.] ET NOS QUOQUE TELA SPARSIMUS.

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Townshend Lord Sydney.

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TOWNSHEND Lord SYDNEY.

THOMAS, *the present Lord Sydney*, is eldest son of the late Thomas Townshend, Esq; son of Charles, the second Viscount Townshend, by Elizabeth his first wife, only surviving daughter of Thomas Lord Pelham of Laughton, and of his first wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Jones, Knight, Attorney-general; which Thomas, Lord Pelham, was son and heir of Sir John Pelham, Baronet, by Lucy his wife, daughter of Robert Sydney, Earl of Leicester.

His Lordship was born in February 1732-3: whilst a commoner, was representative for the borough of Whitechurch, in the county of Southampton, in four parliaments; one of the clerks of his present Majesty's household, when Prince of Wales, who, on his accession to the throne, appointed him one of the clerks of the Board of Green Cloth, which he resigned in 1762; was made one of the Lords of the Treasury, July 12, 1765, which he held till December 1767; was appointed one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, July 10, 1782, which he resigned in April 1783, and was re-appointed, December 23 following; is likewise one of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, and one of the Governors of the Charter House.

His Lordship was advanced to the peerage by patent, bearing date, March 6, 1783, by the name, style, and title, of Baron Sydney, of Chislehurst in the county of Kent, to him, and the heirs-male of his body.

On May 19, 1762, he married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Richard Powys, of Kintlesham in the county of Suffolk, Esq; (by his wife Mary, daughter of George, Earl of Cardigan); by whom he has had issue (*) six sons, viz. John-Thomas, born February 21, 1764; Charles-Horatio, born December 10, 1766, and died an infant; Henry-George, who died an infant; Frederick-Roger, born April 20, 1770, and died at Eton, in 1782; William-Augustus, born March 10, 1770; Horatio-George-Powys, born February 6, 1780: also six daughters, Georgina, born June 1, 1761; Mary-Elizabeth, born September 2, 1762, and married, July 10, 1783, to John, Earl of Chatham; Albinia-Ann, born October 9, 1765, who died an infant; Frances, born February 20, 1772; Harriot-Catherine, born November 27, 1773; and Sophia-Charlotte, who died an infant.

(*) From his Lordship's pedigree entered in the House of Lords.

TITLE.] Thomas Townshend, Baron Sydney of Chislehurst in Kent.

CREATION.] Baron Sydney, of Chislehurst, March 6, 1783, 23 Geo. III.

ARMS.] Quarterly, first and fourth, Azure, a chevron ermine between 3 escallop shells, Argent, for *Townshend*; second and third quarterly, Gules and Or, in the first quarter a mullet, Argent, for *Vire*; in the center, a crescent for difference.

CREST.] On a wreath a Buck tripping, sable, attired Proper, and charged on the shoulder with a crescent, Or.

SUPPORTERS.] On the dexter side, a Lion, Or, collared, chained, and charged on the shoulder with a Pheon's head Azure; on the sinister a Buck, Sable attired Or, collared and chained Or, and charged on the shoulder with an escallop shell, Argent.

MOTTO.] DROIT ET AVANT.

CHIEF SEAT.] At Frognal, near Foot's Cray in Kent.

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P171



Pitt Lord Camelford.

PITT Lord CAMELFORD.

HAVING particularly treated of the family of *Pitt*, under the title of *Lord Rivers*, in Vol. VIII. p. 355, and that of *Earl of Chatham*, in Vol. V. p. 423, shall here only observe, that,

THOMAS Pitt, (first son of Robert Pitt, brother to William, late Earl of Chatham,) of Boconnoc in the county of Cornwall, was Lord Warden of the Stannaries, and Steward of the Dutchy of Cornwall, died July 1760, and was buried at Blandford, St. Mary's in com. Dorset. He married, first, Christian, daughter of Sir Thomas Lyttelton, of Frankley and Hagley Hall in Worcestershire, Baronet, and sister to George, Lord Lyttelton: she died June 4, 1750, and was buried at Hagley: secondly, Anna-Maria, daughter of John Murray, Esq; by Anna-Maria, daughter of Nicholas Bayly, Esq; great grandfather to Henry, the present Lord Paget; by the latter, he had no issue; but by the former he had one son, Thomas, now Lord Camelford, and two daughters, Amelia, married to William Spry, LL. D. and Christian, to William Saunders, of Brill, com. Bucks, Esq.

THOMAS, Lord Camelford, the only son, born March 3, 1737, was appointed one of the Lords of the Admiralty, April 16, 1763, and created Lord Camelford, Baron of Boconnoc in the county of Cornwall, to him and the heirs-male of his body, by patent, dated December 30, 1783. His Lordship was married on July 29, 1771, to Ann, daughter and co-heir of Pinkney Wilkinson of Burnham in the county of Norfolk, Esq; by whom he hath issue one son, Thomas, born February 19, 1775, and a daughter Ann, born September 10, 1772.

TITLE.] Thomas Pitt, Lord Camelford, Baron of Boconnoc, in the county of Cornwall.

CREATION.] As above.

ARMS.] Sable, a Fess checky, Argent and Azure, between three bezants.

CREST.] On a wreath a Stork Proper.

SUPPORTERS.] Two Cornish choughs regardant, with wings elevated Proper.

MOTTO.] PER ARDUA LIBERI.

CHIEF SEAT.] At Boconnoc in the county of Cornwall.

CARTERET, Lord CARTERET.

HENRY-FREDERICK CARTERET, *Lord Carteret*, second son of Thomas Thynne, second Viscount Weymouth ^(a), by his second wife, Lady Louisa Carteret, daughter of John, Earl Granville, was born November 17, 1735, and has taken the name and arms of Carteret, by virtue of his Majesty's royal sign manual, pursuant to the will of the late Earl Granville. On April 19, 1768 ^(b), he was made one of the Masters of his Majesty's household, which he resigned in December 1770, on being appointed one of the joint Post-Masters-general, and was advanced to the peerage by patent, dated January 29, 1784, creating him Baron Carteret, of Hawnes in the county of Bedford, and to the heirs-male of his body lawfully begotten, with remainder to the honourable George Thynne, second son, the honourable John Thynne, third son, and the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, and every other son and sons, severally and successively, of the right honourable Thomas, Lord Viscount Weymouth, and the respective heirs-male of their bodies, lawfully begotten. His Lordship is unmarried.

TITLE.] Henry-Frederick Carteret, Baron Carteret of Hawnes, in the county of Bedford.

CREATION.] Baron Carteret, of Hawnes in the county of Bedford, January 29, 1784. 24 Geo. III.

ARMS.] Quarterly, first grand quarter, quarterly, first and fourth Gules, four fusils conjoined in fess, Argent, for Carteret; second and third gules, three Clarions, or Claricords, Or, for Granville; second grand quarter, quarterly, first and fourth barry of ten, Or, and Sable for Thynne; second and third Argent, a Lion rampant, his tail nowed, Gules; third grand quarter, as the second, and the fourth as the first.

CREST.] Above a wreath a mount, thereon a Squirrel sejant, cracking a nut, all Proper.

SUPPORTERS.] Two winged Stags, Gules, attired, Or.

MOTTO.] LOYAL DEVOIR.

CHIEF SEAT.]

^(a) See Vol. VI. p. 52. for the descent of this family.

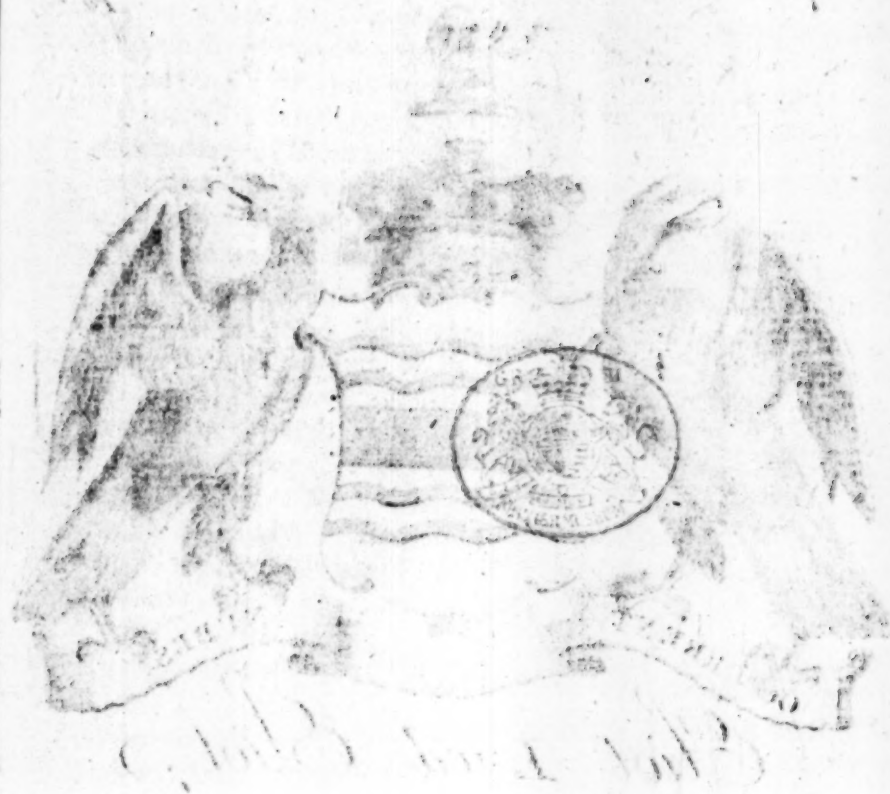
^(b) London-Gazette.



Carteret Baron Carteret.



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Eliot Lord Eliot.

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ELIOT Lord ELIOT.

THIS family flourished for eight or ten generations in Devonshire, before they transplanted themselves into Cornwall, and had matched into several considerable families in that county, as the Sigdens, Cotlands, Bonvilles, Sumasters, Fitz, Careswells, &c. Anno 1433, Walter Eliot was returned among the gentry of Devonshire. And to this family, as it should seem by the arms, was allied, Sir Richard Eliot, made by King Hen. VIII. one of the Justices of the King's Bench, who by his will, dated 1520, bequeathed his body to be buried in the cathedral of Salisbury ^(a), of which church Robert Eliot died Sub-dean, anno 1562 ^(b).

The pedigree entered in the visitation of Cornwall, made in 1620 ^(c), commences with JOHN Eliot, who by his wife Jane, daughter of John Bonvile, of Shute in com. Devon, was father to Edward Eliot of Cutland in that county, who married Alice, daughter of Robert Guye, of Kingsbridge, and had issue two sons; 1. John Eliot, of St. German's in Cornwall, whose first wife was Grace, daughter of John Fitz of Tavelock in Devonshire; and his second, Mary daughter of John Bruin of Plymouth; 2. THOMAS Eliot, married to Joan, daughter of John Norbrooke of Exeter, by whom he had issue four sons, Richard, Hugh, Walter, and Edward; also an only daughter Alice.

RICHARD Eliot, the eldest son and heir of Thomas, purchased the site, &c. of the priory of St. German's, to which he gave the name of Port Eliot ^(d), where he lived with great hospitality ^(e). He was buried in St. German's church, June 24. 1609, leaving by his wife Bridget, daughter and co-heir of Nicholas Carlwell of Hache, an only son,

JOHN, born and baptised at St. German's, April 20, 1590; who became a gentleman commoner of Exeter College, Oxford, in 1607, where he continued two or three years, and then removed to the inns of court; and May 10, 1618, received the honour of knighthood from King James I. was elected representative for the borough of Newport in Cornwall to the last parliament of that reign, and was re-elected to the first parliament of King Charles I. which being soon dissolved, he was chosen for St. German's to the ensuing parliament, and in

(a) Willis's Notitia Parliamentaria, Vol. II. p. 144.

(b) Antiquities of Salisbury, p. 307.

(c) C. 1. in Coll. Arm.

(d) Not. Parl. prædict.

(e) Carew's Survey of Cornwall, p. 109.

3 Car. I. was Knight of the shire for Cornwall. Sir John being a great opposer of the court, was appointed by the House of Commons one of the managers of the impeachment of the Duke of Buckingham, for which he, with Sir Dudley Digges, the other manager, were committed prisoners to the Tower, but were soon after released; on March 1, 1628, Sir John Eliot, and other members of the House of Commons, were committed close prisoners to the Tower, for refusing to answer before the Privy Council for what was said or done in the Parliament; and on May 29 following, an information was exhibited against them in the Star Chamber, for their undutiful speeches in the late Parliament; in Michaelmas term following, upon an information in the King's Bench, they pleaded to jurisdiction of the court, but were over-ruled, and afterwards adjudged to be imprisoned during the King's pleasure, to give security for their good behaviour; and Sir John Eliot was also fined two thousand pounds: they were afterwards offered to be released on their making submission, which they refused, and Sir John Eliot died in the Tower, and was buried in the chapel there. By the inquisition, taken after his death, it appears, that he died Nov. 27, 8 Car. I. 1632, leaving John his son and heir, then twenty years and forty days old^(a). Sir John married Redigund, daughter and co-heir to Richard Gedy, Esq; by whom he had several sons and two daughters, the eldest of which was Elizabeth; wife to Colonel Nathaniel Fiennes, second son of William, the first Viscount Say and Sele^(b).

JOHN, the eldest son and heir, was baptised at Port Eliot, October 18, 1612. He represented the borough of St. German's in 15 Car. I. and the two first Parliaments of Car. II. and was buried near his grandfather in the south ayle, or nave, of St. German's church, March 25, 1685, leaving an only son and heir,

DANIEL Eliot, who represented the borough of St. German's in several parliaments, and was buried among his ancestors, Oct. 28, 1702, leaving an only child Catherine, married in 1707 to the learned antiquary, Browne Willis, of Whaddon Hall in Buckinghamshire, Esq; ^(c). By his will he bequeathed his estate, in order to keep up the name of his family, to Edward Eliot, grandson to Nicholas Eliot; fourth son of Sir John Eliot above-mentioned ^(d).

(a) Inquis. post Mort. in Cur. Ward.

(b) See Vol. VI. p. 33.

(c) She died, October 14, 1724, aged thirty-four, and was buried at Bleachley.

(d) Not. Parliam. prædict.

Which **EDWARD Eliot, Esq;** represented **St. Germans** in Parliament, from 1705 to 1714, was elected for **Lestwithel** in 1718, was appointed one of the commissioners of the Excise in 1720, and chosen for **Lestward** in Sept. 1722, but died the same year without issue, and was succeeded by his brother,

RICHARD Eliot of Port Eliot, Esq; who was elected to parliament for **St. German's** in 1733, for **Lestward** in 1741, and again for **St. German's** in 1747; he was also Auditor and Receiver-general to the Prince of Wales, and died Novem. 19, 1748, aged about fifty-three, and was buried at **St. German's**. He married March 4, 1726, **Harriot**, natural daughter of the right honourable **James Craggs, Esq;** Secretary of State in the reign of King **Geo. I.** and by her (who was re-married, November 14, 1740, to the honourable **John Hamilton**, brother to **James, Earl of Abercorn** ^(*)) had issue three sons and six daughters; the sons were, 1. **Edward**, now **Lord Eliot**; 2. **Richard**, who entered into the royal navy, and died under age; 3. **John**, who was a Captain in the navy, and died Governor of **West Florida**, unmarried: **Anne**, the eldest daughter, married **Hugh Bonfoy**, Captain in the navy; **Harriot**, the second daughter, married **Pendock Neale** of **Tollerton** in **Nottinghamshire**, and died without issue 1776; **Augusta** and **Hester**, the third and fourth daughters, died infants; **Elizabeth**, fifth daughter, was wife to **Sir Charles Cocks**, of **Dumbleton** in **Gloucestershire**, Baronet, and died 1771; and **Catherine**, the youngest daughter, is unmarried.

EDWARD, Lord Eliot, born July 8, 1727, was on his father's death chosen representative for the borough of **St. German's**, and constantly sat in Parliament, either for the county of **Cornwall**, or some borough therein, till his advancement to the peerage by patent, dated January 30, 1784, whereby he was created **Baron Eliot**, of **St. German's** in **Cornwall**, and to the heirs-male of his body; his Lordship is also Receiver-general of the Dutchy of **Cornwall**.

His Lordship was married September 25, 1756, to **Catherine**, sole daughter and heir of **Edward Ellison** of **South Weald** in **Essex**, Esq; by whom he has had issue four sons; 1. **Edward**, who died an infant; 2. **Edward-James**, born July 1758, elected to Parliament for **St. German's** in 1776, and appointed one of the Lords of the Treasury, December 27, 1783; 3. **John**, born September 28, 1761; and 4. **William**, born April 1, 1766.

TITLE.] **Edward Eliot, Baron Eliot** of **St. German's** in the county of **Cornwall**.

(*) *Lodge's Peerage of Ireland.*

CREATION.] Baron Eliot, January 30, 1784, 24 Geo. III.

ARMS.] Argent a fess, Gules, between 2 bars gemelles wavy, Azure.

CREST.] On a wreath an Elephant's head coupt. Argent, collard Gules.

SUPPORTERS.] Two Eagles regardant, with wings expanded, proper, and charged on their breasts with an ermine spot.

MOTTO.] OCCURRENT NUBES

CHIEF SEAT.] Port Eliot in Cornwall.

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The preceding sheets, with their index, were printed in April last, but the publication of the volume postponed till accounts could be procured of the families that have been advanced to the Peerage since that time. The index to the following sheets is printed under the title of Second Index.

NEVILL Earl of ABERGAVENNY.

GEORGE, Lord Abergavenny, and the heirs-male of his body lawfully begotten, was advanced to the dignities of Viscount and Earl of the kingdom of Great Britain by the name, title, and title of Viscount Nevill of Birling, in the county of Kent, and Earl of Abergavenny in the county of Monmouth, by letters patent, dated May 17. 1784, 24 Geo. III.

The account of his Lordship's family will be seen in Vol. VI. p. 288, a few additions to which are on p. 67 of the present volume.

[TITLES.] George Nevill, Earl of Abergavenny, Viscount Nevill, and Baron of Abergavenny.

ARMS, CREST, &c. as in Vol. VI, p. 300.

TOWNSHEND *Earl of LEICESTER.*

THE Right honourable George Townshend, Baron de Ferrars of Chartley, Baron Bouchier, Louvaine, Bassett and Compton, was advanced to the dignity of an Earl of Great Britain, by the name, style, and title of Earl of the county of Leicester, and to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten; by patent, dated May 18, 1784, 24 Geo. III.

His Lordship's *paternal* ancestors are treated of in Vol. VI. p. 36 & seq. and his *maternal* descent from the ancient Earls of Ferrars and Derby, in the same Vol. p. 310 & seq.

On December 24, 1777, his Lordship was married to Charlotte, second sister and co-heir to Roger Mainwaring Ellerker, of Risby, in the East Riding of the county of York, Esq; and daughter of Eaton Mainwaring Ellerker, Esq; of the same place, which Eaton Ellerker, Esq; paternally descended from a collateral line of the very ancient family of the Mainwarings of Over Peover in the county Palatine of Chester, and assumed the name and arms of the ancient family of Ellerker of Risby, by act of Parliament, pursuant to the will of his kinsman, Ellerker Bradshaw of Risby, Esq; by which Lady his Lordship has issue (a), two sons and two daughters,

1. George-Ferrars Townshend, styled Lord Chartley, born in Wimpole street, Mary-le-Bone, Middlesex, December 13, 1778.

2. Thomas-Compton Townshend, born in Wimpole-street, aforesaid, March 29, 1780.

3. Lady Charlotte-Barbara, born at Pendley House, in the parish of Aldbury in Hertfordshire, June 26, 1781; and,

4. Lady Harriet-Ann, born in Upper Brook-street, Grosvenor square, London, May 23, 1782.

His Lordship on April 6, 1782, was appointed Captain of the honourable Band of Gentlemen Pensioners to his Majesty, and on the 24th of the same month sworn a member of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council; but resigned his command of the band of Gentlemen Pensioners on April 6, 1783, to which he was re-appointed on 31 December following; was elected President of the Society of Antiquaries on April 23, 1784; and on May 18, following, was advanced to the Earldom of Leicester, in consideration of his being descended from the heirs-female of both the *Saxon* and *Norman* Earls of that county, as will appear by the following account and subsequent genealogical table.

(a) Ex inform. Geo. com. de Leicester.

[TITLES.] George Townshend, Earl of the county of Leicester, Baron de Ferrars of Chartley, Baron Bouchier, Louvaine, Bassett and Compton.

[ARMS.] CREST, SUPPORTERS, &c. as in Vol. VI. p. 348.

The BELLOMONTES Earls of LEICESTER.

This was undoubtedly one of the most illustrious houses transplanted into England at the Conquest; being, for antiquity and lustre, equal to any in Normandy.

The first ancestor on record is *Bernard*, a Danish Prince, who was chief Counsellor, and second in command to the famous Rollo (founder of the race of the Norman Dukes) in his descent upon Normandy in the year 876; and, upon Rollo's conquest of the country, he was by him most amply recompenced for his services, with large grants of lands in his newly acquired dutchy. He was likewise minister to Rollo's son William, surnamed Long-Sword; as also guardian to his son Richard Duke of Normandy, surnamed the Hardy, as well as regent of the Norman territories during his minority. This eminent person married *Sprotā*, a Lady of the blood royal of Burgundy, and by her left an only son and heir,

Torf, surnamed the Rich, who by *Ertemberga* his wife, daughter of Lancelot de Briketie, had three sons, viz. *Tou-roude*, or *Torulph*; 2. *Turchetil*, who had the lordship of Harcourt in Normandy, and was progenitor of the Harcourts both of Normandy and England; and, 3. *William de Torville*.

Toroude, or *Torulph*, the eldest son, was Lord of Pont Audomer, &c. in Normandy, and joint Governor and guardian with his brother *Turchetil* to the aforesaid William Duke of Normandy during his minority. He married *Weva* (by some called *Duceline*), sister of *Gunnora*, second wife of Richard Duke of Normandy; and by her was father of five sons and one daughter, viz. 1. *Humphrey*, surnamed de *Vetulis*; 2. *Herbrand*; 3. *Gilbert*; 4. *Richard*; 5. *Ilbert*. His daughter was *Josseline*, who married *Hugh de Montgomery*, and by him was mother of *Roger de Montgomery* Earl of Shrewsbury and Arundel.

Humphrey, the eldest son, was Lord of *Veulis* in Normandy (wherefore he was in Latin deeds called de *Vetulis*), Lord also of Pont-Audomer, *Preaux*, *Beaumont*, &c. He founded the two abbies of St. Peter and St. Leger in that dutchy; by his wife *Albreda de la Haye*, he had two sons; first, *Robert de Bellamont*, or *Beaumont*, who was killed in combat by *Roger de Clare*, leaving no issue, and a second son,

Roger de Bellomonte, who succeeded to all the great possessions of his family after the deaths of his father and elder brother, and accompanied William Duke of Normandy in his successful invasion of England. This Roger de Bellomonte, who was surnamed *Barbatus*, or the Bearded, wedded Adelina, heiress to the earldom of Mellent in Normandy, daughter of Waleran, and sister and sole heir of Hugh, the last Earl of Mellent, which Hugh took the habit of a Monk in the abbey of Bec, and died without issue. By this great heiress Roger de Bellomonte had, as Sir William Dugdale and other English authors write, two sons, 1. Robert, of whom presently; and 2. Henry, surnamed de Newburgh, from a place of that name in Normandy (where he was born), who in 1076 was created Earl of Warwick, to whom Le Roquet, in his history of the Harcourt family, adds a third son William, Abbot of Bec, and a daughter, Alureda, Abbess of Eton.

Robert de Bellomonte, the eldest son, was Earl of Mellent in Normandy from his mother, and by the favour of King Henry I. at length created Earl of Leicester in England. This Robert, under his father Roger, accompanied the Duke of Normandy in his invasion, and greatly contributed to the victory which that Duke obtained over the English at the battle of Hastings, as is thus recorded by William of Poitou: "A certain Norman young soldier, son of Roger de Bellomont, nephew and heir to Hugh Earl of Mellent, by Adelina his sister, making the first onset in that fight, did what deserveth lasting fame, boldly charging and breaking in upon the enemy with that regiment which he commanded in the right wing of the army." For this eminent service he had vast possessions in England bestowed on him by the Conqueror, viz. in Warwickshire, sixty-four lordships, and in Leicestershire sixteen, or the greatest part of them; besides seven in Wiltshire, three in Northamptonshire, and one in Gloucestershire.

Of this Robert it is said, that in the third year of the reign of King William Rufus, 1090, he came to Rouen, where boldly requiring of Robert Curthose, Duke of Normandy, the castle of Jury; the Duke answered, that he had given to his father the castle of Brion for it, which was an equal exchange. Whereupon he replied; "I allow not of that bargain; but what your father gave to my father, that will I have; otherwise by Saint Nicaius I shall do that which will displease you." At which words, the Duke growing very angry, caused him to be laid hold on and imprisoned; whereof so soon as his crafty father, Roger de Bellomonte, heard, he sent the Duke a present, and repairing instantly to the court, made such flattering intercessions as obtained his son's liberty.

After

After the accession of Henry I. to the English throne, to whom he was a constant adherer against his elder brother, Robert Courthose; this Robert de Bellamonte was advanced to the earldom of Leicester, and had many other marks of royal favour. The manner in which he got possession of the earldom of Leicester is thus related. The city of Leicester had then four Lords, viz. The King, the Bishop of Lincoln, Earl Simon, and Ivo the son of Hugh de Grenemesnil. This Earl of Mellent, by the favour of the King, cunningly entering it on that side which belonged to Ivo, then Governor of the town, as also farmer of the King's revenue there, and Sheriff of the county, subjected it wholly to himself; and by this means, being made an Earl in England, exceeded all the nobles of the realm in power and riches.

Ordericus Vitalis, the Norman historian, gives the following account of the manner in which this Earl of Mellent acquired possession of the property of Ivo de Grenemesnil. The said Ivo had raised a rebellion in England, in which he had done much mischief; and being, through the King's excessive indignation towards him, fined at a vast sum, he addressed himself to this Earl of Mellent, who was the chief in the King's Council, hoping by his means to obtain some favour; who thereupon cunningly advised him to perform a long pilgrimage; for effecting of which, he would advance him 500 marks of silver, keeping his lands in mortgage for nineteen years, with promise that at the end of that term they should be wholly returned to his son; and that, moreover, he would give him his niece (viz. the daughter of his brother Henry, then Earl of Warwick) in marriage. For the performance of which agreement, this Earl gave his oath, the King himself likewise assenting to it; but in this pilgrimage Ivo departing the world, his son neither had the wife he was promised, nor any part of his paternal inheritance.

In the forty-fifth Henry I. associating to himself Hugh de Montfort (ancestor to the Barons Montfort of Beldefert in the county of Warwick), who had married Adelina his daughter, and some other great men, notwithstanding the favours he had received from King Henry, he entered Normandy in an hostile manner, but, being encountered by William de Tankerville, was taken prisoner, and by him delivered up captive to the English King. These are the most remarkable of his actions which are transmitted to us; and the following general character is given him by an eminent author of the time. "This Robert, Earl of Mellent, and Leicester, was the wisest of all men between this and Jerusalem, in worldly affairs; famous for knowledge, plausible in speech, skilful in craft, discretely provident, ingeniously subtle, excelling for prudence, pro-

found in council, and of great wisdom: with which qualifications he acquired vast possessions, viz. honours, cities, castles, towns, villages, woods, &c."

The honours he had were not only here in England, but in Normandy (viz. the Earldom of Leicester in the first kingdom, and that of Mellent in the last); insomuch as he made the Kings of England and of France friends or foes to each other at his pleasure. If he was displeased with any man, he forced him to a submissive humiliation; if pleased with any one, he advanced him as much. By which means he got an incredible proportion of wealth.

But in the height of all this glory, another Earl seduced his wife (a lady of the blood royal of France), which brought exceeding vexation and trouble of mind to him in his age. At last, therefore, after much grief, mortal infirmities seizing on him, being required by his confessor, that he should make restitution of whatever he had got by force or fraud from any man, and bewail that sin with tears; he answered, "If I do so, what shall I leave to my son?" To which his confessor replied, "Let them be content with their ancient inheritance, and with what you have justly acquired, and quit the rest, otherwise your soul will go to hell." "No, (quoth he) I will give them all, and they shall do works of mercy for the health of my soul."

But, notwithstanding this sharp character (given of him by the above writer), his own works of piety were many and considerable. For he rebuilt the church of our Lady in his castle at Leicester, for the health of the souls of King William the Conqueror, and Maud his Queen; as also for the souls of King William Rufus, King Henry I. and Maud his Queen, with their children; likewise for the souls of Roger de Bellemont his father, and of Adelina his mother; moreover, for the health of his own soul, and that of Elizabeth his wife, as also those of all his children; and for the soul of Henry Earl of Warwick (his brother), that of Albreda his sister, who was an Abbess; and, lastly, the souls of all the faithful deceased. In which church he placed a Dean and Canons; and for their maintenance, to the great estates which antiently belonged thereto, he added six carucates of land lying near North Bridge, and eight dwelling house; also, in another part, three virgates and three oxgangs; likewise six pounds yearly rent issuing out of that city. In the suburbs thereof, he confirmed to them the churches of Allhallows, St. Peter's, and St. Martin's, which had before been bestowed upon them by Ralph Boteler. He also gave them the churches of Lileburne, with the lands and tythes belonging thereto, with an annual rent of three pounds out of the revenues of that lordship. Besides these, he gave them

them three carucates and one yard land, with a mill at the North Bridge, for cloathing of the sick people under their care. So that they had all the churches in Leicester, except St. Margare's, which was a prebend of Lincoln, with five carucates of land on the north side of the town, and all the churches of the Soke of Shepshved and Halsö. He likewise founded the hospital of Brackley in Northamptonshire; and gave to the priory of Lenton, in Nottinghamshire, the church of Winchington with three yard lands, and three tofts and crofts thereunto belonging.

To the abbey of Preaux in Normandy (which had been first founded by his grandfather Humphry de Vetulis, and compleated with rich endowments by his father) Roger de Bellemonte, he gave the church and tythes of Charlenton, the manor of Toftbiry, as also the manor of Toftes in the county of Norfolk, which afterwards became a cell to that foreign monastery, and likewise the tenth of all his rents and revenues in Newbery.

This great Earl married Isabel (by some called Elizabeth) daughter to Hugh Earl of Vermondois, by whom he left issue Robert, his successor in the earldom of Leicester, and Waleran, who succeeded him in that of Mellent, both twins; also another son. Hugh, surnamed Pauper, Earl of Bedford, and several daughters, whereof Elizabeth was concubine to King Henry the first. This Earl at last became a Monk in the Abbey of Preaux, and departing this life on the nones of June, anno 1118, 18 Hen. I. his body was interred there, but his heart was sent to Brackley, to be kept in salt.

Robert, his eldest son, called Bossu, succeeded to the Earldom of Leicester and all his father's lands in England; he was a firm adherent to King Henry I. on every occasion, and at the death of that monarch, in 1135, was with him at the castle of Lyons in France.

Being in Normandy with King Stephen in 1137, and hearing of the troubles that then existed in England, he attended him thither; two years after, he was one of those that opposed Roger, Bishop of Salisbury; and at Oxford many of the Bishop's servants being killed, their master and the Bishop of Lincoln were taken prisoners.

In the disputes between King Stephen and the Anjouins, he at first stoutly adhered to the Anjouins, but soon returning to his allegiance, became in such favour with the King, that he obtained a grant of the Borough, Castle, and greatest part of the county of Hereford. But, in 1151, he was one of those noblemen who met Henry Duke of Normandy at his first arrival in England, and supplied him with ammunition and necessaries;

whereupon no less than thirty fortified castles soon yielded to his obedience; and the Earl became in such great esteem with him after his attainment of the crown of this realm, as to be advanced to the high office of Justice of England.

In 10 Hen. II. he was one of the witnesses to the King's recognition of the people's liberties, and the same year interceded with the King on the behalf of Thomas a Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury. The year following, he was sent to bring that Bishop to Court; but, finding him sick in bed, was again sent, to let him know the Barons had pronounced sentence for his imprisonment.

Upon Reginald, Archbishop of Cologne's arrival in England, to treat of a marriage between Henry Duke of Saxony, and Maud the King of England's daughter, though other nobles went to meet him solemnly, this Earl, being then Justice of England, refused to shew any respect to him, because he stood excommunicated by the Pope.

In 1173, he being in rebellion against King Hen. II. was taken prisoner, his city of Leicester wasted, and the wall thereof (of extraordinary strength) utterly demolished.

His works of piety, it is evident, were exceeding great and many, far beyond those of his father; for, in 1143, by the consent of Alexander, Bishop of Lincoln, he founded that opulent and famous abbey for canons regular of St. Augustine's order, called De Pratis, in the suburbs of Leicester, in honour of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin, and amply endowed it, partly with the possessions which his father had bestowed upon those secular canons by him founded within the castle of Leicester, but with much more of his own free gift.

He likewise founded the abbey of Gerondon, in Leicestershire, for Cistercian Monks; and the monastery of Nun Eaton, in Warwickshire, for nuns; also the priory of Luffield, in Northamptonshire, for Benedictine monks; all which he liberally endowed with lands and ample revenues.

He was a great benefactor to the monks of St. Ebrulf's, at Utica in Normandy, freeing them from the payment of tythes for their lands and improvements in Leicestershire; as well in the forest of Leicester, as elsewhere, acquitting them for any herbage or paunage for 100 hogs, either in that forest or other inclosed lands: he also gave them nine burgages within the walls of Leicester, and five without; with the tythes of all his own demesne lands in that town; also the churches of Belgrave and Clenfeud, with two yard lands, the chape's of Branteston and Kereby, with the tythes, and other appurtenances in Irkinfield. In Rothby he gave them two parts of the tythes of the two halls there; in Humberstone the like of the two halls there,

there, and one yard land; in Ervington, Igwarby, Sileby, Thorp-Ernald, Brantingsby, Waltham, Wickingsstone, and Houthaby, the tythes of the whole demefn.

To the abbey of Lira, in Normandy, he gave the church of Warham, and one hide of land there; also the church of Hinckley, with the chapels of Stoke and Dadlington, in Leicestershire: the church of Eaton and chapel of Attieburgh, in Warwickshire; the church of Sibbesdune, with the chapels of Widerley, Atretune, Huptune, and Draitone; and also the church of Hocham, with the chapel of Lindley, in Leicestershire; whereupon those monks made Hinckley a cell to that foreign monastery.

To the monks of Bec, in Normandy, he gave the lordship of Chinchebirick; to the nuns of Godstow, in Oxfordshire, he gave three pounds per annum in Halso. To the canons of Sulby, in Northamptonshire, he granted fuel for their fire out of his wood called Ighev, as much as they could carry with one cart twice every day, from Easter till Michaelmas, with freedom of toll for whatever they should buy or sell in the market of Leicester. And to the Knights Templars, he gave a mark yearly rent issuing out of the mill at Scheravene.

He took to wife Amicia daughter to Ralph de Waet Earl of Norfolk, who, after the death of her uncle William de Brevil, brought Lira, Glot, Brevil, and many other lands in Normandy to her husband; but, after a while, she quitted all her interest in Brevil to Philip King of France, in exchange for the castle of St. Leodegar in Aquilne, and all Aquilne. She gave to the monks of Lira one ounce of gold at Pont St. Pierre in Normandy, and fifteen shillings sterling yearly, for the health of the soul of William de Brevil her brother; on the canons of Leicester she bestowed lands of four pounds per annum value, in Everlas. And by the consent of the Earl her husband, after he had taken the habit of a Canon Regular in the Abbey of Leicester, became a nun in the Monastery of Nun-Eaton.

By the said Amicia he had issue Robert, his successor, and two daughters, viz. Isabel, first married to Simon St. Liz, Earl of Huntingdon; secondly, to Gervase Paganel; and Hawise, wife to William Earl of Gloucester.

This great Earl, it is said, lived fifteen years a Canon Regular in his Abbey of Leicester, and departing this life in that habit, anno 1167, was buried on the south side of the choir; but though he assumed this habit so long before his death, whereby he had the more immediate benefit of all the devout suffrages, fastings, and alms of that regular convent, yet for the better service to the publick, in his eminent place of Justice

of England, he was dispensed with, as to the strict observance of the rule, of being cloistered up as others were.

Robert, his only son, succeeded him in the earldom of Leicester, and was called Robert Blanchmains; in 1173, adhering to young Henry (whom his father, King Hen. II. had crowned in his life-time) in rebellion against his father, he borrowed what money he could, and obtained licence to go beyond sea, upon making oath to be loyal to the King; yet when he got thither, he forfeited that oath; upon which the King marched with a great power against his castle of Breteuil, and set it on fire, the Earl being fled upon the approach of the King, who likewise commanded that his town of Leicester should be laid waste; it was besieged, and the greatest part of it burnt, the inhabitants obtaining leave for three hundred pounds, to go where they would; the Earl, receiving intelligence thereof, hasted to the port of Whithand in Flanders, and, having collected a large body of Normans and Flemings, landed with them at Walton in Suffolk, upon the third kalend of October, and attempted the castle there, which being situate on a mount, he could not win, though he used his utmost endeavours for full four days, and was assisted by Hugh Bigot, Earl of Norfolk; whereupon he marched to Hagenet, and took that castle and burnt it, obliging the garrison of thirty soldiers to ransom themselves: from thence he went to Framingham castle, the Earl of Norfolk's seat; but his stay there being too expensive to that Earl, and displeasing to his lady, he determined to march to Leicester; and in his way thither, being encountered near St. Edmundsbury, by some forces of the King's, his army, after a sharp fight, was totally routed, himself and his Countess being taken prisoners; she wearing a ring upon her finger with a stone of great value in it, out of indignation, threw it into a river, that her enemies might not have it. King Henry, being then in Normandy, ordered the Earl of Leicester to be carried there and imprisoned at Faleis, with Hugh Earl of Chester, then also in restraint for rebellious practices; of which imprisonment when his soldiers at Leicester heard, they were so enraged that they much infested the whole country adjacent, and taking advantage of the invasion, which the King of Scots had then made into Northumberland, they marched to Northampton, (under the command of Anketil Mallory governor of Leicester), and after a sharp fight with the burghers there and all the strength they had, wherein they slew two hundred, returned to Leicester with the plunder of that town; soon after, Reginald, Earl of Cornwall and Richard de Lucy, with a strong power, entered Leicester, and burnt it totally except the castle.

Soon

Soon after this, King Henry returned into England, and brought the two Earls prisoners with him, and having taken in his hands his castles of Leicester, Montfort, and Groby, hasted back into France, carrying them both with him, where they continued in prison, first at Caen, and afterwards at Faleis.

In 1177, 23 Hen. II. in that great council, then held at Northampton, after the feast of St. Hillary, he was again received into the King's favour, and had all his lands, both in England and elsewhere, restored to him, except the castles of Mountforrel in Leicestershire, and Pacy in Normandy.

Intending to make a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, he confirmed to the monks of Lira all their rights and privileges in his forest of Bretvil, and gave his lordship of Edmatone to the canons of St. Frideswide at Oxford, and to the Knights Hospitallers his town and church of Brokesburne. And surviving King Henry, he was so much in favour with King Richard the first, that he soon restored him all other his lands and castles, which had been detained, and appointed him to carry one of the swords of state at his coronation.

This Earl married Petronel, daughter of Hugh de Grentemefnil, with whom he had the whole honour of Hinckley and Stewardship of England, and at her request, and the intreaty of William, Robert, and Roger his sons, as also at the desire of Amicia, Countess of Montfort, his daughter, he ratified to the monks of St. Ebrulf's, in Normandy, the grant of all their lands given to them by Hugh de Grentemefnil, great grandfather to the said Petronel, and by William Fitz Osberne, his own ancestor.

He departed this life, in his return from Jerusalem, at Duras in Greece, Anno 1190, and was there buried, leaving issue three sons; 1. Robert Fitz Parnel, his successor in the earldom; 2. Roger, Bishop of St. Andrews in Scotland; and, 3. William a Leper, founder of the hospital of Leonard at Leicester; also two daughters; Amicia, married to Simon de Montfort, and Margaret to Saier de Quincy.

ROBERT Fitz Parnel, the last Earl of Leicester of this family, being at Messina, in his journey to the Holy Land, on the eve of the Purification of our Lady, anno 1191, was invested into this earldom by King Richard, with the cincture of a sword; and afterwards, during the captivity of that King by the Emperor, the King of France having entered Normandy with a great army, and taken several strong places there, and marched to Roan, the capital of that province, this Earl, being then there, encouraged the inhabitants so much by his example and counsel, that they made such a good defence as obliged the King of France to raise his siege; after this, he joined with

John

John Earl Moreton (brother to King Richard) and others, then at Roan, against the King of France, but going out, in the right-time, upon an enterprise, he was for want of precaution surpris'd and taken prisoner; in 1195, he offer'd to pay 10000l. sterling for his ransom, and quit his castle of Pacy for ever, which were then refused; but the year following, on obliging himself by solemn oath, and pledges in 2000 marks of silver, (Troy weight) that the King of France should quietly enjoy that castle, and that he would never disturb his quiet possession thereof, except in open war between the two Kings, he was set at liberty.

King John, in the 5th of his reign, gave him all Richmondshire, with the forest and knights fees thereto belonging, in as ample a manner as the Earl of Richmond enjoy'd the same, excepting only the castle of Richmond and Bowes.

This Earl married Lauretta, daughter to William, Lord Braose of Breimber, with whom he had in marriage the Lordship of Taustock in Devonshire, and twenty-three knights fees; and dying without issue in 1204, was buried in the abbey of Leicester, before the high altar, between his mother and grandfather, leaving his great inheritance between his two sisters and co-heirs, Amicia, wife to Simon de Montfort, and Margaret of Saier de Quincy, betwixt whom it was divided.

Simon de Montfort had for his share, the moiety of this earldom and the lordship of Hinckley, and, being thereupon created Earl of Leicester, enjoy'd the stewardship of England, in right of that honour of Hinckley; Saier de Quincy, having the other half of this earldom, was soon after created Earl of Winchester, as will be seen presently.

THE MONTFORT EARLS OF LEICESTER:

Simon de Montfort above-mentioned was made Earl of Leicester, and had likewise the lordship of Hinckley, with the office of Steward of England in right of his wife; but afterwards siding with the French, he was dispossessed of these honours, and banished; in his exile, he in 1209 fitted himself with the cross to fight against the Hereticks, called Albigeuses, and accompanied the Earl of Tholose, who commanded the Christian army, to the siege of Carthuse, which being taken, the Earl of Montfort (as he was styled after the earldom of Leicester was taken from him) was appointed Governor of that country. And in 1218, Lewis King of France, besieging the city of Tholose, this Simon being with him, was slain by a stone from a sling, leaving issue two sons, Almaric and Simon.

Almaric the elder brother in 1229, bearing the title of Earl of Montfort and Leicester, petitioned King Henry III. to restore

fore his brother Simon to all the lands and rights which he, the said Almaric, had and ought to have in England, and by another petition, desired that the "*tertium denarium comitatus Leicestriae*" might be delivered to him,

Simon de Montfort, soon after coming to England, was graciously received by the King, and obtained the earldom of Leicester, with the Stewardship of England; and in 1232, 16 Hen. III. he bore the title of Earl of Leicester, and obtained from Almaric, his brother, who bore the title of Earl of Montfort, and Constable of France, a grant of all the lands in England, which had belonged to Simon their father, and whatever else could accrue from the inheritance of Amicia their mother, to hold to him the said Simon, and to the heirs of his body, by the wife he then had; but, for lack of such issue, to return to Almaric and his issue; and the same year Almaric, in presence of the King, quitted claim to this Simon his brother, who then bore the title of Earl of Leicester, all his right and title to the honour of Leicester.

In 1236, 20 Hen. III. at the solemn nuptials of that King, he held the basin wherein the King washed, in right of his office of Steward of England; and in 1238, the King then keeping his Christmas at Westminster, upon the morrow after the Epiphany, was married to the King's sister Alianore, widow to William Marshall, the younger, Earl of Pembroke; the ceremony being performed by Walter, one of the King's chaplains, within a little chapel, at the corner of the King's chamber, for which he was afterwards obliged to obtain a dispensation from the Pope, as she, in her widowhood, had vowed chastity in the presence of Edmund, Archbishop of Canterbury.

On his return from Rome, he was received by the King, and the whole court with much joy, being made the King's chief Counsellor, and soon after, as a farther corroboration of his title, was again invested by the King into the Earldom of Leicester, his brother Almaric then likewise quitting his claim thereto.

At the baptism of Prince Edward, the King's first son, in 1239 he was one of the godfathers; but soon after fell under the King's displeasure, on account of his marriage, upon which he went beyond sea, from whence he returned in 1240, and had an honourable reception from the King and his whole court.

In 30 Hen. III. he was one of those Peers who subscribed the letter to the Pope, complaining of the great exactions of the court of Rome upon this kingdom. being seneschal of Gascoigne, he, in 32 Hen. III. was sent commander in chief of the forces then employed there, and was the same year signed with the cross, with intent to make a pilgrimage into the Holy Land,

Land, as a penance for having married one who had vowed chastity.

The rebellious disposition of the Gascons having forced him to treat some of the principal leaders with severity, deputies were sent from that province to complain of the hardships they suffered under his government; whereupon the King sent a person of prudence and abilities secretly to enquire into the truth thereof, who, upon the strictest enquiry, could not discover any thing to countenance the accusation; and the Earl being ordered back to his government, with a supply of money and forces, found the citizens of Bourdeaux framing new conspiracies against him; ambassadors being soon after sent to the King with fresh complaints against the Earl, he answered, that the severities he had used towards them were in consequence of their perfidy and frequent rebellions, which being proved by the Earl of Cornwall, and others well acquainted with their conduct, justified his behaviour towards them, whereupon he was again sent back to his command.

In 1253, 37 Hen. III. he surrendered the seneschalship of Gascoigne into the King's hands, for a considerable sum of money; and Prince Edward was appointed to succeed him: whereupon Aldephonfus, King of Castile, laid a claim thereto, which being represented to King Henry, by the citizens of Bourdeaux and others, declaring that the province was in danger of being totally lost, he began to repent of what he had done, and overtures were made for restoring this Earl to that command; but he being highly displeased at his former treatment, (though he was much entreated) refused to stay any longer in England; retired into France, the King of which being absent, and the Queen lately dead, the nobility received our Earl with great respect, and importuned him to take the government of that kingdom upon him till the King's return; but this he declined, as it might reflect upon his loyalty to his sovereign.

A rebellion being again broke out in Gascoigne, King Henry went there in person, to whom our Earl repaired with a considerable force, which he had raised at his own expence for the King's service; which when the Gascons heard, they having so much experienced his military prowess, soon submitted.

In 1258, 42 Hen. III. a Parliament was held at London, in which the King required a large subsidy, but the Barons were so far from granting his request, that they loudly complained of his frequent breach of promise, and of all the calamities and misfortunes which his misconduct had brought upon the nation; plainly telling him, that they would not trust to his word, and were therefore determined, by their own authority,

to reform the abuses of government, and drive the foreigners out of the kingdom; upon this, the King promised, in the most solemn manner, to agree to any measures which they should judge necessary for the public good; he even signed a writing, by which he consented that four and twenty noblemen should be chosen, twelve by himself, and twelve by the Parliament to draw up the articles of reformation; and the Parliament, was adjourned to Oxford, for the settling of every thing to their satisfaction.

The Barons, not depending upon the King's word, which he had so frequently broken, summoned together their military vassals, and thus attended, repaired to Oxford at the time prescribed, with a determined resolution to execute their design.

The first step taken by the Parliament was, to choose the council of the four and twenty and Simon Earl of Leicester, was at the head of the twelve who were nominated by the Barons; the election was no sooner finished, than the commissioners began to deliberate upon the intended reformation; and after a few conferences agreed to articles, which, from the place they were drawn up, were called the Statutes, or Provisions of Oxford; these were immediately approved by the Parliament, and assented to by the King and Prince Edward, who solemnly swore to observe and cause them to be observed to the utmost of their power.

Great opposition was made to these articles by the foreigners, and especially by the King's brothers, against whose exorbitant power and influence they were chiefly levelled, but though they at first attempted a resistance, they were soon compelled to quit the kingdom; and all their treasure which they had lodged in religious houses was seized, and their lands confiscated.

The kingdom being thus cleared of these foreign interlopers, who were justly considered as the authors of all the calamities under which the nation had lately groaned, the Barons bound themselves by a solemn oath to stand by one another, and maintain the statutes of Oxford at the hazard of their lives and fortunes.

The Earl of Leicester had acquired such great confidence with the Barons, that the King dreaded his power more than ever, therefore tried every means to set the rest of the peers at variance with him, in which he too well succeeded with some who envied his greatness; and flattering himself, that he should derive advantages from a quarrel which had happened between the Earls of Leicester and Gloucester, he, in 1265, easily procured the Pope's absolution from the oath he had taken, to ob-

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serve the provisions of Oxford; whereupon he called a Parliament at London, in which, to the astonishment of the members, he declared, that he considered himself as entirely absolved from the oath he had taken, and that he would no longer be directed by the advice of those counsellors who had been imposed upon him, but that he was determined to recover his royal prerogative, of which he had been so unjustly deprived.

Prince Edward, who was then at Paris, was no sooner informed of this transaction, than he foresaw its fatal consequences; therefore, he determined to return to England, to exert his utmost efforts, in order to prevent the impending danger; and the Barons expected his arrival with impatience, hoping that he might be the means of compromising the quarrel, and saving the nation from the horrors and calamities of a civil war.

Soon after, the King published the bull which he had received from the Pope, absolving him from the obligation of his oath, thinking thereby to intimidate his enemies, and increase the number of his friends; instead of which, it produced a very different effect; the whole nation loudly exclaimed against his perfidy and insincerity.

The Barons, perceiving the King determined to come to extremities, began to make preparations for their own defence; but the King of the Romans interposing, his good offices happily effected a reconciliation; he persuaded the King, his brother, to promise that he would confirm the provisions of Oxford, and prevailed upon the Barons to relinquish those articles of the Statutes which were most exceptionable.

The Earl of Leicester refused to agree to those terms, alledging, that he could not depend upon the word of a Prince, to whom even an oath was not binding, where his interest was concerned, or his resentment to be gratified; and immediately left the assembly, and retired into France.

King Henry took the advantage of the present tranquillity to visit Guienne, and was seized with a quartan ague at Bourdeaux, which obliged him to remain on the Continent much longer than he intended; the friends of the Earl of Leicester took this opportunity to re-unite the parties, which had been divided by the late accommodation, which they easily effected, as the King had delayed to confirm the statutes of Oxford.

The Earl of Leicester, informed of the success of his friends, returned to England, where his presence revived the courage of those who either through fear or weakness had signed the articles of the late agreement; and the King, apprized of these proceedings, immediately set sail for England, in order to prevent

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vent their designs from being carried into execution, but found he had come too late, the Barons having concerted a plan for securing themselves from the effects of his inconstancy and resentment; they likewise presented an address, demanding a confirmation of the statutes of Oxford, threatening, in case of refusal, to do themselves justice by force of arms.

During the King's abode in Guienne, he had gained over to his side his brother the King of the Romans, and his son Prince Edward: this last had engaged about an hundred foreign Knights, together with their followers, in his service, and with these he returned to England. Proposals for an accommodation were made by those who dreaded the apprehension of seeing their country exposed to all the calamities and miseries of a civil war; but their salutary endeavours were rendered ineffectual, by the obstinacy of the two parties, who, though both guilty of many faults, were anxious to exculpate themselves, and throw the blame of the rupture upon their adversaries.

The Earl of Leicester, suspecting these delays might weaken his party, resolved to commence hostilities immediately, to which he was further prompted by the conduct of the King's party, who had exacted an oath of fealty to Prince Edward, from the citizens of London and most of the nobility, without so much as mentioning the provisions of Oxford; and, as he was determined to maintain these provisions, he began to concert proper measures for opposing the designs of his enemies.

With this view, he assembled the Barons of his party at Oxford, where they again bound themselves by a solemn oath to defend the statutes of Oxford at the hazard of their lives and fortunes, and appointed the Earl of Leicester for their general.

The first torrent of their fury and resentment fell upon the foreigners, particularly the Italian ecclesiastics, who were plundered and deprived of their benefices. Those noblemen who had opposed the authority of the four and twenty, had their lands ravaged, and their houses levelled with the ground.

The Earl of Leicester having reduced the castles of Gloucester, Worcester, and Bridgnorth, advanced towards London, taking in his way all the King's fortresses, which he provided with governors and garrisons, attached to his own interest. The citizens of London declared themselves in favour of the Barons, and the populace engaged in associations against all foreigners, whom they persecuted with the utmost rigour and severity.

The King of the Romans hastened up to London, in order, if possible, to prevent the effusion of blood, and a negotiation

was immediately begun; during which, the Earl of Leicester visited the Cinque Ports, which he engaged in his interest, and then joined the party of the Barons, who, by this time, had advanced with their forces to the neighbourhood of London.

After the negociation had lasted about three weeks, the King despairing of assistance, found that he must either submit to the terms proposed by the confederates, or sustain a siege in the Tower of London, then in a weak and defenceless condition: he, therefore, thought it most adviseable to embrace the former part of the alternative, and a treaty was concluded on the following terms: that the statutes of Oxford should be invariably observed; that all the King's castles should be delivered up to the Barons; that all foreigners should be expelled the kingdom, except such as should be permitted to stay by the unanimous consent of the Barons; and that none but the King's natural subjects, approved by the Barons, should be entrusted with the administration of public affairs.

The King's sole view in consenting to these conditions, being to free himself from his present confinement, he no sooner found himself at liberty, than, instead of delivering up his castles (to the Barons), he began to furnish them with arms and provisions, and to take every step that seemed to threaten an approaching rupture.

The castle of Windsor, to which Prince Edward had fled for refuge, being threatened with a siege, the Prince determined to rise forth and meet the Earl of Leicester, hoping he might be able to amuse him by a negociation, and by that means retain possession of the castle: a conference ensued at Kingston, at which the prince was arrested, and obliged to accept of such terms as the Earl prescribed; whereby the castle was surrendered to the Barons, and the garrison, which consisted wholly of foreigners, was ordered to depart the kingdom.

Lewis, King of France, having summoned King Henry, together with the Earl of Leicester, and such other of the English nobility as held lands in France, to attend in an assembly of the estates at Boulogne, upon matters relating to that Kingdom, endeavoured to compromise all disputes between King Henry and his Barons; but the terms he mentioned being too favourable to the King, Leicester rejected the proposal, and returned abruptly to England, whither he was soon followed by the King.

The Parliament, in which it was proposed to settle the government of the kingdom, met at Westminster, on Oct. 14, 1263; but disputes ran so high between the opposite parties, that nothing was concluded on; whereupon the King summoned another Parliament to meet at Reading, where it could not be overawed by the militia of London; but Leicester and his friends refused

refused to obey the summons; and the King having raised a body of forces marched directly to Dover, in hopes of surprizing the castle, but was repulsed through the vigilance and courage of Richard de Grey, the Governor, who was strongly attached to the party of the Barons.

Soon after, the King visited the Cinque Ports, which he endeavoured to confirm in his interest, and after having exacted a new oath of allegiance from the Barons, directed his march towards London. The Earl of Leicester, being informed of his approach, took post with his army in Southwark, to prevent his entrance into the city; and the King was re-inforced on the road by a strong body of troops, under the command of his son Prince Edward, whereby he was superior to the enemy in point of numbers. He, therefore, determined to attack the Earl in his quarters: and his friends in London undertook to cut off the Earl's retreat, by shutting the bridge-gates, and throwing the keys into the river.

Accordingly the royal army advanced to the charge; and, the Earl finding it impossible to retire, was obliged to maintain his ground against superior numbers, till at last the populace hearing of his dangerous situation, broke down the gates, and rushed forth to his assistance, in such crowds, that the King and his son were glad to retreat, and leave the victory to the enemy.

A truce was soon after agreed upon, through the mediation of some noblemen who were more concerned for the welfare of the nation than the success of either party; and it was concluded to refer the differences to the arbitration of the King of France; an instrument for that purpose being signed and sealed by the King, the Barons, and the principal persons engaged in the quarrel. The cause was heard in an assembly at Amiens, where Lewis awarded, that the provisions of Oxford should be annulled; that the King should have all the rights and prerogatives which were vested in the crown before the said provisions; that he should recover all the castles which he had ceded to the Barons as a security for the performance of his promises; and that foreigners should be deemed as capable as the natives of England of enjoying posts and dignities. The Barons rejected the award, and hostilities were renewed, in which several cities and castles were taken by each party; but a truce was soon after agreed upon, to continue till the middle of March, when a treaty of peace was brought upon the carpet, but the two parties were too violent to agree to any reasonable terms.

The city of London being the place of most consequence to either party, the Earl of Leicester was too prudent to neglect such an important object, therefore left the war in the marches of Wales to be carried on by his sons, and immediately repaired

to London, in order to confirm the citizens more strongly in his interest, which he easily obtained by the influence of the Mayor; and the inhabitants engaged in an association, to defend their liberties against the tyrannical measures of the King, and exert their utmost endeavours in supporting the cause of the confederated Barons; all persons in the city above twelve years of age, were sworn to observe this association, which was signed by the Mayor and Commons of London on one part, and by the Earls of Leicester, Gloucester, and Derby, Hugh d'Espencer the Chief Justice, and fourteen Barons, on the other; and the Barons of the Cinque Ports soon entered into a like engagement.

The war was carried with various success on each side, till the Earl of Leicester, having reinforced his army with a body of fifteen thousand Londoners, resolved to decide the quarrel by an engagement, and accordingly advanced towards Lewes in Sussex, where the King's forces were ready to receive him. The royal army was divided into three bodies; Prince Edward commanded the right wing, the King of the Romans the left, and King Henry the center. The troops of the Barons were formed into four divisions; the first was led by Henry de Montfort, this Earl's son; the Earl of Gloucester conducted the second; Simon Earl of Leicester commanded the third; and the fourth, composed wholly of Londoners, was headed by Nicholas de Segrave.

Prince Edward began the fight, and attacked the London militia with such fury and impetuosity, that they presently fled with great precipitation, he pursuing them above four miles without giving them quarter, whereby he lost the battle; for the Earls of Leicester and Gloucester gained the same advantage over King Henry and the King of the Romans, the latter being taken prisoner with several noblemen; and the King being slightly wounded, and his horse killed under him, he was obliged to retire to the priory of Lewes, where he surrendered himself to the Earl of Leicester. The Prince returning from the pursuit, found himself surrounded on all sides, and was obliged to surrender himself as hostage for the performance of a treaty immediately entered upon and soon concluded; the principal articles whereof were, that the statutes of Oxford should be strictly observed, though subject to such alterations and amendments as should be judged necessary by four Bishops or Barons appointed in Parliament; and that the prisoners on both sides should be set at liberty, &c.

The Barons, instead of performing their part of the agreement, drew up a new plan of government, and resolved to have it confirmed by a Parliament, which they intended to assemble in the King's name on the 22d of June, to which they were unwilling

willing to summon any of the King's party, yet were sensible that a Parliament, consisting only of their own dependents, would be thought deficient in point of lawful authority. In order, therefore, to supply that defect, they had recourse to the following expedient: they obliged the King to sign commissions, appointing in each county certain officers or magistrates, named Conservators for preserving the privileges of the people; and these, as they depended entirely on the Barons, were invested with very extensive powers. This point being gained, the King was persuaded to sign new writs to these Conservators, ordering them to elect four Knights in every county, to sit and represent it in the ensuing Parliament; and this is supposed by most writers to be the origin of that right which the Commons have to sit in the great council of the nation, at least since the time of the Norman Conquest.

The Parliament, thus composed of members entirely at the devotion of the Barons, did not fail to approve the new form of government, which consisted of the following articles: That the Parliament should appoint three commissioners of known wisdom and discretion, empowered to chuse a council of nine noblemen, to whom the administration of public affairs should be committed; and that the King, with the consent of the commissioners, might occasionally change these nine counsellors; that, in case the commissioners could not unanimously agree with regard to the choice and change of the counsellors, the dispute should be decided by the majority; that the resolutions of the nine should be executed, provided they were approved by six of the number; but if such a majority could not be obtained, the matter in question should be referred to the determination of the three great commissioners; that the King should have power, with the concurrence of the Barons, to change these commissioners; that the nomination of all public officers should be at the disposal of the nine counsellors; and that these regulations should be in force until altered or annulled by parliament.

The three commissioners were, the Earls of Leicester and Gloucester, and the Bishop of Chichester, who continued to govern the kingdom upon this new plan, after having obliged the King and Prince Edward to give their consent, by threatening the former with the loss of his crown, and the latter with perpetual imprisonment.

The Lords of the Welch Marches, either suspicious of the Earl of Leicester's sincerity, or in hopes of profiting by these troubles, had declared openly against the proceedings of the last Parliament; upon which the Earl marched into their country, in order to reduce them to obedience by force of arms, or adjust matters in such a manner as might prevent any intestine commotions,

commotions, the kingdom being then threatened with an invasion from the King of France, who had raised a mighty army which he intended against the English Barons, who had offered him such an intolerable affront in rejecting his arbitration.

The Earl, after having reduced the castles of Hereford, Hay, and Ludlow, and ravaged the lands of Roger de Montgomery, advanced to Montgomery, where he obliged them to give hostages for their peaceable behaviour; and then returned to London, in order to oppose the designs of the enemy. With this view, he issued writs in the King's name, summoning all the military forces of the crown to repair to London completely armed, on the third day of August, 1264; and he ordered every hamlet to furnish eight, six, or at least four foot soldiers, according to its size; while the cities and boroughs were required to provide a certain number of cavalry, as well as infantry, at their own expence.

The like orders were sent to all the ports, cities, and towns, in Suffolk and Norfolk, to assemble an army, and fit out a fleet under the command of Hugh d'Espenser, the Chief Justiciary, who was appointed to defend that part of the coast, while Leicester himself took charge of the ships equipped by the Cinque Ports to protect the southern parts from invasion. But these precautions, however prudent, were rendered unnecessary, the fleet which had been equipped in France by Queen Eleanor being detained so long by contrary winds, that the forces she had raised, were at last disbanded and retired to their own homes, for want of money, and the King of France's troops were never embarked.

Soon after Cardinal Guido arrived at Boulogne, with orders from the Pope to denounce the censures of the church against the Earls of Leicester, Gloucester, and Norfolk, and all their adherents, especially the citizens of London, and the inhabitants of the Cinque Ports, unless they would immediately annul the provisions of Oxford, re-invest the King with the full enjoyment of all his prerogatives, and release Prince Edward and his cousin from confinement.

To prevent the publication of these censures, the Earl of Leicester and his colleagues forbade the Cardinal to enter England on pain of death; and he, in revenge, published an admonition, commanding them to give him admittance before the first of September; and threatened, in case of refusal, to excommunicate them by name, and lay their lands under an interdict.

Alarmed at this menace they persuaded the King to send the Bishop of London, Worcester, and Winchester, Hugh d'Espenser, and Peter de Montfort, our Earl's kinsman, to treat about

a reformation of government, in presence of the King of France and the Cardinal. The ambassadors were ordered to propose a new reference to two of their own number, and two French noblemen to be chosen by the King of France; and Peter de Montfort was empowered by King Henry to ratify in his name whatever the four arbitrators should determine.

This negotiation did not succeed; and the Cardinal having severely reprimanded the Bishops for adhering to the Barons, commanded them to publish the sentences of excommunication and interdict immediately upon their arrival in England: they promised to execute his mandate, but were happily prevented from performing that promise, by the diligence and address of the inhabitants of the Cinque Ports, who receiving intelligence of the nature of their orders met them at sea, and under the disguise of pirates boarded their vessel, and tore all their papers.

The Cardinal, convinced, by this proceeding, of the great power of the Barons, and the low state of the King's authority, repaired to Rheims, where he ordered the censures to be published, and then returned to Rome.

The Earl of Leicester, having subdued the whole kingdom, except the Marches of Wales, and the northern counties, was now resolved to reduce the former; accordingly having obliged King Henry to confirm Thomas Fitz Thomas in the mayoralty of London, and by that means provided for the security of the capital, he set out on the expedition, and carried the King along with him as a sanction to the enterprize.

The Lords of the Marches were no sooner informed of his approach, than they seized or broke down all the bridges on the Severn, so that he could not pass that river, till he had persuaded his ally, Llewellyn ap Griffith, Prince of Wales, to invade the lands of those noblemen, and thus compell them to withdraw their troops.

Finding themselves thus beset, by two superior armies, they were obliged to submit and agree to the terms which the Earl of Leicester proposed; these were. That they should go into voluntary exile for one year, and in the mean time surrender their castles and the custody of their estates into his hands. He likewise received from Prince Edward the castle and county palatine of Chester, which he committed to the care of his son Simon de Montfort; and a few days after, the Earl and Llewellyn had a conference at Hawarden, where a peace was concluded between Wales and Cheshire.

The Earl of Leicester's authority was now so great as to disgust the Barons, and most of the noblemen of their party, particularly the Earl of Gloucester, who beheld his proceedings

with a jealous eye, and considered him as a man of unbounded ambition, who was making large strides towards the throne under the specious pretence of public spirit. And indeed it must be owned, that the Earl of Leicester, though probably actuated by a real regard for the welfare of the nation, gave but too much occasion for these suspicions; he had lately imprisoned Robert de Ferrars, Earl of Derby, in the Tower, for some reflections which that nobleman had thrown upon his conduct; and he treated the Earl of Gloucester in such a cold and reserved manner, as alarmed the fears of the latter, and made him apprehend the same fate for himself.

The Earl of Gloucester being influenced by these motives, and piqued at the apparent haughty behaviour of the Earl of Leicester, favoured the malcontents in the Welch Marches, and exerted his utmost endeavours in forming a party to thwart the measures of the man whom he now considered as his enemy.

His designs did not escape the penetrating eye of the Earl of Leicester; who, in order to defeat his schemes, published a proclamation, commanding all those who had taken up arms against the present government to retire into Ireland; but, instead of obeying this mandate, they withdrew to the lands of the Earl of Gloucester, who promised to protect them from all danger.

Meanwhile, the enemies of the Earl of Leicester were perpetually insinuating, that the rigour and severity, with which he treated the King and his brother, with their sons, were but too evident proofs of the pernicious designs he had formed against their persons, and the ambitious views he entertained upon the crown; and these suggestions, however ill-founded, began to have such effect upon the minds of the people, that he found it necessary to vindicate his character from these injurious aspersions.

For this purpose, he caused a Parliament to be summoned, in order to concert measures for setting Prince Edward at liberty; hoping that, by his readiness to release the heir of the crown, he should sufficiently clear himself from the treasonable designs with which he was charged.

In this Parliament, every county was represented by two Knights; and every city and borough by as many Burgesses; and the session was no sooner opened, than the Earl of Leicester accused the Earl of Gloucester of having afforded protection to the Lords of the Welch Marches, and required hostages for his peaceable behaviour; but the Earl of Gloucester, instead of complying therewith, left the Parliament abruptly, and retired to the West with a strong body of followers.

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The members then proceeded to the business for which they had been assembled; and the Bishops of London, Worcester, and Winchester, drew up an instrument, containing the conditions of Prince Edward's release; and the King was obliged to take an oath, that he would faithfully adhere to this convention. The agreement being signed and confirmed, the Prince was brought into Westminster Hall, where the instrument was read in public, and nine Bishops joined in excommunicating all those who should dare to infringe the charters of liberties, or violate this convention.

The Earl of Gloucester was so highly incensed at the treatment he had received in this Parliament, that he now declared openly against the Earl of Leicester, and began to concert measures for effecting his ruin. The Earl of Leicester foresaw the impending danger, and in order if possible to avert the storm, having collected a considerable body of forces, marched directly to the Marches of Wales, in hopes of surprising the Earl of Gloucester, or obliging him to compromise their difference in an amicable manner; but he was upon his guard, and had already fortified his castles, provided himself with a good number of men, and engaged in a defensive league with Roger de Mortimer, and the other Lords of the Marches.

The Earl of Leicester coming to Hereford, with the King and Prince in his retinue, and finding it impossible to take the Earl of Gloucester by surprise, proposed a treaty of accommodation, and as this was strongly recommended by King Henry himself to both parties, and managed by persons in both interests, it was generally expected it would succeed; but, as the Earl of Gloucester had already resolved upon an open rupture, he was not to be diverted from his purpose by any proposals; however, he thought it most adviseable to amuse the mediators until the measures he had concerted with Mortimer were ripe for execution.

Nothing was now wanting to complete the Earl of Gloucester's plan, but to effect the escape of Prince Edward, which was at length brought about by a preconcerted stratagem, and he was safely conducted to the castle of Wigmore; upon which the Lords of the Marches flew to their arms, and having seized their own castles, which they had formerly been obliged to surrender, subdued all the country from Hereford to Chester; and the Earl of Gloucester took the field with the troops he had assembled, and broke down the bridges on the Severn to prevent the Earl of Leicester from making an irruption into Wales.

Great crowds of people flocked from every part of the kingdom, to serve under the banners of Prince Edward, who was joined

joined by John Lord Giffard, of Brimsfield, a nobleman of distinguished valour and prowess, at the head of an incredible number of horse and foot; and he was soon after reinforced by William de Valence Earl of Pembroke, John Earl Warren, and Hugh Bigod, who had brought a body of one hundred and twenty stout warriors from the Continent.

The Earl of Leicester was greatly surprised at the news of Prince Edward's escape; at first, indeed, he imagined he had fled into Pembrokeshire, in order to embark for France; but he was soon convinced of his mistake, and found himself on the brink of ruin, before he had the least apprehension of the dangerous situation in which he was placed; for the Prince having assembled a numerous army advanced to Worcester, and, making himself master of that city, cut off the Earl's retreat into England.

In order to extricate himself out of this difficulty, our Earl summoned all the military tenants of the Crown to meet the King at Gloucester with the utmost expedition; but little regard was paid to this summons, and before any body of troops appeared in his favour, the city and castle of Gloucester were reduced by the Prince. He then applied to his good ally Llewellyn, Prince of Wales, who detached a body of his forces to join him, and with the remainder invaded the Earl of Gloucester's lands in Glamorganshire.

With this reinforcement he advanced to Monmouth, whither he was followed by the Lord Giffard, who challenged him to battle, which he declined, and continued his march to Newport, from whence he hoped to find a passage to Bristol, having sent previous orders to the merchants of that city, to prepare a number of ships for the transportation of his army; but the Earl of Gloucester blocked up the mouth of the Avon with a strong fleet well manned, who took and destroyed part of his ships, and obliged the rest to retire into the harbour.

Our Earl now found himself in a most critical situation, deprived of all hopes of returning to England, unable to subsist in an enemy's country, and attacked in Newport itself by Prince Edward, who had already forced the eastern part of the town, and waited only for the morning to renew the assault; so that, having no other means of saving himself, he decamped privately in the night, which being dark and tempestuous favoured his escape into North Wales. But there he met with fresh misfortunes, the food of the Welch not agreeing with the constitutions of the English soldiers, so that his army began to diminish apace, and he was obliged to return to Hereford, intending to fix his quarters there, till he should find an opportunity of crossing the Severn.

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Mean while he sent orders to his son Simon, who was employed in the siege of Pevensey castle, to abandon that enterprise, and come to his assistance with all his forces; and Simon accordingly returned to London, where he raised a strong body of troops, and immediately began his march for the banks of the Severn, and advanced as far as Kenilworth, where he pitched his camp. Prince Edward receiving information, by his spies, of the careless and negligent manner in which Simon's troops lay encamped, advanced from Worcester, and arriving at Kenilworth in the night, found them asleep, and took them all, except Simon, prisoners, without the least resistance, whereby his soldiers were enriched with a prodigious booty of horses, arms, equipage, and other spoils; and among the captives were the Earl of Oxford, the Barons Mouchensey, Wake, and Newmarch, with many other considerable persons.

Upon Prince Edward's return to Worcester from this expedition, he was informed that the Earl of Leicester seizing the opportunity of his absence, had crossed the Severn, and encamped at Kemsley, from whence he proceeded in the night to Evesham, proposing the next day to join his son at Kenilworth; whereupon the Prince began his march about sun-set, giving out that he intended to proceed to Bridgnorth, and actually took that route in order to deceive the Earl's spies; but after he had advanced two or three miles, he faced about for Evesham, where he arrived before sun-rise in the morning.

As the enemy had no intimation of his approach, he had time to invest the town, and divide his army into three different bodies; the first commanded by himself, the second by the Earl of Gloucester, and the third by Roger de Mortimer.

When the Earl of Leicester first descried Prince Edward's troops, he mistook them for the forces of his son Simon, whose disaster he had not yet learned, but he was soon undeceived by one of his commanders; who, having mounted a steeple, discovered the banners of the Earl of Gloucester, and Roger Mortimer advanced to the charge.

The Earl of Leicester himself, ascending a small eminence to take a view of the enemy, was so struck with their number and disposition, that he could not help breaking forth into his usual oath. "By the arm of St. James," said he, "they advance like regular troops. It was not from themselves, but from me they learned that discipline. God have mercy upon our souls, for our bodies are at their disposal."

Nevertheless, he did not act unworthy of that noble character which he had always maintained for courage and intrepidity. Encompassed as he was on every side, and deprived of all hopes of escaping, he drew up his troops in a firm and compact body, and

and exhorted them to fight like men who had no other prospect than that of selling their lives dear, and convincing the enemy, that, if they did conquer, they should not obtain a bloodless victory.

Prince Edward began the fight with such impetuosity, that the Welch, accustomed only to skirmishing, and altogether unfit for a regular engagement, were unable to sustain the first onset, and fled towards their own country with great precipitation. Meanwhile the Earl of Gloucester made his attack in another quarter with equal success, having broken the lines of the enemy, and cut great numbers of them in pieces.

Notwithstanding these disasters, the Earl of Leicester, at the head of a chosen band, still kept his ground, and in spite of all the efforts made by his enemies, maintained the fight from two o'clock in the afternoon till night, with the most unconquerable obstinacy, and determined resolution; at length he was slain, for his horse being killed under him he called for quarter, as he fought on foot, but it was refused him by his enemies, who told him, "There was none to be given to such a traitor." His eldest son, Henry, soon met the same fate; and his troops, now deprived of their two chief leaders, were struck with such consternation, that they threw down their arms and sued for mercy.

Thus fell this great Earl, on Aug. 3, 1265, 49 Hen. III, and his body being found among the dead was cruelly mangled by Roger de Mortimer, who cut off his head, and sent it to his wife, as a certain sign of his being fully revenged upon his enemy.

By his wife Alianore (who after his death became a nun at Montargis in France) he had one daughter, Alianore, who to Edw. I. was married to Llewellyn, Prince of Wales; and six sons, of whom Edward and Richard died young; Henry was slain with his father, and had the favour of a decent interment granted by Prince Edward, with whom he had been educated from his infancy, at the expence of the King, who was his godfather.

Simon, now the eldest surviving son, dreading the effects of the King's resentment to the active share which he had taken with his father, endeavoured to secure the interest of the King of the Romans, whom he had in custody in the castle of Kenilworth; and whom, with this view, he immediately after the battle of Evesham dismissed without any ransom; but finding it impossible to obtain a pardon from the King, and knowing he had every thing to fear from his implacable hatred, quitted the before-mentioned castle, but he left a strong garrison therein, and took possession of the Isle of Axholme, which he fortified

fortified in such a manner as to render it a safe retreat for his friends and adherents, who flocked thither in great numbers, and seemed to threaten the Kingdom with a fresh insurrection. In order to prevent the impending danger, Prince Edward was sent to that isle with a strong body of forces, and after meeting with an obstinate resistance, he obliged them to surrender, upon an assurance of life and limb; but, with regard to their estates, they agreed to submit to the judgement of the King of the Romans, and Prince Edward.

Accordingly Simon de Montfort was brought to court, where he found a powerful mediator in the King of the Romans, who solemnly declared, that after the battle of Evesham, the garrison of Kenilworth would have put him to death, if Montfort had not saved his life at the hazard of his own, and even released him without any ransom.

The King is said to have been so much affected with this instance of generosity, that he would have pardoned Montfort and re-admitted him into his favour, had not the Earl of Gloucester opposed the motion, and dissuaded him from taking such a dangerous step, as he called it; however, it was resolved in council, that Montfort should have leave to depart the kingdom, and enjoy a pension of 500 marks a year, provided he would surrender the castle of Kenilworth; a condition he was by no means able to perform, the garrison refusing to obey his orders, as the castle had been entrusted with them by the Countess his mother.

Simon, instead of going abroad, continued to live for some time in Prince Edward's palace at London, and seemed at first to be pretty well satisfied with his condition; but whether disgusted by being excepted in the *Dilem de Kenilworth*, whereby his lands were forfeited, or weary of a life of inactivity and indolence, he at last withdrew, and joined a set of pirates belonging to the Cinque Ports, who bestowed upon him the command of their ships, with which he plundered all the vessels that came in his way. Being afterwards apprehended and committed to custody, he broke out of prison and fled into France, from whence he went to Viterbo in Italy, in 1270, (the cardinals being then assembled there for the election of a new Pope), and being joined by his next brother, Guy, they basely murdered Henry, eldest son to the King of the Romans, as he was hearing mass in the Franciscan church in that city; for which, a sentence of excommunication was immediately denounced against them by the college of Cardinals, as did likewise Gregory X. after his elevation to the papal throne; and the King of Sicily endeavoured to seize their persons in Tuscany, but they found means to elude

elude his most vigorous efforts for that purpose, and at last made their escape.

Guy, the third son, fought in the van of the Barons' army at the battle of Lewes; and being among the prisoners taken at the battle of Evesham, was committed prisoner to the castle of Dover, but finding means to corrupt his keeper, he effected an escape into Tuscany, where he gained such great reputation by his undaunted courage and conduct in the wars, that he obtained the daughter and heir of Earl Rufus for his wife, and was held in great estimation until the horrid murder above-mentioned.

Almaric, the youngest son, fled with his mother into France, from whence endeavouring to return into England, in 1277, he was taken upon the sea by some of the King's ships, and continued a prisoner till the year 1283; when, at the intercession of the Archbishop of Canterbury, he was set at liberty, the clergy engaging themselves for his future good behaviour. Soon after his enlargement, he went to France, and from thence to Rome, where quitting his priest's orders, he was made a Knight, but survived only a short time, and his family became extinct.

Brief account of the families which have enjoyed the *Earldom of LEICESTER*, from the attainder of Simon de Montfort to the present time.

In 1266, upon the attainder of Simon Montfort, as we have shewn, King Henry the third conferred the said earldom on Edmund Plantagenet (surnamed Crouch Back) Earl of Lancaster, his second son.

Thomas Plantagenet, Earl of Lancaster and Leicester, succeeded his father.

Henry succeeded his brother Thomas, as Earl of Lancaster and Leicester, whose son,

Henry, the fourth Earl of Lancaster and Leicester, was the first Duke of Lancaster, and died leaving only two daughters, Maud and Blanch.

In 1361, William of Bavaria, Earl of Holland and Henault, having married Maud the eldest daughter, was created Earl of Leicester, but died the same year, S. P. whereupon

In 1362, John Plantagenet of Gaunt (fourth son of King Edward III.), who had married Blanch, the other daughter and co-heiress of Lancaster, was created Earl of Leicester, and Duke of Lancaster, whose son, Henry, (surnamed de Bolingbroke) Duke of Lancaster, and Earl of Leicester, was crowned King of England by the name of Henry IV. from which period,

to

to the death of Hen. VI. the title of Leicester was merged in the crown.

In 1564, Robert Dudley, fifth son of John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, was created Baron of Denbigh, and Earl of Leicester. He was Knight of the Garter, Lord Steward of the household, Governor of Windsor Castle, Chancellor of Oxford, and Stadtholder of the United Provinces; but dying without lawful issue in 1588, his titles ended with him.

In 1618, the title of Earl of Leicester was conferred on Robert Sydney, Viscount Lisle, the son of Sir Henry Sydney, Knight of the Garter, and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, by Mary, sister of Robert Dudley, the last Earl of Leicester, in whose posterity this earldom continued till the year 1743, when it expired in the person of Josceline Sydney, the 7th Earl, for want of an heir-male.

In 1744, Thomas Coke, Lord Lovel of Minster Lovel, in Oxfordshire, was created Viscount Coke, of Holkham in Norfolk, and Earl of Leicester; but Edward, Viscount Coke, his only son, dying in 1753, S. P. the title was again extinct, upon the death of the father in 1759, in whose person ended the male line of Sir Edward Coke, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, temp. James I.

From the year 1759, to 1784, the title of Leicester continued extinct, when it was conferred upon its present noble possessor, as the lineal heir to the family of de Bellmont, the original Earls of Leicester after the Conquest.

Family of the QUINCEY'S, Earls of WINCHESTER.

After the attainder of Simon de Montfort, the second Earl of Leicester, and his sons in the 49th Hen. III. the representation of the family of de Bellomont, became solely vested in the descendants of Margaret de Bellomont, second sister and co-heir of Robert (surnamed Fitz-Pernel) the last Earl of Leicester of that house; which Margaret married, as we have already noticed, Saher de Quincey, afterwards Earl of Winchester, of whose family it will not be amiss to give some account.

The Chevalier La Roque, in his elaborate history of the house of Harcourt in France, affirms, that this family of Quincey, took its name from a place in Britanny so called, and that the Quinceys were descended from the same stock as the illustrious House of Rohan in that province, which was undoubtedly sprung from the sovereign Dukes of Britanny. The House of Rohan (continues the same author) gave for their arms

arms gules, ten maseles voided Or, 3. 3. 3. and 1. which the Quinceys after their settlement in England reduced to seven. From the similarity in the arms belonging to these two great families, as also from the name of Quincey itself, which is undoubtedly of the province of Brittany; this connection between them seems highly probable, and as we do not find any mention of the name in England till the reign of Henry II. it is to be presumed the family then obtained its first settlement here; as it is well known that several families, from different parts of the Continent of France, were introduced into England during the reign of King Henry II. first of the line of Plantagenet, who was Earl of Anjou in France before he ascended the English Throne.

During this reign, we find that one Saher de Quincey, had a grant from the crown of the manor of Buckby, in Northamptonshire; and that by Maud de St. Lis, his wife, he was father of another.

Saher de Quincey, afterwards *Earl of Winchester* and *Baron of Groby*, who became one of the most considerable Barons in this kingdom, and bore an active part in the turbulent times in which he lived.

In the second year of the reign of King John, this Saher de Quincey was one of the Barons present in the Parliament held at Lincoln; when William, King of Scots, did homage to the English crown, and in the fourth of the same reign (being then at Pont-Audomare in Normandy) he obtained a grant to himself and his heirs of the manors of Chinner and Sydenham in Oxfordshire. Moreover, in the 5th King John, being Governor of the castle of Reuill in Normandy, and perceiving that many of the nobility of that province were, with reason, provoked at the slothful inactivity of the King of England, who lay at Caën, devoting his time wholly to luxury and feasting, (which encouraged the King of France to enter Normandy, and take several towns), our Saher de Quincey, so far concurred in this general dissatisfaction, that, as if he accounted it dishonourable to serve so effeminate a sovereign, on the first approach of the French forces, he surrendered up his castle to them without any resistance.

After this, having married Margaret, the younger sister and co-heir to Robert de Bellomont (surnamed Fitz Parnel) Earl of Leicester, after the death of that Earl he paid 1000 marks for the custody of all the lands which had belonged to him in England, excepting, the honour of Grentmesnil, the doweries of the two Countesses, viz. the mother and the wife of the deceased Earls, and the Castle of Mount Sorrel, with its appurtenances; with proviso, that, if Amicia Countess of Montfort,

fort, his wife's sister, should claim a part in the said lands, that they should remain in the King's hands, until the right to them should be determined.

Whereupon the King sent his precept to the Sheriff of Leicestershire, to make livery unto the said Saier de Quincey of all those lands lying without the walls of Leicester, which had belonged to the late Earl, subject to the foregoing exceptions; the King, at the same time, granted him several other lordships and lands, which were the said Earl's; and ratified the agreement which had been made *before himself and his Barons*, between Simon de Montfort, and this Saier de Quincey, then bearing the title of Earl of Winchester, concerning all the lands of which Robert, late Earl of Leicester, died seised.

In the 10th of King John, this Saier, Earl of Winchester, had livery of the moiety of the suburbs of Leicester, which was thereupon divided by a jury in virtue of the King's precept, and in the 13th of John; being thus seised of a moiety of the honour of Leicester, he obtained a special discharge from the scutage of Scotland, then required for the same.

Upon King John's intention to enlarge the Pope's authority in this kingdom, he was much opposed therein by several of the nobles, of whom our Earl of Winchester was one of the principals, for which he was under the King's displeasure; and the differences between the King and his Barons increasing, the Earl of Winchester had letters of safe conduct, in the 16th of John, to repair to court, and treat of an accord between them; he was afterwards joined in a commission with the Archbishop of Canterbury and others, to take care that all those who were to wait upon the King with a petition for redress of their grievances, should have safe conduct; and in the year following had so far regained the King's favour, as to be appointed governor of the Castle of Mount-Sorrel.

But this favour with the King was of short duration; for, new disputes arising between the King and his Barons, the Earl of Winchester still adhered to the latter, and engaged with great activity in their cause. So formidable a confederacy was now formed, that the King at length found himself obliged to give way to their demands, by granting the *Great Charter*, which has ever since been considered as the foundation of English liberty. When both parties met in the plain, called Runimede, which was the place appointed to conclude this important agreement; the King came poorly attended by some prelates, and the remnant of his nobles, whose number scarce amounted to twenty; while on the side of the Barons (says Matthew Paris) appeared so great a number, that it seemed as if all the nobility of England was collected in one body.

On this memorable occasion, the Earl of Winchester was in such confidence with his party, as to be appointed one of the twenty-five Lords, chosen to manage their interests, who were all sworn to see that this royal charter was confirmed by the Pope's bull, for the greater security of the nation. The names of these twenty-five Barons were affixed to this famous instrument, whose memories should ever be dear to Englishmen, because it is to the successful struggles of these confederated patriots, they are indebted for the best part of their present liberties.

But as the King, in this transaction, had only complied through fear, no sooner was he again at liberty than he retracted all he had agreed to; he loudly complained of the force with which it had been exacted, and demanded justice from the Pope his new master. The Pope, who had lately done the same by the King, now excommunicated the Barons; who, finding their party too weak to resist the united interest of the King and Pope, deputed the Earl of Winchester, and Robert Fitz Walter (a great Baron), to solicit Philip King of France to assist them with forces, under the command of his son Prince Lewis, with a promise of advancing that Prince to the English throne.

King John surviving but a short time after, and the Earl of Winchester continuing firmly attached to the Barons, his castle of Mount Sorrel was, in 1 Hen. III. closely besieged by the King's forces: he thereupon applied for assistance to Lewis, who immediately raised a great army, of which the Earl was appointed one of the chief commanders.

The Earl of Chester, who commanded before the castle, having information of the march of this army for its relief, quitted the siege, with an intent to intercept them, and give them battle; but the Barons turned off to Lincoln, where Gilbert de Gant, and others of their party, had besieged the castle.

The King being at this time in his minority, the government of the Kingdom was entrusted to William Marshall (eldest son to William, Earl of Pembroke), who ordered a general rendezvous of all the forces that could be collected out of the King's castles and garrisons in those parts, to be made at Newark upon Trent, with which he marched towards Lincoln, near which the two armies engaged; and the Barons being routed, the Earl of Winchester, and many others, were taken prisoners; but in October following, upon his submission, all his lands which had been seized for the King, were restored to him.

The year following, he, in company of the Earls of Chester and Arundel, with several more of the English nobility, went towards the Holy Land, and were at the siege of Damietta, but died in 1219, 4 Hen. III. at Acon, as he was proceeding to Jerusalem, leaving issue, by the above-mentioned Margaret his wife, three sons, neither of which left any male issue; and two daughters, Hawise, afterwards married to Hugh de Vere, Earl of Oxford, and Orabella, wife of William de Harcourt, who had the manor of Bosworth as her portion, from which marriage, the present Earl of Harcourt is descended.

A word now of Margaret de Bellomont, wife of this great Earl, to whom she brought so large a fortune; she survived her husband, and residing at Ware in the priory at that place, made the great hall, &c. the great chamber, the chapel, and other rooms for her conveniency; and died in 19 Hen. III. as it seems, for then did Roger de Quincey, her son and heir, as he is called, pay an hundred pounds relief for the lands of her inheritance.

Roger de Quincey, the eldest son, succeeded his father as Earl of Winchester and Baron of Groby; and in 5 Hen. III. had livery of his father's lands; in the 19th of that reign he paid relief for his mother's inheritance, she being then dead, and he at that time bearing the title of Earl of Winchester, though he was in reality Earl of Hampshire, as appears by the King's precept in 36 Hen. III. commanding the Sheriff to make livery unto him of the annuity which he had usually received but of the issues of that county, *nomine comitis*, in name of Earl.

In 36 Hen. III. he was one of the peers who signed the letter to the Pope, complaining of the exactions which he made in this kingdom. Being the next year at Galway, in Scotland, of which kingdom he bore the title of Constable, and where he held great estates in right of his wife, the people thinking he used them with great severity besieged him in his castle there; he being apprehensive of his danger, mounted his horse well armed and accompanied with a few of his followers, courageously broke through his enemies, and went to the King of Scotland, to whom he complained of their rebellious insurrection, for which the King punished them, and reinstated him in his possessions.

This Earl, who was the last male of this family, died 25 April, 48 Hen. III. leaving issue only, by his first wife, Helen, daughter and co-heir to Alan, Lord of Galway, and Constable of Scotland, three daughters and co-heirs, whereof Margaret,

the eldest, married William de Ferrars, Earl of Ferrars and Derby, to whom she brought the Barony of Groby, parcel of the earldom of Leicester, and the office of hereditary Lord Constable of Scotland, together with large possessions in that kingdom; the issue of which marriage was two sons, viz. Robert Earl of Ferrars and Derby, and William, who had the Barony of Groby, to both which branches the present *Earl of Leicester* is the lineal heir, as proved in the annexed genealogical table.

For the further descent of the Ferrars family, see Vol. VI. page 310.

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Peerage of England.

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A GENEALOGICAL TABLE of the Descent of the Family of De FERRARS;
(To which the present EARL of LEICESTER is the lineal Heir.)

From

The SAXON Earls of LEICESTER.

The NORMAN Earls of LEICESTER.

Algar, 7th Earl of Leicester, died 1059.

Robert Bellomont Earl of Leicester, died 1118.

Lucia, only surviving sister and heir to Morcar and Edwin, Earls of Leicester, married Ranulph de Meschins Earl of Chester.

Robert, 2d Earl of Leicester, died 1168.

Ranulph, 2d Earl of Chester, died 1153.

Robert, 3d Earl of Leicester, Baron of Groby and Hinckley, and Lord Steward of England.

Hugh, 3d Earl of Chester, died 1181.

Margaret, sister and co-heir to Robert last Earl of Leicester, married Saier de Quincey Earl of Winchester.

Agnes, sister and co-heir to Ranulph, last Earl of Chester, married Willm. de Ferrars Earl of Ferrars and Derby.

Roger Quincey Earl of Winchester, died without male issue.

William Earl of Ferrars and Derby, Baron of Tisbury and Chartley. = Margaret, eldest daughter and co-heir of Roger Earl of Winchester.

Robert Earl of Ferrars and Derby, lost his estate in the Civil wars, temp. H. III. died 1278.

William de Ferrars 2d son, 1st Baron of Groby.

John, 1st Baron of Chartley.

William, 2d Baron of Groby.

Robert, 2d Baron of Chartley.

Henry, 3d Baron of Groby.

John, 3d Baron of Chartley.

William, 4th Baron of Groby.

Robert, 4th Baron of Chartley.

Henry, 5th Baron of Groby.

Edmund, 5th Baron of Chartley.

William, 6th Baron of Groby.

William, 6th Baron of Chartley.

Thos. 2 son & hr.-male, L. of Tamworth.

Ann, sole daught. and heir, married Walter Devereux, Baron of Chartley, jur. Ux.

Sir Thomas Ferrars, Knight.

John Devereux, Baron of Chartley.

Sir John Ferrars, Knight.

Walter, created Viscount Hereford.

Sir John Ferrars, Knight.

Sir Richard Devereux, ob. V. P.

Sir Humphry Ferrars, Knight.

Walter, created Earl of Essex.

Sir John Ferrars, Knight.

Robert, 2d Earl of Essex.

Sir Humphry Ferrars, Knight.

Dorothy, sister and co-heir to Robert 3d Earl of Essex, married Sir Hen. Shirley.

Sir John Ferrars, Knight.

Sir Robert Shirley, Bart.

Sir Humphry Ferrars, Knight.

Robt. Barn. of Chartley, created Earl Ferrars.

John Ferrars, of Tamworth, Esqu're.

Sir Hump. Ferrars, Knt. ob. V. P.

Robert Shirley, eldest son, ob. V. P. = Ann Ferrars, heir to her Grandfather.

Eliz. Shirley, Baroness de Ferrars, &c. married Jam. Compton, E. of Northampton.

Charlotte Compton, Baroness de Ferrars, &c. married Geo. Townshend, Visc. Townshend.

Geo. Townshend, Baron de Ferrars, &c. created Earl of Leicester, 24 Geo. III. 18 May 1784.

BAYLY-PAGET Earl of UXBRIDGE.

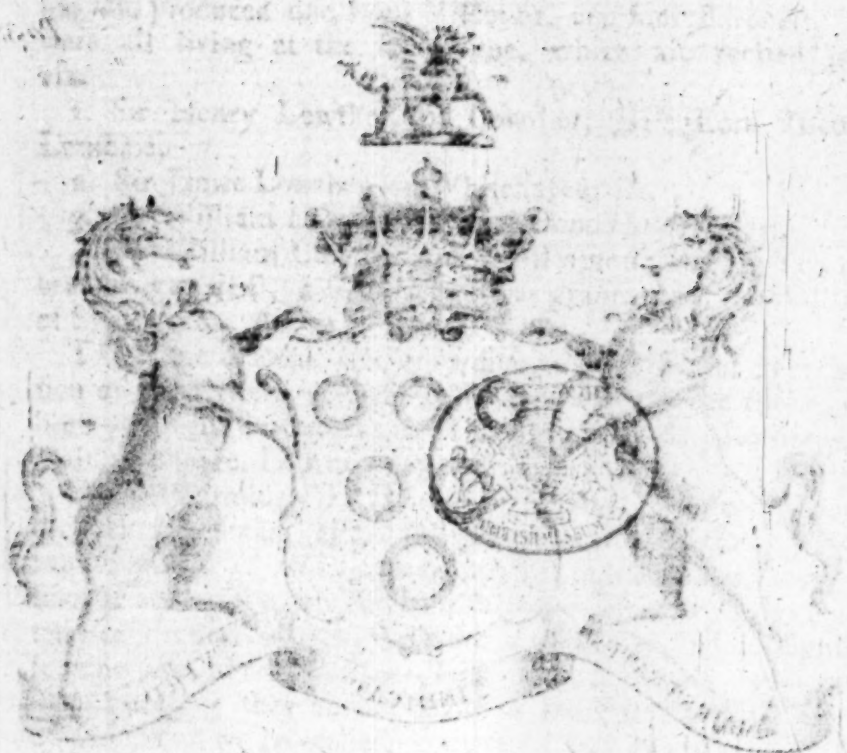
THE descent of this noble peer, being given under the title of Baron Paget, page 125 et seq. of this volume, it is only necessary here to observe, that his Lordship was advanced to the dignity of an Earl of Great Britain by the name, style, and title, of Earl of Uxbridge, in the county of Middlesex, and to the heirs-male of his body lawfully begotten, by patent dated May 19, 1784.

[TITLES.] Henry Bayly-Paget, Earl of Uxbridge, Baron Paget of Beaudefert, and Baronet of Ireland.

[CREATIONS.] Baronet, July 4, 1730, 4 Geo. II. Baron Paget of Beaudefert, in the county of Stafford, by writ of summons, Dec. 3, 1549, 4 Edw. VI. and Earl of Uxbridge in the county of Middlesex, May 19, 1784, 24 Geo. III.

ARMS, CREST, &c. as on page 131 of this Volume.

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Louther Earl of Lonsdale.

LOWTHER Earl of LONSDALE.

THIS family is of great antiquity in the county of Westmoreland, and hath flourished at Lowther beyond any record, and produced many eminent persons, who have honoured their country by the most considerable services; and it has also produced one Lord Viscount, and four Barons, that were all living at the same time, which are recited here, viz.

1. Sir Henry Lowther, of Lowther, Bart. Lord Viscount Lonsdale.

2. Sir James Lowther, of Whitehaven, Bart.

3. Sir William Lowther, of Maske and Holker, Bart.

4. Sir William Lowther, of Swillington, Bart. which title becoming extinct, a fresh patent was granted to Sir William, of Swillington, Aug. 17. 1764.

The name is local, and according to the different apprehension of the writers, and the custom of the ancient times, has been variously written; as Lauder, Loader, Loder, Lothar, Lothair, Lothayre, Louthre, Louthier, Lanther.

Olaus Wormius, the Danish antiquary, being consulted by Sir Henry Spelman, at the instigation of Peter Osborn, about the derivation of this, among other English names, says, he finds it among the ancient Danish names of their Kings; and tells us it is derived from the word *Loth* and *er*, which signifies fortune and honour; others look on it as a very honourable name, because they observe many of the Emperors and Princes of Germany to be called Lotharius; but since most of the English names, and that of the most noble families, are taken from the towns they were Lords of, it seems probable that this family did.

At Great Preston in Yorkshire the arms are there painted of the families the Lowthers have in succession matched into, transcribed by Mr. Thoresby, which is published in his Antiquities of Leeds, page 3. viz. Lowther cum Dayncourt, Bromflete, Rookesby, Quait, Moubray, Burnell, Lascells, Stapleton, Strickland, Vipont Lord of Westmoreland, Moulton, Lord of Gillelland in Cumberland; after this we find,

Sir GERVASIUS de Lowther, who held a Knight's service of King Hen. III. 1217. Vide Dugd. Monast. vol. III p. 46. He married a daughter of — Lord Ross de Kendal, grandson to Robert Lord Ross, of Hamlake, and Isabella his wife, who was daughter of the King of Scots. His son and heir was

Sir HUGH de Louthier, an officer to King Edward I. as appears by Lugdale's Baronage, vol. I. p. 506. col. 1. He married

ried the daughter of Linglish or Lenglays de Cosyn, and was succeeded by

Sir HUGH de Louthier, his only son, who, by a daughter of Moreeby, of Moriceby in Cumberland, left issue

Sir HUGH de Louthier, Attorney-General 20 Edw. I. He was returned one of the Knights for the county of Westmoreland 28th of the same reign, and 1 Edw. II. It appears by inquisition, that he held the manor of Hereley the 12th of Edw. I. and that Robert Burnell, Bishop of Bath and Wells, the 18th of the same reign, did by fine pass to him the manor of Newton Regny in Cumberland, which he held by Knights service to attend the King with a horse and horseman. He was possessed of lands in the Hamlet of Whale, and in Thurnby, and of the manor of Lowther in Westmoreland; where he held four messuages and eight bovates of land in the said town of Lowther of Lord Robert Clifford the 10th of Edw. II. and was also seized of the manor and town of Widehope in Cumberland the 18th of the same reign. He married a daughter of Sir Peter de Filiol, of Sealeby Castle in Cumberland, by whom he had issue,

1. Sir Hugh.

2. Thomas de Louthier was made one of the justices of the King's Bench 5 Edw. III. with Richard Willoughby 5 Dec. 1330. and left issue.

The said Sir HUGH de Louthier, son and heir, had licence to make a park in his manor of Louthier the 11th of Edw. III. and had free warren there, and in his manors of Hereley and Widehope; and in the 5th of the same reign he gave lands in Thurnby and Lowther to the priory and convent of Wotton. He was the 17th of Edw. II. one of the Knights of the shire for Cumberland, was commissioned to array all men at arms in the county of Westmoreland, and to be in readiness to attend the King the 14th of Edw. III. and had been in several engagements with the Scots. He served in Parliament for the county of Westmoreland, and in the 15th of Edw. III. he was again returned one of the Knights for Cumberland; in the 17th he served for the same county. He was Sheriff of Cumberland the 26th, 27th, and 28th of the same reign, which was then an office of great trust and power. In the 23^d of Edw. III. he was again returned one of the Knights for Westmoreland. In the 45th and 46th of ditto he was again returned for Westmoreland, which was the last time he served, for growing in years his son and heir was elected. He married Margaret, daughter and heir of Lucie Lord Egremont, Baron of Cocker-mouth, and in 44 Edw. III. was succeeded by his son,

Sir JOHN de Louthier, who by an indenture is wrote Johannes Fil. Hugo de Louthier. He was elected 50 Edw. III. for Westmoreland;

moreland; and the second of Richard II. With him Sir Thomas de Clifford covenanted by indenture touching the government of Thomas Clifford his son, and his own as well as his ward's peace. He married Margaret, after the wife of Sir Robert de Kendall, and had issue,

1. Sir Robert, of whom presently.
2. Sir William, of Crookdale, Sheriff of Cumberland, 2 Hen. IV. and also the 7th, 8th, and 9th of that reign; and representative for that county, with his brother, the 5th of Hen. IV. and by Alice, daughter and heir of John Hale, of of Kirkby Thore, had issue Richard; also Elizabeth, the wife of Richard Ophour, Lord of Plumland in Cumberland, Esq.
3. ———, wife of Thomas de Wharton, of Wharton in Westmoreland, Esq; ancestor to the Duke of Wharton.

Sir ROBERT was Knight of the Shire for Cumberland the 15th and 17th of Rich. II. and the 2d of Hen. IV. was again elected for Cumberland; as also the 5th of Hen. IV. and the 2d of Hen. V. and Sheriff of Cumberland the 6th of Hen. V. He greatly contributed, anno 1401, towards building the choir of the Cathedral of Carlisle, with his father-in-law, William Strickland, Bishop of the diocese, whole daughter and heir, Margaret, he married. His arms are painted on the roof, which is of wood, neatly vaulted. He died 9th April 1430, according to the date on his tomb in Louthier church, whereof the family are patrons. He left issue

1. Sir Hugh.
2. Mary, wife of Sir James Pickering, of Winderworth in Westmoreland,
3. Anne, wife of Sir Thomas Curwin, of Workington in Cumberland.

Sir HUGH served under that glorious monarch King Hen. V. in the wars in France, and was in the famous battle of Agincourt 1415, there being with him his kinsman Jeffery de Louthier (Receiver-General of the Duchy of Lancaster), and Richard de Louthier. He served the 4th of Hen. VI. for the county of Cumberland, as also the 9th of Hen. VI. and was Sheriff of the same county the 18th and 34th of the same reign. He married Anne, daughter of John de Darentwater in Cumberland, Esq; and was succeeded by

Sir HUGH de Louthier, his son and heir. He married Mabel, daughter and heir of Sir William Lancatter, of Stockbridge in Westmoreland.

Sir HUGH de Louthier was his successor, and married Anne, daughter of Lancelot Threlkeld, of Threlkeld in Cumberland, by Margaret his wife, daughter and heir of Henry Bromflete, Lord Yescy, (which Margaret married first John Clifford, father to Henry Lord Clifford), and left issue

Sir

Sir JOHN Lowther, Captain of Carlisle Castle 37 Hen. VIII. and Sheriff of Cumberland the 7th and 34th of that reign, and 4th of Edward VI. He married Lucy, daughter of Sir Christopher Curwin, of Workington in Cumberland, by whom he had issue,

1. Sir Hugh.
2. Elizabeth, wife of Sir William Lancaster.
3. Joan, wife of John Fleming, of Rydall in Westmoreland, Esq.
4. Mabel, wife of Christopher Dalston, of Acornbank in Westmoreland, Esq; 37 Hen. VIII. She had 100 marks for her portion, and 40*l.* per ann. for her jointure.

Sir HUGH, the eldest son and heir, was Knight of the Bath at the marriage of Prince Arthur, and married Dorothy, daughter and only child of Henry Lord Clifford (by Florence his second wife, daughter of Henry Pudsey, Lord of Bolton in the county of York, Esq;) and sister to Henry Clifford, first Earl of Cumberland, whose mother, Anne, was daughter of John St. John, cousin-german to King Hen. VII. The said Sir Hugh and his wife died about the latter end of Hen. VIII. This marriage is recited in a large family picture of George third Earl of Cumberland, in the hall at Appleby and Skipton Castle. He had issue,

1. Sir Richard, his eldest son, of whom presently.
2. Gerard, of Penrith in Cumberland, Benchier of Lincoln's Inn, married —, daughter of —, of Dudley in Westmoreland, Esq; He was Sheriff of Cumberland the 35th of Elizabeth, and Knight of the Shire for the same county the 43d of the same reign.
3. Margaret, wife of John Richmond, of Hyet Castle in Cumberland, Esq.
4. Anne, wife of Thomas Wiberg, of Clifton in Westmoreland, Esq.
5. Frances, wife of Henry Goodyere, of Polesworth in Warwickshire.
6. Barbara, wife of Thomas Carlton, of Carlton in Cumberland, Esq.

Sir RICHARD was High Sheriff of Cumberland, the 8th and the 30th of Elizabeth. He succeeded his cousin-german, Henry Lord Scroop, as Lord Warden of the West Marches, and was thrice Commissioner in the great affairs between England and Scotland, all the time of Queen Elizabeth, and when Mary Queen of Scots fled into England, and arrived at Workington in Cumberland in May 1568. Queen Elizabeth, on notice of it, sent to this Sir Richard, during his Sherifalty, to convey her to Carlisle Castle; but while the Princess was in his

his custody, he incurred the Queen's displeasure, in admitting the Duke of Norfolk to visit her. He married Frances, daughter of John Middleton, of Middleton in Westmoreland, Esq; and according to his epitaph in Le Neve's Monum. Angl. Vol. I, p. 16. after he had seen his children to the 4th degree, giving them a virtuous education, and means to live, advanced his brothers and sisters out of his own patrimony, governed his family, and kept plentiful hospitality for 57 years together. He ended his life the 27th of Jan. 1607, aged 77, and was buried at Lowther, where his effigies are at full length, and a table of four descents, beginning with Sir John, his grandfather. He left issue,

1. John; 2. George, who both died unmarried.
3. Sir Christopher, of whom hereafter.
4. Sir Gerard, of St. Michar's, Dublin, was seized of the manor, town, and park of Lowther, in the county of Fermanagh; and of the manors of Dunamore in the county of Meath; and of St. John's Iniscorthy in the county of Wexford; and the rectories and tythes in the territory of Murroghs, which he restored to the church, as appears by his will, and Lodge's Irish Peerage. He was Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in Ireland, and one of the Lords Justices there; and in 1654 became Lord High Chancellor of Ireland. (See Harris's History thereof, p. 112.) He married, first, Anne, daughter and co-heir of Sir Ralph Bulmer, of Wilton, relict of — Welbury, Esq; second, Anne, daughter of Sir Laurence Parsons (ancestor to the Earl of Ros) to whose grandson, Lowther Parsons, he left his manor of St. John's. His third wife was Margaret, daughter of Sir John King, ancestor to Lord Kingston; but he died without issue.
5. Hugh, a Captain in the voyage to Portugal, was also Captain in Queen Elizabeth and King James's time in Ireland. He died at the fort at Lowther's town, so called from his brother, Sir Gerard, being the possessor thereof, and causing a town to be built there.
6. Richard, died unmarried.
7. Sir Lancelot, of Youghstown, in the county of Kildare, was one of the Barons of the Exchequer, and of the Privy Council. He had been Solicitor-General to Queen Anne, King James's Queen; and married Elizabeth, daughter of — Welbury, of Castle Eden Durk, Esq.
8. William.
9. Anne, wife Alexander Fetherston, of Fetherstonhaugh in Northumberland, Esq.
10. Florence; 11. Frances; 12. Margaret; 13. Dorothy; 14. Mabel; all died unmarried.

15. Frances

15. Frances, wife of Thomas Clyborn, of Clyborn in Westmoreland, Esq.

16. Susanna, died unmarried.

Sir CHRISTOPHER, the eldest surviving son, was in several commissions concerning the government of the counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland; and was knighted at Newcastle, 13 April, 1603. He married, first, Eleanor, daughter of Middleton of Middleton in Westmoreland, Esq; secondly, Eleanor, daughter of William Musgrave, of Hayton Castle in Westmoreland, Esq; His third wife, Mary, was daughter and co-heir of Thomas Wilson of Eastborn, Ambassador and Secretary of State to Queen Elizabeth, relict of Sir Robert Burdet, Bart. He died 1617, leaving issue only, by his second wife,

1. Sir John, his successor.

2. Gerard, a Captain, slain in the wars against the Turks, in the King of Poland's service.

3. Richard of St. Giles's Cripplegate, London, Justice of the Peace, and Barrister at law of Grey's-Inn, married ———, daughter of John Williams, Esq; of Flintshire; died April 1659, and is buried at Lothbury church, London, with his relations; leaving issue, Richard; Heilen; and Eleanor, who married Sir Nicholas Frowde, of Bath, who died there Aug. 6, 1674, and was father to Penelope, the wife of Nathaniel Lord Crewe, Bishop of Durham.

4. Christopher, Rector of Lowther.

5. William, married Eleanor, daughter of Anthony Welbury, of Castle Eden Durk, Esq; and was father to Robert, Chancellor of Carlisle; and to George, Captain of horse under the Duke of Ormond; and to Lancelot, Rector of Workington and Kirkby Thore, who married a daughter of Sir Richard Milbank; and also to Colonel Sir Richard, his son and heir, who possessed the manor of Ingleton, and advowson of the rectory of Brentham, in the county of York, and was Governor of Pontefract Castle, and Master of the ordnance to King Charles I. He married Isabel, second daughter of Sir Richard Fletcher, of Hutton in Cumberland (whose third daughter was wife of Sir John Lowther, grandfather to Lord Londsdale), and had issue; 1. Gerard, Captain of horse, died young; 2. Henry, of Ingleton and Cockermouth; 3. Thomas; 4. Robert; 5. George, of Skryne Abbey, in the county of Meath: he married Frances, daughter of Henry Piers, of Tristernagh (by Frances his wife, daughter of Thomas Jones, Archbishop of Dublin), and was father to Edward, who married Maria, daughter of Sir Patrick Cusac de Gerardston. The said Henry was possessed of Ingleton, and Lowther's town, in the county of Fermanagh, which last estate was left him by the will of his uncle, Sir Gerard, Lord Chancellor of Ireland; and the

the said Henry left issue by Margaret, daughter of Miles Halton of Greystock in Cumberland, Esq; four daughters co-heirs; Mary, the youngest, became the only representative of this branch of the family, and married Joseph Smith, D. D. Provost of Queen's College, Oxford.

6. Lancelot, Rector of Long Marton, died 1661. He married Hester, daughter of ——— Pearce, of Dublin, Esq; and had issue Christopher, of Calby Lathe in Westmoreland, who by Sibill his wife, daughter of William Lloyd, of Droghda in Ireland, was father to William and John.

7. Robert, of Maske in the county of York, was a Merchant at Leeds; after Alderman of London; married, first, ———, daughter of ——— Cutler, of Stainburgh in the county of York (son of Sir Gervase Cutler). His second wife was Elizabeth, daughter of William Holcroft, Esq; whose mother Margery was daughter of Thomas Lord Sands, of the Vine. His third wife was Mary, widow of Morgan Davis, Esq; he was buried Jan. 9, 1655, at Lothbury, (where all his children were baptized), and left issue only, by his second marriage, 1. Anthony, his son and heir, of whom presently; 2. John, a Merchant at Dantzick, one of the Commissioners of the revenue in Ireland, who by Mary, daughter of Col. John Lowther, was father to Anthony, Major-General of the marines, who died unmarried December 1746, and was buried in Westminster Abbey; 3. A daughter, wife of Sir George Willoughby, of Bishopstonwich; 4. A daughter, wife of John, son of Sir William Morrice, Bart. 5. Margaret, wife of Sir John Holmes, Governor of the Isle of Wight, whose grandson Thomas, was created Baron Holmes, of Killmallock, whose widow died 1784. 6. A daughter, wife of Mr. Tite, of London, merchant; 7. Hannah, Maid of honour to Queen Mary and Queen Anne, died unmarried Jan. 18, 1757, aged 103, and buried at Windsor, in Rutland chapel.

The said Anthony, of Maske, was representative for Apulby 1678 and 1679. He died 27 Jan. 1692, and was buried at Walthamstow in Essex; and by Margaret, daughter of Sir William Penn, of Pennsylvania, Admiral to King Charles I. was father to Sir William, created a Baronet 15 June, 1697, who was Member for the town of Lancaster 1702, and married Catherine, daughter and heir of Thomas Preston, of Holker in Lancashire, Esq; and was father to Sir Thomas, representative for Lancaster 1722. He married Lady Elizabeth, third daughter of William Duke of Devonshire; and his son and heir, William, claimed the title of Lord Sands of the Vine; and was Knight of the shire for Cumberland; but he died soon after unmarried, February 3, 1753, and was buried with his family at

at Cartmel, near Holker, whereby the title became extinct; and the Whitehaven estate, left him by Sir James Lowther, reverted to the present Earl of Lonsdale; and his estate at Holker he gave to Lord George Cavendish.

We now return to Sir Christopher's eldest son, Sir JOHN Lowther, of Lowther, who was one of the Knights for the county of Westmoreland, the 21st of King James I. and also in three Parliaments in King Charles the first's time, in the last of which his eldest son and heir was elected with him. He was knighted 6 Jan. 2 Car. I. and was one of his Majesty's council at York 1629, for the government of the northern parts. He was possessed of the manors of Lowther, Helton, Flacken, also of Banton, Knipe, Crosby, Ravensworth, and the moiety of the tythes in Shaps land, in Slegil and Great Strickland in Westmoreland; and the manors of Thwate, Threlkeldwate, Sliddal, Malmesmeburn, Drumbugh castle, and the moiety of Regal Grange in Cumberland, as appears by the inquisition. He married Eleanor, daughter of William Fleming, of Rydall in Westmoreland, Esq; and died 13 Sep. 1637, leaving issue,

1. Sir John his eldest son.
2. Sir Christopher, of Whitehaven in Cumberland, created a Baronet 11 June, 1641, 18 Car I. He was High Sheriff of the county, 16 Car. I. and by his wife, Frances, daughter and heir of Christopher Lancaster, of Stockbridge in Westmoreland, Esq; (widow of John Lamplugh, of Lamplugh in Cumberland, Esq;) had issue Sir John, Knight of the shire for Cumberland, from 31 Car. II. to 13th of William III. and one of the Commissioners of the Admiralty. He was founder of the town of Whitehaven, and sole proprietor of the mines there. His sister, Frances, married Richard Lamplugh, of Ribton, Esq; brother to Thomas Archbishop of York. The said Sir John married Jane, daughter of Wooley Leigh, of Addington in Surrey, Esq; and left issue, 1. Sir Christopher, whom he disinherited, and who married Jane, daughter of Philip Nanson, Rector of Newnham, Hants. He died at St. Andrew's Holborn, London, without issue, Oct. 2, 1731; whereupon his younger brother, Sir James, succeeded to the title, as he had before to the paternal estate. He was Vice Admiral of the county of Cumberland, for which place he was Knight of the Shire 1708; was some time member for the city of Carlisle, and also for Apulby. He died unmarried Jan. 2, 1755, aged 13, and was buried at St. Bees in Cumberland with his family. He was immensely rich, and supposed to have died worth near two millions.

3. Sir William, of Swillington, in the county of York, from whom is descended the present Sir William, Bart.

4. Anne,

5. Agnes, wife of Roger Kirkby, in Furneys, Lancashire, Esq.

6. Frances, wife of John Dodsworth, of Thornton, in the county of York, Esq;

Sir JOHN Lowther, of Lowther, the eldest son, was Knight of the Shire for Westmoreland, with his father, the third of Car. I. and in 1640 created a Baronet of Nova Scotia. He was a great sufferer in the royal cause, and during the usurpation lived retired; but was one of the Knights for Westmoreland in that Parliament which restored King Charles II. He first married Mary, third daughter of Sir Richard Fletcher, of Hutton in Cumberland, by whom he had issue five sons and four daughters; 1. Colonel John Lowther, of Lowther, father to the first Lord Viscount Lonsdale; 2. Richard, died young; 3. Richard, of Malmesburn in Westmoreland, of whom hereafter; 4. Christopher, a Turkey Merchant in London; 5. Hugh, a Merchant in London; 6. Eleanor, wife of Christopher Wandesford, father to Lord Castlecomer; 7. Barbara, wife of John Beilby, of Grainge, Esq; 8. Mary, wife of Edward Trotter, of Skelton Castle, Esq; 9. Frances, wife of Sir Thomas Pennymann, Bart.

The said Sir John Lowther had also a second wife, Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Sir John Hare, Bart. elder branch of Lord Colerane, (by Elizabeth his wife, only daughter of Thomas Lord Keeper Coventry, and widow of Wooley Leigh, of Addington, Esq;). He left her 20,000*l.* in lieu of dower, and to provide for her children, and with it she purchased Ackworth Park, in the county of York. He had issue by her, 1. Ralph, father of John, Member for Pontefract 1722, who died at Bath, July 1, 1729; Elizabeth, the wife of Robert Frank, Recorder of Pontefract; and Margaret, the wife of William Norton, of Sawley in Yorkshire, Esq; whose daughter and heir, Margaret, marrying Thomas Liddel Bright, of Beddesworth, Esq; had issue Mary, their only daughter and heir, who married the Marquis of Rockingham the 26th of Feb. 1752; 2. William Lowther, Counsellor at law, married ———, daughter of Sir William Rawlinson, one of the Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal; 3. Robert, Knight of the Shire for Westmoreland 1705, died unmarried; 4. Margaret, wife of Sir John Aubrey, of Borehall in Bucks, Bart.

Colonel JOHN Lowther, of Lowther, the eldest son, above mentioned, married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Sir Henry

Henry Bellingham, Bart. by whom he had issue Sir John Lowther Bart. created Lord Viscount Lonsdale by patent, 28 May 1696; and Mary, wife of John Lowther, of Maske (widow of George Preston, of Holker). His second wife was Mary, daughter of William Withens, of Eltham in Kent, Esq; by whom he had one son, William, member for the city of Carlisle 1690, who died unmarried.

John, first Lord Viscount Lonsdale, was one of the Privy Council, and Vice-chamberlain to King William III. and first Commissioner of the Treasury, and Lord Lieutenant of the counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland, and in the King's absence one of the Lords Justices of the kingdom. He rebuilt his seat at Lowther in an elegant manner, which was unfortunately burnt down in 1720. He first married, December 3, 1674, Catherine Thynne, sister to Thomas, first Lord Viscount Weymouth, and died July 6, 1700, aged 45. It is recited in his epitaph, that he was the 30th Knight in descent of his family. I find he had another wife, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Gilbert Holles, Earl of Clare, widow of Lord Barnard; but he had issue only by his first, viz.

1. *Richard*, second Lord Viscount Lonsdale, who died of the small-pox at Lowther, Dec. 1713.

2. *Henry*, third Lord Viscount Lonsdale, and Bart. He was a great patriot; had been one of the Lords of the bedchamber, Constable of the Tower, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, and Custos Rotulorum for the county of Westmoreland. He died March 12, 1750, unmarried, whereby the title of Viscount Lonsdale became extinct.

3. *Anthony*, one of the Commissioners of the reveche in Ireland, was representative for Cocker mouth, from 1714 to 1722; afterwards Knight of the shire for Westmoreland. He died Nov. 24, 1741, unmarried.

4. *Margaret*, wife of Sir John Wentworth, Bart.

5. *Elizabeth*, wife of Sir William Ramsden, Bart.

6. *Jane*, died unmarried, April 1752.

7. *Margaret*, wife of Sir Joseph Pennington, Bart.

8. *Barbara*, wife of Thomas Howard, of Corby Castle in Cumberland, Esq;

We now return to *RICHARD* Lowther, of Malmesmeburn. He was some time a Turkey merchant, and member for Apulby from 1688 to 1690. He married Barbara, daughter of Robert Pricket, of Wresal Castle, in the county of York, Esq; and had issue,

1. *Robert*.

2. *Christopher*, of Wresal, married Anne, daughter of Sir John Cowper, cousin-german to Earl Cowper, twice Lord Chancellor of England.

3. *Richard*

3. Richard, a Captain on the Irish establishment.

4. Eleanor, wife of Dr. Barnard a Physician at York.

ROBERT, the eldest son, was appointed Captain-general and Governor in chief of Barbadoes in 1716: he married Catherine, only daughter of Sir Joseph Pennington, Bart. by Margaret, his wife, fourth daughter of John Viscount Lonsdale. He died September 1745; she died at Bath, December 7, 1746, and left issue,

1. James, now Earl of Lonsdale.

2. Robert.

3. Margaret, married March 19, 1757, to Henry Vane, the present Earl of Darlington, and has issue.

4. Catherine, married April 8, 1765, to Lord Harry Powler, now Duke of Bolton, and has issue.

5. Barbara, unmarried.

JAMES, now Earl of Lonsdale, the eldest son, succeeded Henry Viscount Lonsdale, in his estate and title of Baronet, and was also heir to Sir James Lowther of Whitehaven: he was upwards of thirty years a member of the house of Commons, being several times elected Knight for the counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland, and at the general election in 1761 was returned for both. In the year 1782, he offered to build and compleatly furnish and man a ship of war of 70 guns, for the service of his country, at his own expence; which generous proposal, though accepted by the King, was happily rendered unnecessary to be carried into execution, a peace being soon after concluded.

On May 24, 1784, he was, by patent, created a peer of Great Britain, by the titles of Baron Lowther of Lowther, in the county of Westmoreland, Baron of the barony of Kendal in the said county, and Baron of the barony of Burgh, in the county of Cumberland; Viscount of Lonsdale, in the county of Westmoreland, and county palatine of Lancaster; and Viscount of Lowther, in the county of Westmoreland; and Earl of Lonsdale, in the county of Westmoreland and county palatine of Lancaster, to him and the heirs-male of his body lawfully begotten. His Lordship is also Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland; Colonel of the Westmoreland militia; and Alderman of the city of Carlisle.

His Lordship was married on September 7, 1761, to Lady Margaret Stewart, daughter of John, Earl of Bute, by Lady Mary Wortley, only daughter of Edward Montague-Wortley, Ambassador to Constantinople, but has no issue.

TITLES.] Sir James Lowther, Earl of Lonsdale, Viscount Lonsdale, Viscount Lowther, Baron Lowther, Baron of Kendal, and Baron of Burgh, and Baronet.

[CREATIONS.] As above-mentioned.

[ARMS.] Or, six Amulets, Sable.

[CREST.] On a wreath, a Dragon passant, Argent.

[SUPPORTERS.] Two Horses, Argent, each gorged with a Chaplet of Laurel; proper.

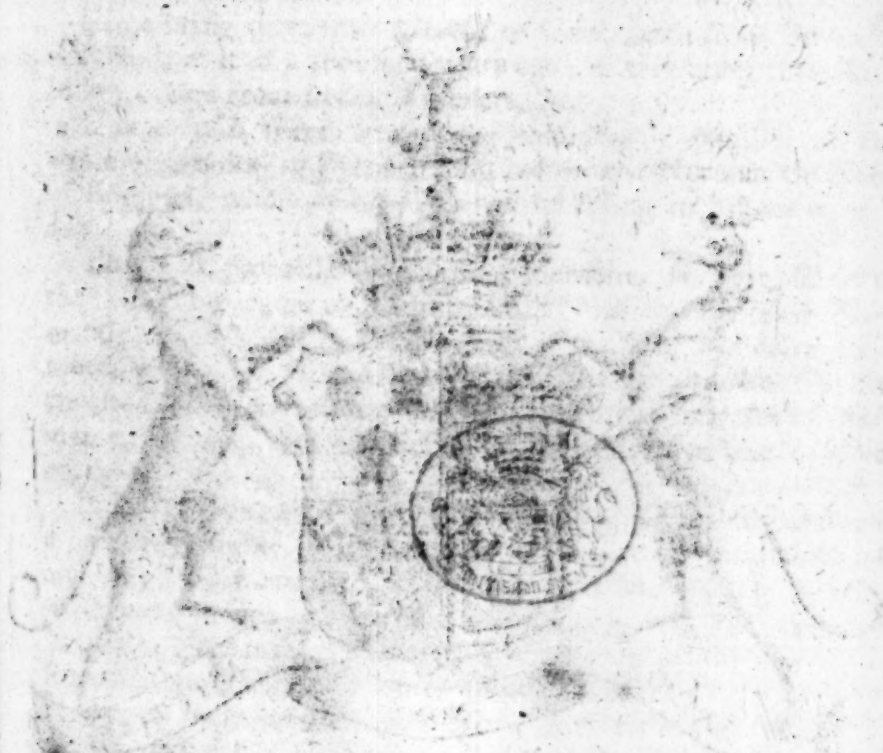
[MOTTO.] MAJESTRATUS INDICAT VIRUM.

[SEATS.] At Lowther Hall in Westmoreland; at Drumbury Castle, and the Flat, near Whitehaven in Cumberland, and at Laleham in Middlesex.

GORDON

ha
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at

ON





Gordon Earl of Norwich.

GORDON Earl of NORWICH.

THOUGH there are many elegant histories of this ancient and illustrious family, written by learned and judicious antiquaries, yet they differ greatly as to their origin and first settlement in the island.

Some bring them from Greece to Gaul, and from thence to Scotland, at least a thousand years ago; others bring them from Italy; others from Spain, Flanders, &c.

It is certain there were many considerable families of the name of Gordon in France, long before the Norman Conquest of England, whose descendants are subsisting in France to this day.

The most probable conjecture, therefore, is, that some of these Gordons came to England with William Duke of Normandy, anno 1066, and to Scotland with King Malcolm Canmore, or his son King David I. for it is well known that the ancestors of several of the best families in Scotland are of Norman extraction, and removed into Scotland with one or other of these princes.

It is also said, that in the reign of King Malcolm Canmore, a valiant Knight, of the name of Gordon, went into Scotland, and was kindly received by that Prince; and having killed a wild boar which greatly infested the borders, the generous Malcolm gave him a grant of several lands in the Merse, or Berwickshire, which he called Gordon, after his own surname. He settled there, and took the boar's head for his armorial bearing, in memory of his having killed that monstrous animal, that he was progenitor of all the Gordons in Scotland; and mention is made of Adam de Gordon the father, and Adam his son, in the reigns of the said Malcolm and David.

It is most certain the Gordons were making no small figure in Scotland, immediately after that æra; we shall, therefore, deduce the descent of this great and most noble family by unquestionable authority, from their immediate ancestor,

RICHARD de Gordon, said to be grandson of the Knight who killed the boar, or son of the second Adam. He was a man of considerable distinction in the reigns of King Malcolm IV. and King William the Lion, who succeeded Malcolm in 1165.

He was undoubtedly proprietor of the lands and barony of Gordon, and others, in Berwickshire, as is proved by a donation he made, "To St Mary's church of Kello, and the monks
" serving God there, and to the church of St. Michael, in his
" village of Gordon (a bounded piece of his lands and estate of
" Gordon, lying contiguous to the church yard of Gordon) in

" free and perpetual alms; and grants to whatever minister
 " they shall place in the said church of Gordon, all the or-
 " dinary privileges of pasturage, moss, muir, and other con-
 " veniences, that the inhabitants of the lands of Gordon en-
 " joyed &c." (a).

This deed is without date, but by the subsequent confirma-
 tions appears to have been made between the years 1150 and
 1160.

He died about the year 1200, and was succeeded by his
 son,

Sir THOMAS de Gordon, who, by the name of Thomas de
 Gordon, filius Ricardi, &c. grants a charter of confirmation,
 of all the donations made by his father to God and St. Mary's
 church at Kelso, and to the monks serving God there, &c. and
 that in as full, free, and ample a manner as expressed in the deeds
 of his father (b).

Contemporary with this Thomas there flourished, in France,
 Bertram de Gordon, who wounded, with an arrow, Richard the
 first, King of England, before the castle of Chalons, of which
 wound he died, anno 1199 (c).

About this time, lived Adam de Gordon in Scotland, as ap-
 pears by a charter of confirmation, in which Richard, Bishop
 of St. Andrews, confirms to the Abbey of Kelso, in free and
 perpetual alms, the church of Gordon with the whole of its
 parish (viz. of Gordon and Spotiswood), and in which he, at
 the desire of the abbot and monks, pointed out a church yard,
 or burial place to that parish; but granting liberty to the in-
 habitants of the other half of the lands of Gordon belonging to
 Adam de Gordon, to take the sacrament and bury, either there
 or at their pleasure in their mother church of Home, &c. (d).

Richard was Bishop of St. Andrew's from 1163, to 1178;
 so this deed must have been made within that space.

If this Adam was not a younger brother, or son of Richard,
 he was certainly a near relation of the family, seeing he pos-
 sessed part of the lordship of Gordon. He is frequently witness
 to charters and donations to the monastery of Kelso, in the reign
 of King William the Lion, who died anno 1214 (e), and was
 probably grandfather to Adam, who married the heiress Alicia,
 hereafter mentioned.

Thomas died in the reign of King Alexander II. (son of
 King William the Lion) and was succeeded by his son,

Sir THOMAS de Gordon, who by a charter confirmed to
 the monks and abbot of Kelso, all the donations and concessions

(a) Chartulary of Kelso, in the Lawyers Library, Edinburgh; and printed in the
 appendix to Mr. Gordon's History of the Family of Gordon.

(b) Chartul. & App. p. 218. (c) Hoveden's History, p. 791. (d) Chartul. &
 App. (e) Ib. Chartul. of Goldstream, & Buchanan's Hist. p. 221.

made to them by Richard de Gordon, his grandfather, and Thomas his father (a).

In two other charters granted by him, with the consent of Marjory his wife, to the said abbot and monks of Kelso, for the salvation of his own soul, and those of his wife and daughters, his ancestors and successors, &c. he again confirms all his father's and grandfather's donations; also grants them several other privileges and possessions in his lordship of Gordon, and commits his body to them to be buried at Kelso, as they shall see fit (b).

He also made a donation to the religious at Coldstream of pasturage upon the lands of Thorndyke and Gordon, wherein he is styled, *son of Sir Thomas Gordon, Knt.* (c).

This Sir Thomas is mentioned in two or three charters to the monastery of Kelso, anno 1258, in which he is called Sir Thomas de Gordon, Knight (d). He, leaving no male issue, was succeeded in his whole lands and estate by his daughter,

ALICIA de Gordon, who, in many charters, is styled daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas: she married her cousin Adam de Gordon, who, in the beginning of the reign of King Alexander, in a donation to the monastery of Coldstream, is called *Adam, son of Adam de Gordon*, and was probably grandson of Adam, proprietor of part of the estate of Gordon above-mentioned; by which marriage, the whole lordship of Gordon became united in one family.

This Adam granted an inclosed piece of land, lying in the territory of Fawn's in Berwickshire, to the monastery of Dryburgh, for the salvation of his own soul, the souls of Alicia his spouse, his ancestors and successors (e).

When King Alexander III. sent one thousand auxiliaries to King Lewis of France, to attend him in his expedition into the Holy Land, anno 1270; Adam de Gordon was one of the chief commanders, and lost his life in that enterprise, leaving issue by the said Alicia a son, Sir Adam, their heir.

Alicia survived her husband, as appears by her charter of confirmation to the religious in Kelso, in these words, "*Alicia de Gordon filia et heres quondam domini Thomæ de Gordon, militis, in purâ viduitate, &c. pro salute animæ meæ et animarum fratris mei, et Adæ de Gordon quondam sponsi mei, &c. confirmasse, &c. omnes donationes, &c. a domino Ricardo pro-avo meo, sive a domino Thoma quondam patre meo, &c.*" to which deed her seal is appendant (f).

(a) Chartul. of Kelso. (b) Ibid. & Gordon's Appendix. (c) Chartul. of Coldstream. (d) Chartul. of Kelso. (e) Chartul. of Dryburgh. (f) Chartul. of Kelso, and Gordon's Appendix.

ADAM de Gordon, their son and heir, was, after the death of his mother, styled, "*Lord of Gordon*," and confirmed all the donations of his predecessors to the religious at Kelso.

This Adam appears to have had some property in England, whether his own inheritance or in right of his wife, who was an Englishwoman, cannot now be determined. He is probably the same Adam de Gordon, who, during the disputes between King Henry the third of England and his Barons, sided with the latter, and was some time governor of Dunster castle; but after the battle of Evesham, in which most of the principal leaders of the barons were either killed or taken prisoners, he making his escape, and being reckoned the strongest man in England, maintained himself with eighty horse, in the woods between Alton and Farnham, and plundered the counties of Berks and Surrey, until he was surprised by Prince Edward, while his men were at some distance. The Prince, ever fond of military glory, was desirous of encountering such a famous chief in single combat, and therefore commanded his followers to retire: the fight immediately began; both combatants discovered the most surprising strength, courage and dexterity; the victory remained a long time doubtful; at length Adam's foot slipping, he fell to the ground, and lay at the mercy of the conqueror, who, not only granted him his life, but even admitted him into his service. Adam was so charmed with the Prince's bravery as well as generosity, that he continued ever after a faithful friend to the royal cause (a).

By a writ, dated at Westminster, June 14, 1287, he as a subject of England was ordered to meet Edmund Earl of Cornwall, Lieutenant to King Edw. I. at Gloucester, in order to give advice and assistance in certain great affairs of state, which should be communicated at meeting (b); but whether he attended or not, is uncertain.

In the dispute between John Baliol and Robert Bruce, for the crown of Scotland, he was always a firm adherent of the former, which probably proceeded both from inclination and interest, as he held most of his lands either of that Prince, or of the Earls of March, his fast friends: but he died before King John, as he was then called, resigned the sovereignty of Scotland to King Edward I. for Marjory his widow obtained a safe conduct from King Edward to go into England, and was then styled, *Uxor quondam Ada de Gordon*, anno 1295 (c).

By the said Marjory (but of what family she was is not known) he left issue a son and successor,

(a) Hist. of England, in reign Hen. III. (b) Rymer's Fed. (c) Ibid. tom. II. p. 727.

Sir ADAM de Gordon, Lord of Gordon, who was certainly one of the greatest men of that age, being equally qualified for the cabinet and the field.

As all the Gordons in Scotland appear to be descended from this Sir Adam, and as he is variously represented by different authors, we shall endeavour to trace his conduct step by step, from authentic documents, and submit his character to the judgement of our readers.

The first mention that we find of him is in the expedition which the brave Sir William Wallace, guardian of Scotland, made into Galloway in 1297; who, having taken the castle of Wigton, Sir Adam was appointed Governor thereof (*). And about the same time, having acquired the lands of Glenkenna, &c. in Galloway, he gave them to his second son William (b).

He was afterwards appointed Warden of the Marches of Scotland, by the guardians of the kingdom in the absence of King John (Baliol), as is proved by the notice sent to him, as Warden aforesaid, of the truce concluded betwixt England and Scotland, at Dumfries, on October 30, 1300 (c). In 1305, he was fined by King Edward of England, then acting as Overlord of Scotland, in three years rent of his estate, for adhering to the Baliol's party. In 1308, he was one of the sureties for the good behaviour of William, Bishop of St. Andrew's, whose release from imprisonment they had procured.

About the same time, Sir Adam settled a difference which had long subsisted betwixt him and the abbot and convent of Kelso, whereby he obtained liberty to build a chapel for the use of his family in any place of his parish of Gordon, which he should think fit; he then made a donation to the church of Kelso, with consent of Annabella his wife, of an enclosed piece of ground on his lands of Gordon, &c. wherein he is styled, *filius et heres quondam Ade, &c. anno 1308* (d).

In January 1312, David, Earl of Atholl, Sir Adam de Gordon, and Alexander de Abernethy, were appointed plenipotentiaries by King Edward, to treat of a peace with King Robert, which at that time took no effect (e). In April 1312, he and the Earl of March were sent into England by Baliol's party, to endeavour to get some of their grievances redressed (f); and in November following, was again employed by King Edward to negotiate a peace with King Robert, which was the last of his actions in favour of the Baliol's party, for King John died

(a) Rymer's Fed. (b) Chart. in archiv. famill. de Kenmure. (c) Rymer's Fed.

(d) Chastelary of Kelso, and Gordon's Appendix. (e) Rymer, Tom. III. p. 300.

(f) Ibid.

the next year, and Sir Adam was ever after one of King Robert's
~~finest and most respected friends~~ (a).

He obtained, from Thomas Randolph, Earl of Murray, a
 grant of the lands and barony of Stitchell in Roxburghshire,
 which King Robert ratified and confirmed to him and his son
 William, by his charter, dated at Perth, June 28, 1315 (b).

King Robert, knowing Sir Adam to be a person of great
 abilities, joined him in commission with Sir Edward Odard de
 Mombuiffon to go to Rome, to manage the affairs of his ex-
 communication with the Pope; and they carried with them
 that famous letter from the nobility of Scotland to his Holiness,
 asserting the independence of their country, anno 1320. King
 Robert afterwards, in reward of his faithful services, granted to
 him and heirs, the noble lordship of Strabogie, &c. in Aber-
 deenshire, which was then in the crown, by forfeiture of David
 de Strabogie, Earl of Atholl (c); which grant was afterwards
 confirmed to his family by several charters under the great
 seal. Sir Adam fixed his residence there, and gave these lands
 and lordships the name of Huntley, which hath been ever since
 one of the chief titles of his family.

By the above-mentioned Annabella, his wife, he had issue
 four sons and one daughter, viz. 1. Sir Alexander his heir, of
 whom presently; 2. William, to whom he gave the lands of
 Glenkenas in Galloway, and Stitchell in Roxburghshire, and
 from him the family of Kenmure, and several others in the
 south of Scotland, descended; 3. John, and 4. Thomas, who
 both entered into holy orders, and obtained letters of recommen-
 dation to the Pope, from Edward King of England, anno 1313
 (d). The daughter, Mary, was married to Sir Walter Hamilton,
 ancestor to the Duke of Hamilton, as appears by a charter under
 the great seal, anno 1319 (e).

Sir Adam at last lost his life in the service of his king and
 country, bravely fighting in the vanguard of the Scotch army
 at the battle of Hallidon Hill, on July 12, 1333 (f), and was
 succeeded by

Sir ALEXANDER Gordon, his eldest son and heir, who settled
 at Huntley. He was a great patriot, a firm and steady friend
 to King David Bruce, and behaved gallantly at the battle of
 Hallidon Hill, where his father was killed, though he had
 the good fortune to escape: he attended King David in his un-
 fortunate expedition into England, and was slain in the battle
 of Nevill's Cross near Durham, where King David was taken
 prisoner, October 17, 1346, and was succeed by his son,

(a) Rymer Tom. III. p. 300. (b) Chart. penes dom. Robert Pringle de Stitchell.
 (c) Chart. in public. Archiv. (d) Rymer Tom. III. p. 396. (e) Chart. in rotul.
 Rob. I. (f) Barnes's Hist. of Edw. III. fo. 78.

Sir JOHN Gordon, of Huntly, who was also a great loyalist. Being taken prisoner with King David, at the above-mentioned battle of Nevill's Cross, he was not released till 1357, when the Earl of Douglas became one of his sureties (a); and on the 20th March, in the next year, he obtained from the said King David, a confirmation of the lands and lordship of Strathbogie, which had been granted by King Robert I. to his grandfather.

He died soon after, leaving issue, by Elizabeth h's wife, a son and heir,

Sir JOHN Gordon, of Huntly, a great warrior, and of undaunted courage. He, with his own vassals and followers, routed a considerable body of the English under the command of Sir John Lilburne, whom he took prisoner at Carram, in the year 1372; and soon after surprised and took prisoner Sir Thomas Musgrave, governor of Berwick castle, but released him in a short time (b).

He obtained a new charter from King Robert II. confirming the lands and lordship of Strathbogie to him, and his heirs, *quas terras, Robertus illustris Rex Scotie, prædecessor noster, dedit quondam Adæ de Gordon militi, præavo dicti Johannis, ratione forisfacturæ David de Strathbogie, &c.* dated July 10, 1376 (c), after which, he was styled Lord Gordon of Strathbogie, or Huntly.

In 1378, he, in company with the Earl of Douglas, came up with another considerable body of forces under the command of the above-mentioned Sir Thomas Musgrave, and killed or took prisoners every man of them (d); but at length lost his life with the said Earl at the battle of Otterburn in 1388, and was succeeded by

Sir ADAM Gordon, Lord of Gordon, his son and heir, who was inferior to none of his brave ancestors for magnanimity and courage, and was slain in the battle of Homeldon in 1402 (e), leaving issue, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Keith, great Marishall of Scotland, an only child,

ELIZABETH Gordon, who succeeded to the whole family estate, and married Alexander Seton, second son of Sir William Seton of Seton, ancestor to the Earls of Winton; who was styled Lord of Gordon and Huntly, and left issue, by the said Elizabeth, a daughter, Elizabeth, married to Alexander, Earl of Ross; and two sons; 1. Alexander, created Earl of Huntly, and 2. William, ancestor to the Setons of Meldrum, &c.

(a) Rymer. Tom. VI. p. 30 and 82. (b) Chart. penes Ducem de Gordon.
(c) Abercrombie's Martial Achievements, Vol. II. p. 171, 172. (d) Chart. in rotul. Rob. II. (e) Abercrombie præd. Vol. II. p. 178.

ALEXANDER SETON, *Lord Gordon and Huntly*, the eldest son and heir, being a person of great abilities, was one of the commissioners appointed by the estates of the kingdom of Scotland to treat with the English in 1421 for the ransom of King James, and in 1423, upon that Prince's enlargement, became one of his hostages (a): in 1437, he was appointed one of the ambassadors extraordinary to treat with the English about a peace; and, a truce being concluded upon the next year, he in 1439 was again sent into England, to treat of a final peace.

Having performed many signal services to his country, during the minority of King James II. he was, in 1449, created *Earl of Huntly*, with limitation to his heirs-male by Elizabeth Crichton his third wife, they being obliged to take the name and bear the arms of Gordon.

He afterwards obtained charters, under the great seal, of the lands of Strathbogie, Huntly, Aboyne, Glentanner, Glenmuck, the lordships of Badenoch, Lochaber, Forest of Enzie, &c. in the north, with Huntly, Gordon, &c. in Berwickshire (b).

On the Earl of Douglas's rebellion, in 1452, he raised a considerable army of his own friends and vassals, with which he defeated the Earl of Crawford, one of the Earl of Douglas's chief associates, near Brechin, whereby the rebellion was soon after entirely crushed (c).

He married, first Jane, daughter of Robert, son and heir apparent to William, first Earl Marishal, by whom he had no issue; secondly, Giles, daughter and heir to John Hay, of Tullibody in Clackmannanshire, by whom he had a son, Sir Alexander Seton, who succeeded to his mother's estate, and was ancestor to the Setons of Touch.

His third wife was Elizabeth, daughter of William, Lord Crichton, Chancellor of Scotland, by whom he had three sons and three daughters, who all took the name of Gordon, viz. 1. George, who succeeded to the earldom; 2. Sir Alexander of Midmar, ancestor to the Gordons of Abergeldie; 3. Adam, who was Dean of Caithness: the daughters were, 1. Janet, married to James Dunbar, Earl of Murray; 2. Elizabeth, wife of William, third Earl Marishal; and 3. Christian, married to William, Lord Forbes.

This great patriot lived to a great age, and died in 1470, when he was succeeded in honours and estate (according to the limitation) by his eldest son, by his last marriage,

(a) Rymer, Tom. X. (b) Chart. in publ. Archiv. (c) Abercrombie, Vol. II. p. 357, and Buchanan, p. 390.

GEORGE GORDON, *second Earl of Huntly*, who for a long time firmly adhered to King James III. and was one of his privy council. In 1484, a treaty of peace being concluded between England and Scotland, he was one of the guarantees thereof for the part of Scotland: in 1488, he, with the Earl of Crawford, were, in open parliament, appointed Lords of justiciary north of the river Forth (*): soon after which, hostilities being commenced between the King and the confederate Lords, the Earl of Huntly was very instrumental in compromising matters, and making up a sort of agreement at Blackness; but the King fatally refusing to fulfill some of the concessions which he had formerly agreed to, as a foundation for peace, the Earl quitted him, and went over to the other party, though he always opposed every violent measure.

Upon the accession of King James IV. to the throne, he was appointed one of his privy council, and was empowered to exercise justice, and to suppress all sorts of disorders in the northern parts of the kingdom during the minority of the King; who, in 1491, was graciously pleased, by his own royal authority, to enlarge the Earl's commission, and to make him Lieutenant of the northern parts of Scotland, beyond the river Northesk.

Continuing in the highest favour with his Majesty, he was constituted Lord Chancellor of Scotland, in the year 1498, which high office he held till 1502, when he resigned the seals, which, with the title of Lord Chancellor, were immediately conferred upon the King's brother, the Duke of Ross. But he did not lose the King's favour with his office; for, in consideration of his good services, he had a grant of the castle, &c. of Innerlochy by a charter under the great seal in 1505.

This Earl was twice married: his first wife was the Lady Annabella, daughter of James I. King of Scotland, widow of James, Earl of Angus; and his second, Agnes, daughter of William, Earl of Errol: by the latter he had no issue; but by the former he had four sons; 1. Alexander, his successor; 2. Sir Adam Gordon, Lord of Aboyne, who married Elizabeth, Countess and heiress of Sutherland, by which marriage he became Earl of Sutherland; 3. Sir William, ancestor to the Gordons of Gight, and was slain in the battle of Flodden, anno 1513; 4. Sir James of Litterfury, Admiral of the Scotch fleet in 1513: also, six daughters; 1. Lady Catherine, married, first to Perkin Warbeck, the pretended Duke of York; secondly, to Sir Matthew Cradock of Wales; 2. Lady Janet, married, first, to Alexander, Lord Lindsay, son and heir of David, Earl of Crawford; secondly, to Patrick, Lord Gray; 3. Lady Mary,

(*) Lives of the Lords Chancellors of Scotland, p. 56, and Records of Parliament.
married

married to Sir William Sinclair, of Westerhall; 4. Sophia, married to Sir Gilbert Hay of Kilmalloch, Knight; 5. Lady Agnes, married to Sir James Ogilvie of Finlater; and 6. Lady Eleanor, married to ——— Crichton of Innernytie.

This noble peer departed this life on June 8, 1507, and was buried in the chancel of the abbey church of Cambuskenneth (*), being succeeded by his eldest son.

ALEXANDER GORDON, *Third Earl of Huntly*, who, in his father's life-time, obtained charters under the great seal of the lands of Huntly, Gordon, and many others.

He was one of the guarantees of a treaty of peace with the English, in 1509; and, being in great favour with the King, was sworn of his privy council; and indeed there was not a braver, nor a more loyal subject in the whole kingdom.

He accompanied the King to the fatal battle of Flowden, fought September 9, 1513; and though he gave his opinion against fighting at that time, when so many disadvantages were obvious, yet when he found the King was determined, he acquiesced, and, having the command of the right wing of the army, performed wonders, and drove all before him that stood in his way; but the left wing and the center were not so successful, being overpowered with numbers; and the King, and the flower of the nobility, being killed, he was at last obliged to give way, and with much difficulty made his retreat in the evening.

In the minority of King James V. he was appointed Lord Lieutenant of the north, beyond the river Forth; and, in 1517, was joined in commission with the Earls of Angus, Arran, and Argyll, as governors of the young King, and died in 1523.

He married Lady Janet Stewart, daughter of John Earl of Atholl, by whom he had three sons and four daughters.

1. John, Lord Gordon, his heir apparent 2. Alexander, to whom he gave the lands of Strathdown, who, was ancestor to the Gordons of Clunie; 3. William, who, being bred to the church, was, first, Chancellor of the church of Elgin, and afterwards Bishop of Aberdeen: the daughters were, 1. Lady Janet, married to Colin, Earl of Argyll; 2. Lady Jane, married to Patrick, fourth Lord Gray; 3. Lady Isabel, married to ——— Lord Innermeath; and 4. ——— married to ——— Menzies, of We:m.

JOHN, Lord Gordon, the eldest son and heir apparent, obtained charters under the great seal of the lands of Badenoch, the Castle of Ruthven, and many others (b); but died before his father, in 1517, leaving issue, by his wife Jane, natural daughter of King James IV. two sons; 1. George, who suc-

(a) Lives of Lords Chancellors, p. 37.

(b) Chart. in publ. Archiv.

succeeded his grandfather as Earl of Huntly, &c. 2. Alexander, who by Queen Mary was appointed Bishop of Galloway.

GEORGE, fourth Earl of Huntly, succeeded his grandfather in 1523, being then in the tenth year of his age. He was from his childhood brought up with King James V. (they being much of an age) by the particular care of the Earl of Angus, then Prime Minister, who took him under his tuition and obtained his wardship, intending to have married him to one of his own relations, had not that Earl's fall prevented it. After which, by the King's express command, he was placed under the care of the most able masters, whereby he became one of the best scholars, and most accomplished persons, of the age he lived in.

In 1535, he was sworn of the privy council, and the year following was appointed one of the lords of the regency during the King's absence in France, in order to marry the Princess Magdalen, daughter to King Francis I. The confidence the King placed in the fidelity and ability of the Earl and the other regents, and the powers they were entrusted with, will appear from the copy of their commission, which is printed in the lives of the Lords Chancellors of Scotland, p. 82, 83.

The King, upon his return in 1537, having an entire confidence in the loyalty and fidelity of this Earl, constituted him Lieutenant of the north, and Captain-general of the forces which were raised to oppose the English, who had entered the borders, under the command of Sir Robert Bowes, to whom he gave a total defeat at Haldenry, Sir Robert being taken prisoner.

King Henry VIII. then sent a much greater force to invade the borders, under the command of the Duke of Norfolk; but the Earl of Huntly, by his prudence, dextrous conduct, and frequent skirmishes, prevented the Duke from making any considerable progress, or doing much injury to the country. These services endeared him exceedingly to the King his uncle, whose chief favourite he now was become.

King James died in December 1542, leaving only a daughter, Mary, but a few days old, to inherit the throne; and the Earl of Angus being appointed Governor of the kingdom, the Earl of Huntly was, by act of Parliament, constituted one of his privy council (a); he was made Lord High Chancellor of Scotland, upon the death of Cardinal Bethune, and had the great seal delivered to him in open parliament, on June 10, 1546; the form and manner of his creation being entered in the records of the privy council, to the following tenor:

(a) Records of Parliament.

"The which day, my Lord the Governor, in presence of the Queen's Grace, and Lords of Council, has chosen George, Earl of Huntly, Chancellor of the realm of Scotland, who has accepted the said office in and upon him, and has sworn that he will loyally and truly minister in the said office, after his wit, cunning, and know'edge, like as other Chancellors have done, and used in the said office in times past, and the Queen's Grace, and Lords of Council, thought him able thereto; and in sign and token thereof, my said Lord Governor has, in presence of the Queen's Grace, and Lords of Council aforeaid, delivered to the said Earl our sovereign Lady's great seal, and has ordered the King's quarter seal, whom God pardon, to be broken off, of which the one half was cut, and shewn cut, in presence of the Queen's Grace, and my Lords of Council."

At the same time, a new privy council being appointed to the Governor, the Earl of Huntly was one of the noblemen of which it was composed; and being highly esteemed for his courage and military accomplishments, was appointed to command a body of eight thousand men at the battle of Pinky, where, though he behaved with the utmost courage and magnanimity, he was taken prisoner, and carried to the English camp at Leith, where the Duke of Somerset, Lord Protector of England, entreated him, that he would yet use his influence to forward the match before proposed, between their two young sovereigns, and thereby to unite the two kingdoms; but the Earl of Huntly, though their prisoner, was so far from dissembling his sentiments, that he frankly told the Protector, *"That he was still of the same mind he had been, that the Queen should not be disposed of in marriage till she were of years to give her own consent, and choice of a husband for herself, at least with consent of parliament; and how well soever he should approve of the match, yet he did not like the way of wooing."*

When the English army marched away, they carried the Lord Chancellor along with them to London, and afterwards sent him prisoner to Morpeth, but in less than a year after he found means to deceive his keepers, and by the help of a dark night, fleet horses, and a trusty guide, he got so quickly over the border into Scotland, that he was out of danger of being re-taken before he was missed at Morpeth.

Upon his return, he immediately resumed the administration of the Chancellor's place, and soon after accompanied the Queen Dowager into France, whither she went to visit her daughter and other relations; where King Francis I. the more to honour the Earl, made him one of the Knights of the most antient and noble order of St. Michael; also, about the same

time,

time, he had a grant of the Earldom of Murray (a), then in the crown, by the death of the Queen's natural uncle; he was likewise Lieutenant of the North (b), where his authority and interest were without all doubt very great.

When the Queen Dowager was made regent, she took the great seal from the Earl of Huntly, and gave it to a Frenchman (c), leaving the Earl only the name of Chancellor; yet this arbitrary procedure did not provoke him to desert her, since she was vested with a lawful authority from his sovereign, her daughter. For, when things were like to come to extremities, by her mal-administration, she employed him to quiet the commotions in the country (d), which he did, when a flame was just ready to break out. Though he still continued a Papist, yet it appears that he was as weary as any nobleman in the nation of the misbehaviour of the French, and the ill usage his country met with from them, and thereupon entered into a bond of association with the Duke of Chatelaup, and much the greater part of the nobility, for driving out those oppressors, and for recovering their antient liberties, that so they might be ruled by the laws and customs of their own country, and by the natives of the kingdom under the obedience of the King and Queen, their sovereigns (e). This shews that religion was not at first pretended as the cause of the war against the Queen Regent; but upon the continued course of illegal administration they charged her with, and for which she was afterwards deprived of the regency, which broke her heart or at least hastened her death, as was thought.

Upon the Queen's return from France, in 1561, her Majesty was pleased to restore the great seal to the Lord Chancellor; and it plainly appears, that though he had not possession of the great seal, yet he was never put out of the Chancellor's office during all the time that Monsieur Reubie was Lord Keeper; but this honour did not equal the disgust he conceived at the earldom of Murray being taken from him and given to the Queen's natural brother, the Prior of St. Andrew's, who was created Earl of Murray, so that ever after there was an implacable animosity between them.

The Earl of Huntly, being the head of the Popish party in Scotland, the Queen's kindred (by her mother) the house of Guise had great expectations from him, as the only person they thought able to restore that religion; and, the more to animate him to undertake it, they put him in hopes that the Queen would marry Sir John Gordon of Finlater, his second son.

(a) Chart. in pub. Archiv. (b) Records of Parliament, 1546. (c) Bishop Lesly's History of Scotland. (d) Burnet's Hist. of the Reformation. (e) The original bond is still remaining in the possession of his grace the Duke of Hamilton.

Whether the Queen ever had such an intent, does not appear; but that the Earl had formed such a project seems certain, though he never intended to urge the Queen in the matter, or force her to it against her will, as his enemies gave out; for, it was in his power, oftener than once, to have dispersed or dispatched such of her attendants as were not favourable to his design, if he had intended to have gone that way to work.

The Queen, intending to visit the northern parts of her dominions, about the middle of August 1562, came to Aberdeen, where she was met by the Countess of Huntly, a Lady of a noble spirit, and of a very obliging temper. Her second son, Sir John Gordon, above-mentioned, had been committed to prison for wounding the Lord Ogilvie in one of the streets of Edinburgh, but having made his escape he was declared a fugitive; wherefore the Countess, his mother, humbly begged her Majesty would forgive her son the oversight he had committed, and allow him the honour to come into her presence and kiss her hands; but the Queen replied, "that it did not consist with her honour to admit him into her presence, till such time as he should render himself into prison," which the Countess promised he should do, but only begged that the place of his imprisonment might be the castle of Stirling, to which the Queen consented, and the Lord Glamis was appointed to conduct him thither; but when Sir John came near Lord Glamis's house, he suddenly altered his resolution, and hastened back to the north, for which the Queen was highly incensed against him. In the mean time, the Queen had proceeded on her journey northward from Aberdeen, and intending to go to the Earl of Huntly's house of Strathbogie (now called Castle Gordon), to which she had been invited, and great preparations made for her reception, was met on her way thither by the Earl himself, who earnestly besought her Majesty to pardon his son Sir John; but the Queen continuing inexorable, and his Lordship having pressed her Majesty to go to his house, more solicitously than what she thought was altogether becoming, her Majesty, instead of going to Strathbogie, determined to lodge at her castle of Inverness.

The Queen, to her great surprise, was refused admittance by the Earl of Huntly's deputy governor, which made her suspect the Earl had some design to seize upon her person; whereupon a proclamation was issued, setting forth the danger her Majesty was in, and commanding all her loyal subjects in those parts immediately to come to her assistance; upon which the Mackenzies, Monroes, Frasers, Mackintoshes, and others, repaired to her Majesty, who then ordered the castle of Inver-

ness

ness to be besieged, and it being easily taken, the Deputy Governor was immediately hanged, but the lives of the common soldiers were spared.

After the Queen had staid a few days at Inverness, she returned to Aberdeen, where the Countess of Huntly came again to wait upon her, but was refused access; and the Queen being still apprehensive of danger, a second proclamation was published, commanding all the sensible men, such as could bear arms in those parts, to attend her Majesty at Aberdeen, and to be ready to march wherever they should be ordered. The Earl of Huntly being informed of these preparations against him, and well knowing that so long as his rival, the Earl of Murray, had any credit with her Majesty, he should never be able to accomplish his designs, resolved to make one bold stroke for all, and seize upon the Queen's person, not doubting but that upon a fair representation of his case, he might yet recover her Majesty's favour, or at least procure a pardon for all that was past; and, being accompanied with 1500 men, he marched towards Aberdeen, and would probably have made himself master of the town with very little or no resistance, had not the letters his friends had wrote to him been intercepted that morning, which gave the other party a perfect account of his strength and progress; but the Earl knowing nothing of this discovery, and thinking he had a sure game in his hands, he marched forward towards Aberdeen, where the Queen still remained. The Earl of Murray, who was his enemy, and glad of any opportunity to destroy him, thought this a favourable opportunity to be forever rid of so powerful an adversary, therefore marched against him, with a small but resolute body of men.

Both parties met at a place called Corrichie, on the east side of the Hill of Fair, 14 miles west of Aberdeen; and a hot battle ensued, in which the Earl of Huntly's party was defeated, and himself taken prisoner; and being an aged corpulent man, what with grief, and what with the crowd and press of those that were about him, he was stifled, and expired in their hands, on October 28, 1562.

The same evening, the Earl's dead body was carried to Aberdeen, with two of his own sons, Sir John, and Adam; the latter being only a boy was pardoned, but Sir John was the next day beheaded, being much pitied by the spectators, as he was a young man in the prime of life, and adorned in body and mind with all the gifts of nature; but, what excited no less indignation than compassion, was the cruelty with which he was mangled by an unskilful executioner.

The Earl's body was carried from Aberdeen to Edinburgh, and an indictment of high treason exhibited against him in Par-

liament: and by the influence of a great Lord, who wished to destroy the family by the ceremony of a trial, the deceased Earl was, by a verdict of parliament, found guilty of high treason, "in all
 " and every the points and articles alledged against him, and that
 " he had thereby forfeited all his lands, inheritances and goods,
 " moveable and immoveable, for ever, and that thereby his
 " dignity, name, and memory, should be extinct, and his arms
 " to be cancelled, erased, and put forth of the book of arms,
 " and his posterity to be from thenceforth unable to hold
 " offices, honours, and dignity, within this realm." But the
 Queen was afterwards graciously pleased, by act of Parliament,
 on April 18, 1567 (a), to reverse the Earl's attainder, and
 " decrees and declares the same, with all that followed there-
 " upon, to be in all time coming null and of no avail, force,
 " nor effect, and the memory, name, dignity, honour, and
 " arms, of the said George Earl of Huntly to be restored, and
 " restores the same to their antient estate as they were before,
 " leading, deducing, and giving the said sentence of attainder
 " aforesaid. And likewise his posterity and lineage aforesaid,
 " to be restored, and restores them to their antient honours,
 " fame, and dignity, and makes them able to hold offices,
 " honours, and dignity within this realm, as freely as they
 " might have done before the giving of the said sentence of
 " attainder aforesaid."

This unfortunate nobleman married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Lord Keith, son and heir apparent of William, third Earl Marischal, by whom he had seven sons and three daughters: 1. George, afterwards Earl of Huntly; 2. James, who went into holy orders, and died at Paris, anno 1620; 3. Sir John Gordon of Findlater or Deskford, who was executed as above without issue; 4. Sir Adam Gordon, of Auchindon, who died without issue in 1580; 5. Sir Patrick Gordon, of Auchindon, who was slain at the battle of Glenlivet, anno 1594; 6. Robert; and 7. Thomas: the daughters were; 1. Lady Margaret, married to John, eighth Lord Forbes; 2. Lady Jane, married first to James Earl of Bothwell; secondly, to Alexander, Earl of Sutherland; and, thirdly, to Alexander Ogilvie of Boyne; and 3. Lady Elizabeth, married to John Earl of Atholl.

GEORGE, fifth Earl of Huntly, the eldest son and heir (b), after the unhappy affair at Corrichie, above-mentioned, fled for protection to the Duke of Chauleraut, whose daughter he had married; but though the Duke used his utmost endeavours to

(a) Records of Parliament.

(b) The Lives of the Lord Chancellors of Scotland, p. 89. says, that he was at first a younger brother, but his elder brother dying without issue, he became heir to the family.

make his peace with the Queen, yet the power of his enemies was so predominant, that not only no favour could be procured for him; but the Duke was obliged to deliver him up; whereupon he was sent prisoner to the castle of Dunbar^(a): his persecutors having the Earl now in their power, resolved he should be cut off in a seeming way of justice; and, that they might destroy him with the greater ceremony, he was brought to Edinburgh, and on the 8th of February, 1563^(b), indicted of high treason before the Justiciary: "for concealing the treasonable conspiracy, consultation, devising, and deliberation, committed and spoken in his presence, upon the penult day of August 1562, in the town of old Aberdeen, by the late George, Earl of Huntly, his father, &c. &c." But though he had neither been summoned nor indicted till the very day he was brought upon his trial^(c); yet a jury, well prepared for the purpose, without hearing what he had to say for himself, found him guilty of high treason; whereupon sentence of death was passed upon him, "That he should be hanged while he was dead, drawn, quartered, and dealt with as a traitor, at our sovereign's pleasure; and that all his goods, moveable and immovable, lands, heritages, takkis, stedings, offices, cornis, cattle, actions and debts, ought and should pertain to our said sovereign, and be applied to her use, by reason of escheat of forfeitor." But no day being appointed for his execution, he was sent back prisoner to Dunbar, there to remain till the Queen's pleasure should be further known; but nothing being found against him but an intention, which took no effect, her Majesty never intended to put him to death upon such an account, though his enemies believed they had compassed his destruction.

Some time after the Earl was condemned, a warrant was surreptitiously obtained from the Queen, and of which she was altogether ignorant, directed to the Governor of Dunbar, the Laird of Craigmillar^(d), ordering him immediately to cause the sentence of death to be executed upon the Earl of Huntly, by beheading: the Governor, who was exceedingly surprised at the order, instantly communicated it to the Earl himself; the dismal news did not at all discompose him, but with great temper he told the governor, "That he knew well enough by whose means, and after what a manner such an order had been obtained, and that the Queen had doubtless been imposed on, since he was very well assured of her Majesty's

(a) Spotswood's Church History. (b) Records of Parliament. (c) Reasons for reverting his attainder in Parliament, 1567.

(d) Records of the Council in the Earl of Haddington's Collection, MS. in the Lawyers Library at Edinburgh.

"favour, and that she would never deliver him up to the rage
 "of his enemies; and, therefore, begged that he would do him
 "the favour to go to the Queen, and receive the order out of
 "her own mouth, before he would proceed any further." The
 Governor did so, rode post to Holyrood house, where the Queen
 then was, and though it was late, and somewhat unseasonable
 when he arrived at the court, he immediately demanded access
 to her Majesty, having an affair to impart to her of the greatest
 consequence; whereupon, he was instantly admitted into the
 Queen's bedchamber: her Majesty was not a little surpris'd at
 the sight of the captain, and demanded what was the matter?
*he told her, he had come to acquaint her Majesty, that he had obeyed
 her commands. What commands from me, says she? the beheading
 of the Earl of Huntly, replies he.* Upon this the Queen fell
 into a great passion, began to cry bitterly, protesting with the
 most solemn asseverations, that she had never given nor known
 of such an order: whereupon the Governor, to pacify and
 quiet the Queen, told her Majesty, *that it was very lucky that
 he did not execute the order, that the Earl was still alive and well,
 and begged to know her Majesty's commands, how he should behave
 for the future towards his prisoner?* The Queen, overjoyed to
 hear he was alive, told the Governor, *she thanked him for what he
 had done in the matter, acknowledged nothing could have been a piece
 of more acceptable service to her, and, now that she had a full confidence
 in his fidelity, bid him take care of the Earl; but see that for any
 charge that could come from her, that he neither deliver him up, nor
 execute any sentence on him, unless she commanded him out of her own
 mouth.*

Soon after this, the Earl was set at liberty, and quickly re-
 covered so much grace and favour, that her Majesty was pleased
 to make him Lord High Chancellor of the kingdom, March
 30, 1565 (a); though the act of his attainder was not reversed
 till 1567: he continued in the Chancellor's place till the
 Queen resigned the government, and the Earl of Murray was
 made regent; yet he so far at first concurred in the new settle-
 ment, that he signed a bond to acknowledge the young King's
 authority, and carried the scepter at the meeting of the Regent's
 first parliament at Edinburgh, Decemb. 5, 1567. But the Queen
 afterwards declaring, that she had been forced to make the re-
 signation of the crown, the Earl adhered to her interest with
 great firmness and fidelity; of which her Majesty was so well
 satisfied, that she was pleased to appoint him one of the Lords
 of the regency, who were empowered to manage the affairs of
 the kingdom in her name, and by her authority during her ab-
 sence in England.

(a) Charter in Public. Archiv.

When the civil war began, the Earl of Huntly was constituted the Queen's Lieutenant and General of all the forces, raised or to be raised in the north for her interest; and he, being a person of great honour and fortune, quickly engaged many in those parts into an association for her service, and raised a considerable body of horse and foot, which gave the other party, who adhered to the young king, great trouble and vexation during the course of the war; but the King's party being strongly supported by the Queen of England, and frequently supplied with fresh succours from thence, the Earl, and the heads of Queen Mary's party, were forced to come to an accommodation with the Earl of Morton, the Regent in 1573 (a).

The peace of the kingdom being thus restored, his Lordship retired to his country seat, where he lived in a style suitable to his illustrious quality, and employed himself chiefly in his own domestick concerns till the month of May 1576, when he was seized with an apoplexy, of which he died a few days after.

His Lordship married Lady Ann Hamilton, daughter of James, Duke of Chatelrault, by whom he had a daughter, Lady Jane, married to George, Earl of Caithness, and one son,

GEORGE, sixth Earl of Huntly, who continuing steady in the Roman Catholic religion, he, the Earls of Errol, Angus, and others, were unjustly suspected to hold a correspondence with the Spaniards, about the time of their Armada, and of course became obnoxious to the court.

The King was very sensible that these noblemen were no enemies, either to himself or their country, but were only arming in defence of their religion and property; he was therefore unwilling to drive them to extremities, till he was urged to do it by the misguided zeal of the clergy; and an army being raised and sent against these Earls, under the command of Archibald, Earl of Argyll, the King's Lieutenant, they came to an engagement at Glenlivet in October 1594, and the King's troops were defeated.

The Earl of Huntly, and the rest of the party, were soon after pardoned; and he became so much in the King's favour, that he obtained from his Majesty a grant of the dissolved Abbey of Dunfermline; was constituted Lord Lieutenant of the North, and created *Marquis of Huntly* by Patent, dated April 17, 1599.

(a) Records of the Privy Council in the Signet Office at Edinburgh.

He married Lady Henrietta Stewart, daughter of Eme, Duke of Lennox, and had by her four sons and six daughters. 1. George, his heir; 2. Sir John Gordon, created Lord Aberdeen and Viscount Meldrum in 1627, who married Lady Sophia May, daughter of Francis, third Earl of Errol, but was afterwards banished to Spain in the house of Parliament, without issue; 3. Lord Francis, who died in Germany, in 1629; 4. Lord Adam, who was Lord of Auchinbush; his Lordship's daughters were: 1. Lady Ann, married to James Earl of Moray; 2. Lady Elizabeth, married to Alexander, Earl of Linlithgow; 3. Lady Mary, married to William, Marquis of Douglas; and 4. Lady Jane, married Charles Hamilton, Lord Strabane of the kingdom of Ireland.

His Lordship died in 1635, and was succeeded by his eldest son.

GEORGE, second Marquis of Huntly, who, in the early part of his life, was a Captain of the Scotch Gent & Armes to King Lewis XIII. of France, but, in the beginning of the Civil Wars, returned to his native country, joined the King's party, and was appointed Lieutenant in the North of Scotland, and for his ready adherence to the King was rewarded by parliament in 1645, remaining inviolably attached to the royal family, he was excepted from pardon, March 4, 1647, and his houses of Bogie, of Gleng, and Strathbogie, were seized by order of parliament, June 8, 1648; being afterwards taken prisoner by some of the parliament party, he was indicted for high treason and found guilty, and at length suffered for his loyalty, being beheaded at Edinburgh, March 30, 1649.

He married Lady Ann Campbell, daughter of Archibald, seventh Earl of Argyle, by whom he had five sons and five daughters; 1. George, Lord Gordon, who joined the King upon the first breaking out of the civil war, and never deserted his interest, being slain in his service at the Battle of Aulde in 1645, without issue; 2. Lewis, third Marquis of Huntly; 3. Lord Charles, who, being a great loyalist, firmly adhered to the interest of King Charles I. and II. in the civil war, and often exerted his courage in their service; in reward of which, he was created Earl of Aboyne soon after the Restoration, and from him is descended the present Earl; 4. Lord James, also a great loyalist, who, after the murder of King Charles I. retired into France, where he died without issue; and 5. Lord Henry, who, during Cromwell's usurpation, was (with many other loyalists) obliged to leave his country; and, having a military genius, went into the service of the crown of Poland, where, for his bravery and conduct he acquired great honour. He afterwards returned to Scotland, and died without issue. The

daughters

daughters were; 1. Lady Ann, married to James, Earl of Perth; 2. Lady Henrietta, married first to George, Lord Seton, and afterwards to John Earl of Traquair; 3. Lady Jane, married to Thomas, Earl of Haddington; 4. Lady Mary, married to ——— Irvine of Drum, Esq; and 5. Lady Catherine, who went abroad with her brother Lord Henry, and was married to Count Morstain, Lord High Treasurer of Poland, of which marriage Prince Czartorinski, one of the candidates for the crown of Poland, and many other families of distinction in that country, are descended.

LEWIS, *third Marquis of Huntly*, the eldest surviving son, succeeded his father in 1649. He married Isabel, daughter of Sir James Grant of that ilk, by whom he had a son, George, who was created Duke of Gordon, and three daughters; 1. Lady Ann, married to the Count de Crolly; 2. Lady Mary married, first, to Adam Urquhart of Meldrum, Esq; and, after his death, to James, Earl of Perth, Lord High Chancellor of Scotland; and 3. Lady Jane, married to Charles, Earl of Dumfermline.

The Marquis dying in 1653, was succeeded by his only son, **GEORGE**, *fourth Marquis of Huntly*, and first Duke of Gordon, who was restored, by parliament, to his whole estate, and had the act of attainder reversed by act of parliament in 1661; he was much esteemed by, and in great favour with, King Charles II. who created him Duke of Gordon by patent, dated November 1, 1684; and on June 6, 1687, was invested with the order of the Thistle, on its revival.

Upon the accession of King James II. of England, and VII. of Scotland, he was made one of the Lords of the Treasury, one of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, Governor of the Castle of Edinburgh, and one of the Knights of the most ancient order of the Thistle. At the Revolution, he held out the Castle of Edinburgh for King James, but at last seeing no hopes of relief, he surrendered it to the troops of King William, and retired to his country seat, where he continued to his death in 1716.

His Grace married Lady Elizabeth Howard, eldest surviving daughter of Henry first Earl of Norwich, and Baron Howard of Castle Rising, of that family, who afterwards succeeded his brother Thomas, as Duke of Norfolk, (by his first wife, Lady Ann Somerset, daughter of Edward Marquis of Worcester); and by her, who survived till July 16, 1732, had one daughter, Lady Jane, married to James, Earl of Perth, and an only son,

ALEXANDER, *second Duke of Gordon*, who married, in 1706, Lady Henrietta Mordaunt, daughter of Charles, Earl of Peterborough and Monmouth, by whom he had four sons and seven

daughters: 1. Cosmo-George, his successor; 2. Lord Charles, who died unmarried; 3. Lord Lewis, who died in 1754, unmarried; 4. Lord Adam, who is Governor of Tinnmouth, a Lieutenant-general of his Majesty's forces, Colonel of the 26th regiment of foot, and representative in parliament for Kincardineshire; he married Jane, daughter of John Drummond of Megginch, Esq; eldest of James, second Duke of Atholl, but has no issue: the daughters were, 1. Lady Henrietta, now living unmarried; 2. Lady Mary, who died single; 3. Lady Ann, who married William, Earl of Aberdeen; 4. Lady Betty, who married the Revd. Mr. Skelly, and is since dead; 5. Lady Jane, living unmarried; 6. Lady Catherine, married, in September 1745, to Francis Chartis, of Amisfield, Esq; and, 7. Lady Charlotte, who died unmarried.

His Grace died at Castle Gordon, November 22, 1728, in the 48th year of his age, and was succeeded in titles and estates by his eldest son,

COSMO-GEORGE, third Duke of Gordon, who, in reward of his loyalty, during the rebellion in 1745, was on February 10, 1747, invested with the most antient order of the Thistle; in September 1741, he married Lady Catherine Gordon, daughter of William, Earl of Aberdeen, abovementioned (by his second wife, Lady Susan Murray, daughter of John Duke of Atholl) by which Lady; who was secondly married to Colonel Staats Long Morris, and died in 1780, he had issue three sons and three daughters; 1. Alexander, now Duke of Gordon, Earl of Norwich, &c. 2. Lord William Gordon, who is Deputy Ranger of St. James's Park, and representative in parliament for Inverness-shire, who married in 1781, to Frances Ingram-Shepherd, daughter to Charles late Viscount Irvin; 3. Lord George Gordon, who is unmarried: the daughters are, 1. Lady Susan, first married to John Farie, Earl of Westmoreland, and after his decease, to John Woodford, Esq; Colonel in the army; 2. Lady Ann, married 1782, to the Revd. Mr. Alexander Chalmers; and 3. Lady Catherine, married to Thomas Booker, Esq; an officer in the 53d regiment of foot.

His Grace was elected one of the sixteen Peers of Scotland to the tenth parliament of Great Britain, and died in August 1752, when he was succeeded by his eldest son and heir,

ALEXANDER, now fourth Duke of Gordon; and first Earl of Norwich of this family, who was elected one of the sixteen Peers of Scotland, May 5, 1761, in which distinguished station, he served till the dissolution of the last parliament; and in consideration of his lineal descent from Henry Howard, Earl of Norfolk, and Baron Howard of Castle Rising, was advanced to the English peerage by patent, dated July 2, 1784, by the name,

name, style, and title, of Baron Gordon of Huntly, in the county of Gloucester (a), and Earl of Norwich, in the county of Norfolk, with limitation of those titles to the heirs male of his body, lawfully begotten. His Grace is also one of the Knights of the most antient order of the Thistle, being invested therein on January 18, 1775 (b).

His Grace was married, in October 1767, to Jane, daughter of Sir William Maxwell, Bart. by whom he has issued one son, George, Marquis of Huntly; and five daughters; 1. Lady Charlotte; 2. Lady Madelina; 3. Lady Susanna; 4. Lady Louisa; and, 5. Lady Georgina.

[TITLES.] Alexander Gordon, Earl of Norwich, and Baron Gordon of Huntly, English honours: also, Duke of Gordon, Marquis and Earl of Huntly, Earl of Enzie, Viscount Inverness, Lord of Badenoch, Lochaber, Strathaven, Achadoun, Balmore, Gartley, and Kincardine, in the kingdom of Scotland, and Knight of the most antient order of the Thistle.

[CREATIONS.] Lord Gordon, July 10, 1376; Earl of Huntly, 1449; Marquis of Huntly, April 17, 1599; and Duke of Gordon, November 1, 1684; Scotch honours: Alse Baron Gordon of Huntly, in Gloucestershire, and Earl of Norwich, in Norfolk, July 2, 1784, 24 Geo. III.

[ARMS.] Quarterly, first Azure, three Boars heads erased, Or, for Gordon; second Or, three Lions heads erased gules, for Badenoch; third Or, three crescents within a double tressure flory, counter flory, gules, for Seton; fourth Azur, three cinquefoils, Argent, for Fraser.

[CREST.] In a Marquis's coronet, a Stag's head affronté proper.

[SUPPORTERS.] Two Greyhounds, Argent, collar Gules, and thereon three round buckles, Or.

[MOTTO.] ANIMO NON ASTUTIA.

[CHIEF SEATS.] At Strathbogie, in Aberdeenshire and at Castle Gordon, in Banffshire.

(a) From the patent.

(b) From the Register of the Order

TALBOT Earl TALBOT.

JOHN-CHETWYND TALBOT, Lord Talbot, was advanced to the dignity of Viscount and Earl of Great Britain, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, style, and title, of Viscount of Ingeltrie, in the county of Shrop, and Earl Talbot, of Henfoll in the county of Glamorgan, by patent bearing date, July 3, 1784.

For the account of his Lordship's family, we must refer the reader to the title of Earl of Shrewsbury, in Vol. III. page 2. that of Earl Talbot, in Vol. VI. page 398, and Lord Talbot in the present Vol. page 159.

[*Tree.*] John Chetwynd Talbot, Earl Talbot, Viscount Ingeltrie, and Baron Talbot of Henfoll.

[*Children.*] Lord Talbot, Baron of Henfoll, in the county of Glamorgan, Descended 5, 1733, 7 Geo. II. Viscount Ingeltrie, and Earl Talbot, July 3, 1784, 22 Geo. III.

[*Arms.*] Quarterly, &c. As at page 159.

GROSVENOR EARL GROSVENOR.

RICHARD Lord GROSVENOR (and the heirs-male of his body lawfully begotten) was advanced to the titles of Viscount Belgrave in the county palatine of Chester, and Earl Grosvenor, by Patent, dated July 5, 1784.

The account of this ancient family will be seen in Vol. VIII. page 50, & seq.

[**TITLES.**] Richard Grosvenor, Earl Grosvenor, Viscount Belgrave, Lord Grosvenor, and Baron.

[**CREATIONS.**] Baronet, Feb. 22, 1621-2, 19 Jac. I.; Lord Grosvenor, Baron Grosvenor of Eaton, in the county palatine of Chester, April 8, 1761, 1 Geo. III. Viscount Belgrave in the county palatine of Chester, and Earl Grosvenor, July 5, 1784, 24 Geo. III.

[**ARMS, CREST, &c.**] As in Vol. VIII. page 78.

MONTAGUE Earl BEAULIEU

EDWARD, Lord BEALIEU, and the heirs-male of his body, lawfully begotten, were advanced to the dignity of an Earl of Great Britain, by the name, style, and title of Earl Beaulieu, of Beaulieu in the county of Southampton, by patent dated July 8, 1784.

His Lordship's descent will be seen in Vol. VIII. page 214, & seq.

[TITLES:] Edward Montagu, Earl Beaulieu, Lord Beaulieu, and Knight of the most honourable order of the Bath.

[CREATIONS:] Lord Beaulieu, Baron of Beaulieu, in the county of Hants, May 4, 1762, 2 Geo. III. and Earl Beaulieu of Beaulieu, in the county of Southampton, July 8, 1784, 4 Geo. III.

[ARMS, CREST, &c.] The same as in Vol. VIII. page 217.

Pa. 377.



Bulkeley Lord Bulkeley.

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BULKELEY Lord BULKELEY.

THIS antient and noble family, as appears by a curious illuminated pedigree in his Lordship's possession, is descended from ROBERT Bulkeley, Esq; Lord of the manor of Bulkeley, in the county palatine of Chester, in the reign of King John, and was succeeded therein by his son WILLIAM, who had five sons: 1. Robert; 2. Willcock, of Petty Hall in Cheshire, whose son Richard married Mary, daughter of Hugh Venables, Baron of Kinderton, and had an only son of his own name; 3. Roger, of Orton Madock in Cheshire; 4. Ralph, seated at Rudal Heath in the same county, but died issueless; and 5. David, from whom the Bulkeley's, in Bickerton in Cheshire descended.

ROBERT Bulkeley, of Bulkeley, Esq; the eldest son, married a daughter of Thomas Butler, Baron of Warrington in Cheshire, by whom he had two sons; 1. William, his heir; 2. Peter, ancestor to the Bulkeley's of Wem in Shropshire, and Broxton in Cheshire; also four daughters, viz: Alice, married to — Weaver; Maud, to — Hampton; Janet, to John Larkson; and Margaret to Griffith Vichan ap Jer Griffith ap Jerworth Goch.

WILLIAM, the eldest son and heir of Robert, was living at Bulkeley, in the year 1302, and was twice married; first, to Maud, daughter to Sir John Davenport, Knight; secondly, to Alice, daughter of Vrian (or Bryan) St. Pierre; by the latter, he had one son Richard, to whom he gave the manor of Paestland in Cheshire, whereupon he assumed that surname, which his descendants continued to use: the issue by the former Venter were, five sons; 1. William, living at Bulkeley in 1314, but his line terminated in a grand daughter, Alice, wife of Thomas Holford, of Holford in Cheshire, Esq; 2. Robert, of whom presently; 3. Roger, to whom his father gave the manor of Norbury in Cheshire, which became the surname of his descendants; 4. Thomas, seated at Alpraham in Cheshire, in right of his wife Alice, daughter and co-heir of Matthew Alpraham, of Alpraham, by whom he left a daughter and sole heir Hellen, married to Sir Thomas Arden of Aldford in Cheshire, Knight, and 5. Peter.

ROBERT Bulkeley, second son of William, became seated at Eaton in Cheshire, which he had of his father's gift. He was Sheriff of the county in 1341, and married Isabel, daughter of Philip Egerton, of Malpas in Cheshire, and had by her a daughter Cecily, married to Thomas Weaver of Cheshire, and had

had two sons; 1. Robert, from whom the Bulkeleys, of Eaton and Burgate in Cheshire; and 2. Richard, ancestor to Lord Bulkeley.

Which **RICHARD**, married Agnes, daughter and co-heir to Roger Chedel, of Chedel in Cheshire, and had with her that estate in which he was succeeded by his only son,

RICHARD, who took to wife Alice, daughter to Sir Ralph Bestock, Knight; and had,

WILLIAM Bulkeley, of Chedel, Esq; who, in the reign of Henry VI. being Constable of Beaumaris, in the isle of Anglesey, hindered the Duke of York from landing there in his return from Ireland, to join the Earl of Warwick against the King. He married Ellen, daughter to Guiliam ap Griffith of Pentrie, Esq; and died in 1484, (a Richard III.), leaving issue six sons, and four daughters, viz. Rowland, his heir, who was seated at Beaumaris; 2. William, of Burgat in Hampshire, (who, by the daughter and heir of Sir John Popham, had Robert his heir, who married Ann, daughter of John Poyntz, of Ashton in Gloucestershire, Esq; and had issue three sons, of whom Robert, the eldest, dying in 1565, married Joan, daughter to William Gascoigne, of Carrington, Esq;); 3. Hugh; 4. Richard; 5. Edward (or Edmund) who died young; 6. William; the daughters were, Janet, married to Hugh ap Llewellyn; Ellen, to Robert ap Meredith; Agnes, and Alice.

ROWLAND Bulkeley, of Beaumaris, Esq; the eldest son, married Alice, daughter and heir to William Beconsal, of Beconsal in Lancashire, Esq; by his wife ———, daughter and heir of ——— Ashton, and had issue five sons and two daughters, viz. 1. Richard his heir; 2. William, from whom the Bulkeleys of Porthamel in the Isle of Anglesey; 3. Hugh; 4. Henry; 5. Robert; Ellen, wife of Sir William Norreys, of Speake in Lancashire, Knight; and Margaret, married to George Booth, of Dunham in Cheshire, Esq.

SIR RICHARD Bulkeley, the eldest son, succeeded his father Rowland, at Beaumaris, was honoured with knighthood, and made Chamberlain of North Wales in 1534, (26 Hen. VIII.) being then 28 years old: he married Catherine, daughter of Sir William Griffith, junior, of Penrhyn in the county of Caernarvon, Chamberlain of North Wales, and had by her two daughters, Eleanor, married to John Ardern, of Ardern in Cheshire; and Jane, married to Maurice Wynn, (or Gwynn) of Gwyther, in Caernarvonshire, Esq; also four sons; 1. Richard; 2. Rowland; 3. John, and 4. Thomas.

SIR RICHARD Bulkeley, of Beaumaris and Chedel, the eldest son, was knighted in 1576, represented the county of Anglesey in

in several parliaments in the reigns of Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth, to the latter of whom he proved an excellent soldier and faithful servant on many occasions, and was also Chamberlain of North Wales: he married to his first wife Margaret, daughter of Sir John Savage, of Rock Savage, and Clif on in Cheshire, Knight; and to his second, Agnes, (or Ann) daughter of Thomas Nedham, of Shavington in Shropshire, Esq; and had issue by both venters; but we shall first treat of the descendants of the latter marriage, the issue of which were eight sons and two daughters, viz. 1. Launcelot; 2. Arthur; 3. Tristram, who all died young; 4. George; 5. Edward, who both died issueless; 6. Launcelot, Archbishop of Dublin, of whom presently; 7. Arthur, Vicar of Coydan, in 1596, (who married Jane, daughter and heir to Rhyse Wynn, ap William, ap Price of Coydan, and had issue William; Thomas, who married Elizabeth, daughter to John Brereton, of Egletham; and Catherine, wife to Peter Hanmer, of Carvalach, Esq; William, the elder son of Arthur, married first Agnes, daughter of William Williams, of Cogwithlan, by whom he had two sons, William, and Arthur; and secondly, Ann, daughter to David Lloyd, of Llodyard in Anglesey, by whom he had a daughter, Ann; William, who succeeded at Coydan, married, first, Margaret, daughter of Richard Parry, Bishop of St. Asaph, by whom he had four sons and one daughter, viz. Richard, ancestor to the Bulkeleyes of Coydan, Revd. Launcelet Bulkeley, John, Charles, and Ellen; and by his second wife ———, daughter of ——— Gayner, he had two daughters, Mary, and Catharine; 8. Tristram, youngest son of Sir Richard, married Ann, daughter of Jenkyn ap Griffith ap Lhuellin, and had two sons and four daughters; John, who died without issue; William, who married Ann, daughter and heir to Owen Griffith, of Drevan; Agnes, wife to Hugh, second son to Pierce Lloyd, of Gathodoge; Mary, Jane, and Jannet. Sir Richard's two daughters, by his second wife, were, Grizel, married to Sir Henry Power, of Bersham in Denbigshire, Constable of the castle of Maryborough, Knight Marshal of Ireland, Governor of Leix, Privy Counsellor, and created Viscount Valentia; she died September 8, 1641, and was buried in St. Patrick's church Dublin; and Mary, married to James Eaton of Duddeston in Shropshire, Esq.

Dr. Launcelot Bulkeley, the sixth son of Sir Richard was admitted a Commoner of Brazen Nose College, Oxford, in 1587, the 18th year of his age, and taking his degree of M. A. in 1593, was on the 13th November, in that year, ordained Deacon, and the same day instituted to the rectory of Llandyffnan, to which was added, on the 4th March following, the rectory

Llandegvaine,

Llandegvaine, otherwise Beaumares, of which Lord Bulkeley is patron: on March 25, 1594, he was admitted into priests' orders; after which, being made Archdeacon of Dublin, he took the degree of D. D. in that university; and by letters patent, dated August 11, 1619, was promoted to that archiepiscopal see; soon after which, he was sworn of the Privy Council; and on April 15, 1624, appointed one of the Commissioners for the preservation of the peace in the provinces of Leinster and Ulster, during the Lord Deputy Falkland's absence, to visit the new plantations in the north: he died at his palace of Tallaght, September 8, 1650, in the eighty-second year of his age, and was buried in St. Patrick's cathedral.

He married Alice, daughter of Rowland Bulkeley, of Beaumares, Esq; and had issue by her, who was buried with him in February 1654, two sons and two daughters, viz. 1. Revd. William Bulkeley, Archdeacon of Dublin; Revd. Richard Bulkeley, D. D. of Bawne, who died about the commencement of the troubles in 1641, (leaving three orphans under the tuition of their uncle William) Mary, married to William Bulkeley, of Porthamel, Esq; and Grisild, to the Revd. Dr. Ambrose Aungier.

William Bulkeley, D. D. Archdeacon of Dublin, lived at Miltown, which, with many other houses and castles, belonging to the Protestant nobility and gentry in the counties of Dublin and Wicklow, were burnt in 1641, to prevent the English from planting any garrison in those parts; and it appears from the depositions, concerning the murders and losses of the Protestants, that he also lost in rents 530*l.* a year; in stock 450*l.* in buildings at Old Bawne, which were wasted and destroyed 3000*l.*; in rents, tythes, &c. at Dunlavan, and elsewhere, 6315*l.*; that his father, the Archbishop, lost in cattle, houses burnt, and rents 370*l.*; and the orphans of his brother, 503*l.* 18*s.* He was a person of great virtue and piety; one who made it his only employ to serve the church, and his diversion to improve and adorn his estate with plantations, whereby, from a rude, desolate, and wild land, he brought it to be a most delightful patrimony. He married Elizabeth, daughter to Henry Mainwaring of Kilkenny, Esq; one of the Masters of the High Court of Chancery in Ireland; she brought into this family divers castles, houses, and gardens near to and within the precinct of the Dominican abbey of Black Friars, in Kilkenny; the impropriate rectories of Bananogh, otherwise called Castledough, Dysert, and Kilferah, with the glebes thereof, &c. in the county of Kilkenny.

He

He made his will, December 3, 1670, and died the year following, at the age of 73. having had issue three sons, and three daughters, viz. 1. Sir Richard, his heir; 2. Arthur, who died unmarried in 1666; 3. Lancelot, who died a bachelor: the daughters were, Alicia, married to Henry Martin, Esq; son and heir to Anthony Martin, Bishop of Meath; Mary, wife of Lancelot Dowdall, of Mountown, in the county of Meath, Esq; and Agnes, first married to Edward Chichester, Esq; grandson to Edward, Viscount Chichester, and, secondly, to Roger Masterfon, of Prospect, and Monysced, in the county of Wexford, Esq.

Which Sir Richard, who succeeded at Old Bawne, was also seated at Dunlavan in the county of Wicklow. He obtained a grant, dated March 24, 1661, for a weekly market, and two fairs to be held in the year, at Dunlavan, where he had a good estate, and, being a man of great merit and goodness, was created a Baronet of Ireland, by patent, December 9, 1682. In 1659, he married, first, Catharine, daughter and co-heir of John Byffe, Esq; Chief Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland, and by her, who died in 1664, the 21st year of her age, had two sons, Richard and John: his second wife was Dorothy, daughter of ——— Whitfield, Esq; by whom he had no issue, and he dying in 1685, she re-married with William Worth, Esq; Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland, and died, January 12, 1704, and was buried in St. Patrick's church Dublin.

Sir RICHARD Bulkeley, Bart. the eldest son and heir, had his education in the universities of Dublin and Oxford, and took the degree of A. B. in the latter, May 21, 1680. He was a person of good understanding and reason, which in divers respects were much improved by the imperfect symmetry and deformity of his body; for, in the course of his childhood, his faculties were so extraordinary, that in a few years he acquired a very great share of learning, and was blessed with so great a memory, that his learning and knowledge were therein most securely treasured up. At sixteen years of age, he had a large stock of human learning, and faculties of soul scarcely equalled; wit, fancy, and apprehension extraordinary, with a memory almost miraculous. Yet with all this fund of reason and literature, he was strangely deluded and led away by the unreasonable infatuations of a set of enthusiastical pretenders to prophecy, who first appeared amongst the French *Camisars* and *Hugenots*; with these he engaged so deeply, that not only his estate partly supplied their extravagances, but he prostituted his excellent pen in defence of their frenzy, and misapplied his

great capacity and good sense by submitting them to their groundless delusions, and was only prevented by death from selling his estate to distribute amongst them. He lies buried in Ewell church in Surrey, under a black marble, with the following inscription:

Here lieth the body of
Sir RICHARD BULKELEY, Bart.
Who departed this life,
April the 7th, 1710,
in the 47th year
of his age.

And also of LUCY his wife
Who departed this life
October the 9th, 1710, in the 47th
year of her age.

She was daughter of Sir George Downing, of Hatley in Cambridgeshire, Bart. (and was re-married, in August 1710, to the above-mentioned William Worth, Esq;) and leaving no issue, the title became extinct; for his brother, John Bulkeley, who died July 18, 1699, left by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Henry Whitfield, Esq; an only daughter, Hester, who became heir to the estate, and was married, April 15, 1702, to James Worth Tynte, Esq; younger son of the said Mr. Baron Worth, and died August 9, 1723.

We now return to the issue of Sir Richard Bulkeley, of Beaumaris, by his first wife, Margaret Savage, which were; 1. Sir Richard, his heir; 2. John, who, by Margaret, daughter of ——— Morgan, had a son, Charles, and a daughter, Margaret; 3. Thomas; 4. Rowland; 5. Charles; all died without issue; and 6. Daniel, who married Ellen, daughter of Rowland, Bulkeley, of Porthamel, Esq; and had issue, Richard, Rowland, Thomas, John, Margaret, and Ellen. Sir Richard's daughters were, Margaret, and Ellen, who died unmarried; Catherine, married to Griffith ap John Griffith, of Llyn; Elizabeth, wife of Owen Holland, Esq; and Jane, to Robert ap Hugh Creuthyn, Esq.

Sir RICHARD Bulkeley, the eldest son, succeeded at Beaumaris. He received the honour of knighthood, and by King James Ist's instructions to William, Lord Compton, President of Wales, dated November 12, 1617, was appointed of Council to his Lordship for that principality. He died, June 28, 1621, and was buried at Beaumaris, with his ancestors; having

having been twice married; first, to Catharine, daughter to Sir William Davenport, of Bromhall in Cheshire, Knight; and, secondly, Mary, daughter of William, Lord Borough, of Gainsborough in Lincolnshire: by the former he had one daughter, Elizabeth, and a son, Richard Bulkeley of Chedel, Esq; who died before him, leaving, by Catharine, daughter of George Needham, of Thornset, in Derbyshire, Esq; several sons and daughters. Richard, the eldest son, succeeded at Chedel, and married Dorothy, daughter of Sir Thomas Hoskins, of Oxford in Surrey, Knight, by whom he had an only child Dorothy, who was married to Henry, third son of Sir Henry Ayloffe, Baronet.

The issue of Sir Richard Bulkeley, and Mary Borough, were, two sons; 1. Richard, his heir; 2. Thomas, created Viscount Bulkeley, of whom hereafter; and four daughters, Penelope, married to Sir Edwyn Sandys, of Omberville in Worcestershire, Knight, ancestor to the Lord Sandys; Elizabeth, to George Shilletto of Heath Hall, in Yorkshire, Esq; Margaret, to Thomas Porter, of Warwickshire, Knight; and Katherine, to Sir Edwyn Sandys, of Northborne in Kent, Knight.

THOMAS, *first Viscount*, the younger son, was seated at Baron Hill, near Beaumaris, and, being a person of great merit and strict loyalty to King Charles I. was advanced, by patent, under the privy seal, dated at Oxford, January 6, 1643, to the dignity of Viscount Bulkeley, of Cashel in the Kingdom of Ireland. He first married Blanch, daughter of Robert Coytmore, of Coytmore in Caernarvonshire, Esq; and, secondly, the daughter of Mr. Cheadle, who was sometime his Lordship's Steward, by the latter he had no issue; but by the former he had five sons and four daughters; 1. Colonel Richard Bulkeley, who was treacherously murdered by Richard Cheadle (for which he was executed at Conway), and left no issue by his wife Catharine, daughter of Sir Roger Mostyn, of Mostyn, Knight; 2. Robert, who succeeded to the title; 3. Thomas Bulkeley, of Dinas in the county of Caernarvon, who married Jane, daughter and co-heir of Griffith Jones, of Castlemarch, Esq; 4. Henry, who was master of the household to King Charles II. and James II. and married Lady Sophia Stewart, and had issue, two sons, James, who settled in France, and left issue; and Francis; and four daughters; Charlotte, married to Daniel, Viscount Clare of Ireland; Ann, married to James, Duke of Berwick; Henrietta; and Laura; 5. Edwyn, who died unmarried. His Lordship's daughters were; 1. Catherine, married, first, to Richard Wood of Rosmore in Ireland, Esq; secondly,

1. Richard Wynn, of Branas, Esq; 2. Lumley, married to Pierce Lloyd, of Llygwy, Esq; 3. Mary, wife to Sir Roger Mostyn, of Mostyn in Flintshire, Bart. and 4. Penelope, wedded to Sir Griffin Williams, of Vaynol in Carnarvonshire, Esq.

ROBERT, *second Viscount Bulkeley*, the eldest surviving son and heir, was Sheriff of the county of Anglesey in 1658, and served for the same in the parliament which restored King Charles II. continuing to be its representative till his death, which happened, October 18, 1688. He married Sarah, daughter of Daniel Harvey, of Coombe in Surrey, Esq; and had issue three sons and six daughters; 1. Richard, his heir; 2. Robert, educated at Oxford, and presented, May 23, 1683, with the degree of LL.D. by James, Duke of York; he was also representative in parliament for Beaumaris; 3. Thomas, representative for the county of Caernarvon. The daughters were, Elizabeth, born 1655, married to John Griffith, of Glynn in Caernarvonshire, Esq; Katherine, married to Philip Atkinson, D.D. Penelope, who died unmarried; Lumley Martha, married to Roger Price, of Rhiwlas, Esq; and Eleanor, to Sir William Smith of Vinall, Bart.

RICHARD, *third Viscount*, was born 1658; he represented the county of Anglesey, in parliament, from 1680, till his death, and in 1701 was appointed Vice Admiral of the north part of Wales. He married, first, Mary, eldest daughter to Sir Philip Egerton, of Egerton and Oulton, in Cheshire, Knight, and, secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of Henry White of Hawthlin in Pembrokeshire, Esq; by the latter he had no issue; and by the former, an only child,

RICHARD, *fourth Viscount*, who succeeded his father, on August 9, 1704; was representative for the county of Anglesey, from 1705, till his death; also Constable of Beaumaris castle, and Constable of North Wales; on November 2, 1713, was made Constable of Caernarvon castle, and departed this life at Bath, June 4, 1724, having always distinguished himself by a steady adherence to principles of loyalty, a disinterested zeal for the good of his country, and the strictest regard to every social virtue. He married Lady Bridget Bertie, eldest daughter to James, Earl of Abingdon, and by her, who died in June 1753, left issue, two sons, Richard and James, successively Viscounts; and four daughters; 1. Bridget, who died unmarried; 2. Eleanor, married to George Harvey, of Tiddington in Oxfordshire, Esq; 3. Ann, wife to William Bertie, D.D. brother to Willoughby, third Earl of Abingdon; 4. Elizabeth, married to William Price, of Rulace, Esq; 5. Lumley; and 6. Sarah, both died unmarried.

RICHARD

RICHARD, *fifth Viscount*, born in 1708, was in March 1730 elected member of parliament for Beaumaris, and was re-chosen at the next general election; he was likewise Governor of Beaumaris Castle, and Chamberlain of North Wales; on January 12, 1731-2, his Lordship married Jane, daughter and heir of Lewis Owen of Peniarth, in Merionethshire, Esq; but dying without issue, March 15, 1738-9, his Lady was re-married, in June following, to Mr. Edward Williams, one of the Land Waiters in the Custom House, London; and the title descended to his brother.

JAMES, *sixth Viscount*, who, on April 19, was elected representative in parliament for Beaumaris, was also Constable of the castle there, and Chamberlain of North Wales; in August 1749, he married Emma, sole daughter and heir of Thomas Rowlands, of Caeru, in the isle of Anglesey, Esq; by which Lady (who was secondly married to Sir Hugh Williams, of Penrhyn in Caernarvonshire, Baronet, and died August 18, 1780) he had issue two daughters, Bridget, who died unmarried, and Eleanora, who died young; also a posthumous son, Thomas-James, the present Lord Bulkeley. His Lordship died, May 23, 1752, aged 35; and, his Lady being then with child, the title lay dormant till she was delivered of,

THOMAS-JAMES, *now seventh Viscount Bulkeley* of Ireland, and first Lord Bulkeley, Baron of Beaumaris, in the Isle of Anglesey, born on December 12, 1752; at the general elections in 1774, and 1780, his Lordship was chosen representative for the county of Anglesey; was created a Peer of Great Britain, by the title of Lord Bulkeley, Baron of Beaumaris, in the Isle of Anglesey, by patent, dated May 14, 1784; and is likewise Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Caernarvon. His Lordship, on April 27, 1777, was married to Elizabeth-Harriot, only daughter and heir of Sir George Warren, Knight of the Bath, by Jane, daughter and heir of Thomas Revel, of Fitcham in Surrey, Esq; but has no issue.

[**TITLES.**] Thomas-James Bulkeley, Lord Bulkeley, Baron of Beaumaris, in the Isle of Anglesey; also Viscount Bulkeley, of Cashel, in the county of Tipperary, in the kingdom of Ireland.

[**CREATIONS.**] Lord Bulkeley, Baron of Beaumaris, by patent, May 14, 1784, 24 George III. and Viscount Bulkeley, of Cashel, by patent, January 19, 1643, 19 Charles I.

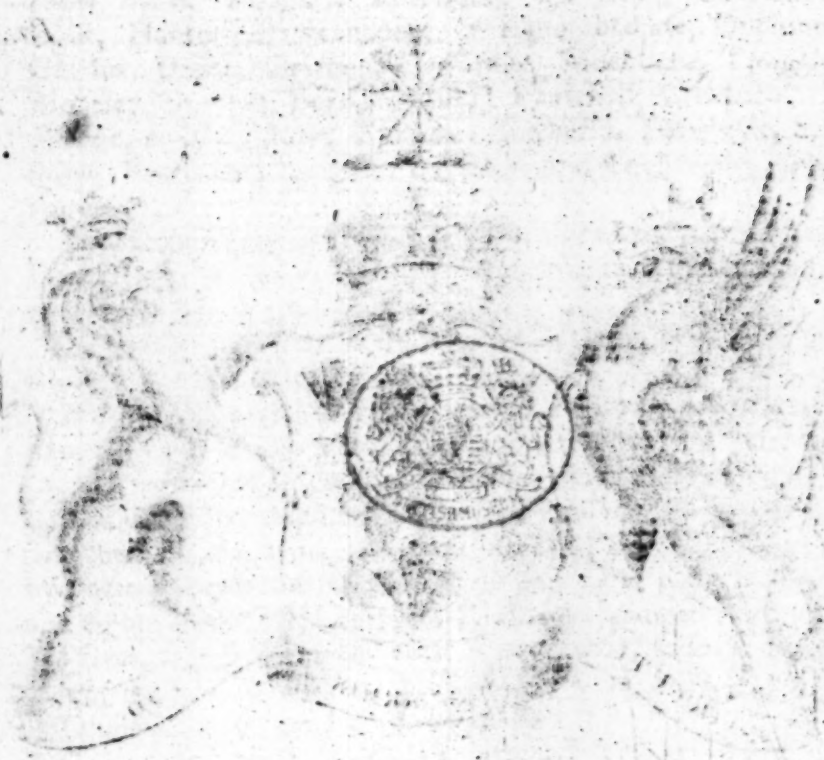
[**ARMS.**] Sable, a Chevron between three Bulls heads, cabossed, Argent.

[CREST.] In a ducal coronet, Or, a Bull's head, Argent, armed, Or.

[SUPPORTERS.] Two Bulls, Argent, armed and unguled, Or, each gorged with a collar dancette, Gules.

[MOTTO.] NEC TEMERE, NEC TIMIDE.

[SEAT.] At Baron Hill, in the Isle of Anglesey.



ON



Egerton Lord Grey.

EGERTON Lord GREY.

THE manors held by Robert Fitz-Hugh, baron of Malpas, under Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, in the reign of William the Conqueror (as recorded in Doomsday-book) were (a) Bedfeld, Burwardestone, Hurdingley, Depenhache (now called Malpas), Tillestone, Cristleton, Calmundele, Eghe, Hanton, Lawchedone, or Laborchedone, Dochintone, Cerelea, Brosse, Oretone, Cuntitone, Shochliche, Tungeham, Bicheley, Bureton, Burwardeshley, Kauichell, Creuhalle, Tidulstone, or Tidnifstone, Buistane, Boleberie, Teverone, Sparestone, Penretane, Sudtone, Buteloge, and Cochrone, or Croverche,

But, Robert leaving no male issue, this barony came at length, by marriage of the heir female, into this famous and knightly family (as Mr. Camden styles it);

Of which was John le Belward de Malpas, who lived in the time of William Rufus (b).

William, (son and heir of John le Belward de Malpas) so named by Sir William Dugdale, is written by Mr. Erdeswicke, (agreeably to other good authorities) Richard: his wife was Letitia, daughter and heir of Robert Fitz-Hugh, baron of Malpas; bearing, for arms, three dart-heads (Pheons), as he proves by ancient deeds and records; and particularly, by a grant of one eighth part of Hampton to Richard, youngest son of this William, sealed therewith (c). That he had, at least, a moiety of that barony, is evident, from several other authorities, and particularly, from Camden's Remains (d).

William, son and heir of (William, or) Richard and Letitia, his wife, had issue, 1. David, baron of Malpas: 2. Robert, from whom the present Earl of Cholmondeley is lineally descended; and 3. Richard, before-mentioned, who is also taken notice of by Camden, in his Remains (e).

David, eldest son of William, styled Dan-David de Malpas, and sometimes le Clerc, from his being secretary to the Ear. of Chester, married Margaret, daughter and heir of Ralph ap Iynion (a person of great note and large possessions, in Wales and Cheshire), by Beatrix, daughter of Kanuiph, the second of that name, Earl of Chester (f); whereby he became possessed of the

(a) Ex. infor. Dom. Hol. Egerton, Bart. (b) Ibid. (c) Erdeswick's Staff. p. 114. (d) P. 179. Oct. Edit. (e) P. 180. (f) See Lee's Chronicle Cestrensis, printed at the end of King's Vale Royal of England, p. 51.

entire barony of Malpas, viz. one half by descent, and the remainder in right of his wife. He was also Justice of Chester, and held three knights fees, temp. Hen. III. His sons were,

1. *William*, Baron of Malpas, who left no legitimate issue.

2. *Philip*, (high Sheriff of Cheshire, temp. Edw. I.) who, possessing the manor of Egerton, near Malpas, had (according to the custom of that age) the surname of Egerton, from the place of his residence, which was derived to his posterity in a lineal succession, which spread into many eminent and flourishing branches. The other sons of David were, 3. *Peter*, surnamed Thornton; and 4. *David*, Lord of Golbourne.

David de Malpas, alias de Egerton, (son of Philip de Egerton, who died before his brother, William, the baron) continued the chief line, as next heir to his said uncle, after his decease; but being then very young, one David, bastard son to William, aforesaid, taking advantage of his minority, intruded himself into the barony and lands of Malpas (a), great part whereof passed with his two daughters and co-heirs, by marriage, to William Patrick, and Sir Urian St. Peter, and by the heir female of Patrick, his share, being transferred to the Suttons (afterwards lords Dudley), was by them, temp. Hen. VII. sold to Sir Randal Brereton, Knt. David, the nephew and rightful heir, however, according to Camden, recovered, by a writ of recognizance, a moiety of that town or barony. He married Cicely, daughter and heir of Randal de Thornewton.

Philip, his son and heir, was Sheriff of Cheshire, 2 Edw. II. and father of six sons; 1. *David*, of whom hereafter; 2. *Uryan*, who by his wife Amelia, daughter and heir of Caldecote, of Caldecote, 15 Edw. II. had issue David, and John (ancestor to the Egertons, of Dynham, Willoughby, &c.) David, by his wife, Joan, the heiress of Almaly, was father of Ralph, whose son, Ralph Egerton, of Caldecote, by the daughter and heir of Haselwall, had issue, William Egerton, of Bettley, who, by marriage with Ellen, daughter and heir of Sir John Hawkstones, of Wireford, alias Wirehill, Knt. (by Anabella, his wife, daughter and heir of William Bromley, of Chettelton, and Annabella, his wife, daughter of Mathew, and sister and heir of William de Chettelton) became possessed of those estates (b), and had issue Ralph,

(a) Ex infor. Dom. Hol. Egerton, Bar. (b) Ibid.

who died 1452, leaving issue Hugh Egerton, of Wrinehill, who married Margaret, daughter of John Dutton, of Dutton, and died 1505, having had issue, Ralph, Robert, and Richard Egerton, prebendary and canon of Litchfield, also rector of Endfield, who died 1537.—Ralph, the eldest son, died the 7th of May, 1522, and lies buried under a handsome raised monument of alabaster, in a chapel belonging to the family, on the north side of Madeley church, together with his wife Isabel, daughter and heir of Robert Hill, of Hounhill, by whom he was father of John, (who died 1 June, 1529, having married Agnes, daughter of Sir Walter Griffith, of Wichnor), and William Egerton, of Bettley, father of Ralph, father of another Ralph; the last heir male of which branch was James Egerton, Esq; who died in the tenth year of his age, April 13, 1687, being the only son of Randolph Egerton, Esq; Major-general of horse to King Charles I. and Lieutenant-colonel of his Majesty King Charles II's own troop of guards, who died October 20, 1681, and lies buried under a handsome monument in Westminster Abbey.

Sir Ralph Egerton, of Wrinehill, Knight, son and heir of John, married Anne, daughter of Sir Edward Fitton, of Gawthorpe, and died 1596, to whom succeeded Edward his son and heir, who conveyed Wrinehill and Chedleton, in Staffordshire, and the manor of Heywood-Barnes, in Cheshire, to Sir John Egerton, of Egerton, Knight, hereafter mentioned, which Sir John lies buried in a vault, within another chapel, on the south side of Madeley church, belonging to the family.

Sir Bryan de Malpas, alias Eger on; third son of Philip, before-mentioned, was Knight of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, temp Edward. II. 4. John; 5. Richard; and 6. Philip.

David de Malpas, alias Egerton, (eldest son of Philip, and) elder brother of Uryan, was Sheriff of Cheshire, 5 Edward II. also 7 Edward III. 1333: and by his wife, Isabel, daughter of Richard Foulshurst, of Crewe, had issue, Philip, Uryan, David, and Robert Egerton, of Bickerton.

Philip (son and heir) had to wife Ellen, daughter of Sir John St. Peter, and by her had issue, Ellen, wife to Sir William Brereton; and Isabel, to Sir John Delves, Knts. also a son named David, who married a daughter of — Venables, of Kinder-ton, but left no issue male; so that,

Uryan, brother of Philip, succeeded as Lord of Egerton. He altered the bearing of his ancestors, by changing the tinctures, and

and adding to his three Pheons a Lion rampant, Gules (as now used; being, according to tradition, an augmentation granted as a reward for his services in the Scotch wars). He married Amelia, daughter of John Warburton, of Warburton, Esq;

John (son and heir of Uryan) was father of,

Sir *John* Egerton, of Egerton, Knight, who, with Sir Hugh Venables, Sir Thomas Dutton, Sir Richard Molineux, Sir William Troutbeck, Sir John Legh, Sir John Done, and many other of the Knights and chief gentlemen of Cheshire, were slain at the memorable battle fought on Blooreheath, in Staffordshire, September 23, 1459, between the Lord Audley, general for King Henry VI. and Richard Nevil, Earl of Salisbury, on the side of Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York. He had issue by Margaret, daughter of Sir John Fitton, of Cheshire, Knight, Philip, William, Ralph, Hugh, and Peter.

Philip, son and heir of Sir John, was father of William, John, and Sir Ralph Egerton, Knight, who distinguished the Lion in his arms by a Crescent (on the shoulder) Or: he was escheator of Cheshire, and ranger of Delamere-forest for life; also Gentleman Usher of the King's bed-chamber, i Henry VIII. and by his wife, Margaret, daughter and heir of Ralph Bassett, of Bloore, progenitor of that knightly line (a), that for several generations flourished at Ridley, in Cheshire, (being afterwards seated at Shaw, in Lancashire,) and from which descended Sir Richard Egerton, Knight, who, by Alice, daughter of ——— Spark, of Bickerton, in Cheshire, had a son, Sir Thomas Egerton, Knight (b), who was Lord Keeper of the great seal, temp. Eliz. and by King James created Baron of Ellesmere, and Viscount Brackley, and constituted Lord Chancellor of England; from whom is descended the present Duke of Bridgewater, whose younger branches are, the Egertons of Tatton, in Cheshire, and Newborough, in Staffordshire.

William, eldest son of Philip, and brother of Sir Ralph, had no issue; wh. reupon,

John, his next brother, became heir, and continued the principal line. He married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Hugh Done, of Oulton, Esq; by the heiress of ——— Kingsley, of the same place, Esq; (called Oldeton, in Doomsday-book (c)),

(a) Ex infor. Dom. Hol. Egerton, Bart.

(b) Collins's Peerage of England, Vol. I. p. 466.

(c) Lib. Doomsday, in Riseton-Hund.

held at that time by Nigel, born of Halton, and in this lady's right he obtained that manor; and Leland ^(a) mentions this John, as the eldest house of the Egertons; by whom he had one son Philip, and a daughter Susan, married to Randal Egerton, of Dynham, Esq;

Philip Egerton, of Egerton (and of Oulton, in right of his mother), married Jane, daughter, and at length heir of Sir Gilbert Smith, of Cuerdley, Knight (brother of William, Bishop of Lincoln, and founder of Brasen-nose college, in Oxford), and was, by her, father of Margaret, wife of Sir Hugh Starkey, Knight, and of his son and successor,

Sir *Philip* Egerton, Knight, Sheriff of Cheshire, the 5th of Queen Mary; who, by Eleanor, daughter of Sir Randal Brereton, of Ipstones, Knight, had issue,

John Egerton, Esq; who married Jane, daughter of Piers Mostyn, of Talacre, in Flintshire, Esq; He had two sons: Philip, the youngest, died issueless; Elizabeth, his daughter, married Sir William Stanley, of Houton, in Werral hund. Cheshire, Knight; and,

Sir *John* Egerton, the eldest son (born 1551) was knighted by Queen Elizabeth, 1599. Besides his paternal inheritance, he possessed Wrinehill, Anneley, Chedleton, and lands in Betley, in Staffordshire, and the manor of Heywood-Barnes, in Cheshire, thereto adjoining, by conveyance from Edward Egerton, Esq; a younger branch of this family, and also held the manor and royalty of Holywell, Fulbrooke, and Greenfield, in Flintshire, by grant from King James I. He died at London, April 27, 1614, and was buried in July following, at Madeley, in Staffordshire, having had issue, by his first wife, Margaret, daughter of Sir Rowland Stanley, of Houton, Knight, five sons; 1. Philip, who died young; 2. Sir Rowland, of whom hereafter; 3. John, basely killed by Edward Morgan, after having given him his life in a duel, April 20, 1608; 4. Peter, who married Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Hayes, Knight, and Alderman of London; and 5. Richard, who died S. P. Also three daughters; Frances, wife of John Minshull, of Minshull, Esq; (whose daughter married Cholmondeley, of Vale Royal.) Margaret, married, first, to Thomas Hall, and afterwards to Lawrence Whitacker, Esqrs. and Mary, to Richard Cartwright, of Aynhoe, in Northamptonshire, Esq; by his second wife, Anne, daughter of Robert Bernard, Esq; Sir John had no issue.

Sir *Rowland* Egerton, of Egerton and Oulton, eldest surviving son and heir of Sir John, having been knighted, was after-

(a) In his Collect. Vol. I. p. 27.

wards created a baronet, by patent, dated April 15, 1617. He resided much at his manor of Ferminghoe, or Farthinghoe, in Northamptonshire, and had prepared stone (a) (a considerable part whereof is still remaining) for a spire steeple to the church, and for rebuilding his manor-house at Farthinghoe; but the breaking out of the Civil War, and his sudden death, prevented the accomplishing his designs; for he died suddenly, of an apoplexy, and was buried October 3, 1646, having in those rebellious times (when of too advanced an age to attend the camp) sufficiently manifested his affections and fidelity to his prince, as appears by several testimonies remaining in the family, under the hand of that martyred King. His Lady, who survived, was Bridget, daughter of Arthur, Lord Grey, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, son of William, Lord Grey, of Wilton (Knight of the Garter, Lord Warden of the East Marches towards Scotland, and Governor of the town and castle of Berwick, who died December 14, 1562), and of his wife Mary, daughter of Charles Somerset, Earl of Worcester (lineal ancestor to the present Duke of Beaufort), by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Thomas West, Lord De la War.

The said Arthur Lord Grey died October 14, 1593, aged fifty-seven, and was buried at Whaddon, in Bucks, leaving issue by Jana-Sibilla, his wife, daughter of Sir Richard Moryson, of Calhiobury in Hertfordshire, Knight, (sister to Elizabeth, Countess of Lincoln), two sons; Thomas, Lord Grey, his successor, who died unmarried, A. D. 1614, and William, who died A. D. 1605, aged thirteen, and was buried in Magdalen-college chapel, in Oxford, with an inscription over him, as may be seen in Wood's *Antiq. Oxon.* This Bridget was sole sister and heir of Thomas, Lord Grey, of Wilton, which being a barony in fee, passed from the Longchamps through the Fitz-Hughs, by marriage with the heirs-female to John, Lord Grey, temp. Edw. II. 1317, whence it descended to Thomas, the last Lord, to whom the present Sir Edward Egerton, Bart. is next heir by blood; Sir Rowland having issue, by the said Bridget, six sons; 1. Thomas, who married Barbara, daughter of Sir John St. John, of Lidyard-Tregoz, in Wilts, Bart. but died issueless before his father: 2. Sir John, successor to the title; 3. Sir Philip Egerton, knighted by King Charles II. for his loyalty during the rebellion: he married Catherine, daughter and sole heir of Piers Conway, of Hendre, in com. Flint. Esq; by whom he had three sons, and four daughters, viz. John, his son and heir; Philip, who lived but a few days, and another

(a) Ex infor. Dom. Hol. Egerton, Bart.

Philip, D. D. of whom hereafter; Sibilla, who died an infant; Bridget, died about seven years old; Mary, married to Richard Lord Viscount Bulkeley, of the kingdom of Ireland; and Jane, who lived a little above a month. Sir Philip died at Oulton, and was interred at Little Budworth, in Cheshire, August 15, 1698. John Egerton, of Oulton, Esq; son and heir, married three wives, first, Mary, daughter of Thomas Cholmondeley, of Vale Royal, in Cheshire, Esq; secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of Robert, Lord Viscount Cholmondeley; thirdly, Catherine, daughter of William Upton, of Upton, in Cheshire, Gent. who survived him, and is now living, by neither of which had he any issue; and died at Oulton, and was buried at Little-Budworth, January 2, 1732. Philip Egerton, D. D. third son, was Rector of Astbury, in Cheshire, and married Frances, daughter of ——— Offley, Esq; (second son of ——— Offley, of Madeley-manor, in Staffordshire, Esq;) by Frances, his wife, daughter of John Lane, of Bentley, in Staffordshire, Esq; brother to Mrs. Jane Lane, afterwards Lady Fisher, remarkable (as appears by Lord Clarendon's History) for being so instrumental in the escape of King Charles II. after the battle of Worcester; by whom he had issue, three sons, and six daughters, viz. Philip, John, Rowland; Bridget, Elizabeth, Mary, Frances, Catherine, and Sibilla. Dr. Egerton died at Astbury, and was interred at Little Budworth, March 6, 1726. Philip Egerton, of Oulton, Esq; eldest son of Dr. Egerton, and heir to his uncle, John Egerton, of Oulton, Esq; is in possession of the ancient family seat of Egerton, together with that lordship, and the manor of Heywood Barnes, in Cheshire, &c. and hath married Frances, daughter and co-heir of Sir Griffith Jeffreys, of Acton, near Wrexham, in Denbighshire, Knight, by whom he has no issue; John, second son, married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of William Brock, of Upton, in Cheshire, Esq; by whom he has two sons, John, and Philip; and three daughters, Anne, Mary, and Elizabeth, living; 3. Rowland Egerton, who married the widow of Thomas Bourne, second son of William Bourne, of Chell, in Staffordshire, Esq; by whom he has no issue. Of the six daughters of Dr. Egerton, Bridget, married Edward Downes, of Shrigley, in Cheshire, Esq; Elizabeth, died unmarried; Mary, married Richard Puleston, of Havod-y-wern, near Wrexham, in Denbighshire, Esq; Frances, is unmarried; Catherine died an infant; and Sibilla married Francis Haskins Eyles Stiles, of Moor Park, near Rickmansworth, in Hertfordshire, Esq; only son and heir of Sir John Eyles, of Giddy-hall, in Essex, Bart. The fourth son of Sir Rowland was Arthur; 5. Rowland, of Chedleton; and 6. Charles,

Charles, of Wallesea, in Cheshire, who died without issue: also three daughters, Sybil, first married to Edward Bellott, of Moreton, in Cheshire, Esq; and, secondly, to Sir Edmund Anderson, of Broughton, in Lincolnshire, Bart. Elizabeth, wife of Sir William Radcliffe, of Foxdenton, in Lancashire, Knt. and Mary, who died at Farthinghoe, unmarried.

Sir John Egerton, Baronet, eldest surviving son and heir of Sir Rowland, died at Wrinehill, and was interred at Madeley, 1674: he married Anne, daughter of George Wintour, of Derham, in Gloucestershire, Esq; who survived, and had issue three daughters, Bridget, wife, first, of Ralph Thicknesse, of Balterly, in Staffordshire; and afterwards, of Timothy Hyldeyard, of Lincolnshire, Esqrs. Margaret, married to Windsor Finch, of Rushock, in Worcestershire, Esq; and Anne, wife of John Gardiner, Esq; also his only surviving son and successor.

Sir John Egerton, Baronet, to whom her late Majesty Queen Anne granted a patent, for holding fairs and markets within his manor at Holywell, before-mentioned (a). He married, first, Elizabeth, daughter of William; and sister and sole heir of Edward Holland, of Heaton and Denton, in Lancashire, Esq; which Lady dying of the small-pox, May 31, 1701, he married, secondly, Anne, sole daughter and heir of Francis Wolferton, of Statfold, in Staffordshire, Esq; By his last wife, who died the 12th April, 1726, there is no issue remaining, Francis-Wolferton, a son, and Hester; and Catherine, two daughters, being all dead; the two first, infants; the last, at a more adult age, 1722: but of the first marriage, were six sons: 1. Sir Holland, his successor; 2. John, who died of the small-pox, at Chester, December 19, 1704, aged sixteen; 3. Edward, of Harleston, in Staffordshire, who was adopted heir to his step-mother, Sir John's second Lady; he died unmarried, May 9, 1727, and left his estate to his next brother, 4. Ralph, which, upon his dying unmarried, April 3, 1732, descended to his next brother; 5. Thomas, Rector of Seston, in Lancashire, and Cheadle, in Cheshire, who married Frances, daughter of John Beresford, of Beresford and Bently, in Derbyshire, Esq; (from which family is descended the present Viscount Tyrone, in Ireland), but in 1741 had no issue; 6. William, Rector of Farthinghoe, in Northamptonshire, who married Mrs. Bateman, and had by her, one daughter, Frances. Sir John had also two daughters, Anne, and Elizabeth, who in 1741 were both living, and unmarried. Sir John died at Wrine-

(a) Ex infor. Dom. Hol. Egerton, Bart.

hill, in Staffordshire, November 4, 1729, aged seventy-three, and was succeeded in dignity and estate by his eldest son,

Sir *Holland Egerton*, Baronet, a gentleman of fine accomplishments, and excellent parts; well versed in most parts of literature, particularly heraldry and antiquities; of a free, open, and communicative disposition, and exceedingly well beloved and esteemed in his country. He married, 1712, Eleanor, youngest daughter of Sir Roger Cave, of Stanford, in Northamptonshire, Baronet (by his wife, Mary, sister of the right honourable William Bromley, Esq; late Speaker of the House of Commons, and principal Secretary of state, temp. Anne) by whom he had six sons, and two daughters; wherof, 1. John, died April 20, 1723, æt. 11.; 2. Holland, March 22, 1714-15.; and 3. Cave, April 16, 1718; 4. Sir Edward, his successor; 5. Thomas Grey, and 6. William. The daughters were, Mary, married to Sir Raphe Asheton, of Middleton, in Lancashire, Baronet, and died at Middleton, January 11, 1735, leaving no issue; and Elizabeth-Charlotte. Lady Egerton surviving her husband, remarried in 1732, to John Brooke, Esq; youngest son of Sir Thomas Brooke, of Norton, in Cheshire, Baronet, and died at Heaton, September 26, 1734, leaving two daughters; Frances, who is living, and Eleanor, who died soon after her mother: Sir Holland died at Heaton, April 25, 1730, and was succeeded in dignity and estate by his eldest surviving son,

Sir *Edward Egerton*, who dying unmarried, in March 1744, the title and estate descended to his brother,

Sir *Thomas-Grey Egerton*, Bart. who married, June 14, 1748, Miss Catharine, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Copley, Rector of Thornhill and Wakefield, in Yorkshire, by whom he had two sons, Thomas and John. Sir Thomas-Grey, dying Aug. 7, 1756, was succeeded in title and estate by,

THOMAS, now *Lord Grey*, his eldest son, who represented the county of Lancaster in three parliaments, and was by letters patent, bearing date May 15, 1784, created Baron Grey de Wilton in the county of Hereford, and to the heirs-male of his body lawfully begotten.

His Lordship, on September 12, 1769, was married to Eleanor, youngest daughter and co-heir of Sir Ralph Asheton, of Middleton in Lancashire, Baronet, by whom he has had issue two sons, Thomas, born October 24, 1777, and buried the 27th of the same month; Thomas-Grey, born December 21, 1780: and three daughters, Eleanor, born July 21, 1770; Louisa, born 1772, and Frances, born 1774, who both died infants.

[TITLES.] Thomas Grey, Baron Grey de Wilton, and Baronet.

[CREATIONS.] Baronet, April 5, 1617, 15 James I. and Baron Grey de Wilton, in the county of Hereford, May 15, 1784, 24 Geo. III.

[ARMS.] Argent, a Lion rampant, Gules, between three Phoenix heads Sable.

[CREST.] On a wreath, three arrows, one in pale and two in saltire, Or, headed and feathered Sable, bound together with a ribband. Gules.

[SUPPORTERS.] On the dexter a Wyvern, Or, on the sinister, a Lion Argent, ducally crowned, Or.

[MOTTO.] VIRTUTIS, NON ARMIS, FIDO.

[SEATS.] At Heaton, in Lancashire, Wrincill in Staffordshire, and Farthinghoe in Northamptonshire.

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Cocks Lord Sommers.

COCKS Lord SOMMERS

THIS ancient family was seated in the county of Kent so early as the beginning of King Edward the 1st's time, in the fourteenth year of whose reign Walter le Cock, son and heir of Thomas le Cock, was assessed at 6s. 3d. as an aid for the sixteenth part of one Knight's fee, for the site of a messuage and lands (late belonging to Walter le Cock), in Ospringe, as appears by the memorandums in the Exchequer of that year. In the reign of King Edward II. Richard Kancis and Basilia, relict of Roger Cock, held the half of a quarter of a Knight's fee in Ospringe aforesaid, as proved by the book of Knight's fees. Thomas le Cock of Ospringe held at the time of his death, anno 13 Edw. III. the site of one messuage and twenty acres of land in Ospringe of the King *in capite*, by the service of nineteen pence per annum, and paying ward to Dover Castle, and Walter le Cock was found to be his son and heir. These premises continued in this family, in 16 Hen. VIII. when Richard Cockys died seized thereof, holding them *in capite*, and Richard Cockys was his son and heir, but the estate was soon after sold, and the family removed into Gloucestershire, yet the lands were called by their name for many years after.

Thomas Cocks of Bishop's Cleeve, in Gloucestershire, Esq; died in 1601, and was buried in that church, but his monument was destroyed by the fall of the steeple in 1696. He married Elizabeth, daughter of — Holland of Lancashire, and had issue three daughters: Ann, married to — Barnsly, of Barnsly Hall, in Worcestershire, Esq; Dorothy, first married to — Hutchins, Esq; of Dumbleton in Gloucestershire, Esq; who left her that estate at his decease, and she was afterwards married to Sir Charles Percy, Knight, son of Henry, eighth Earl of Northumberland, and was buried at Dumbleton, June 28, 1646; and Elizabeth, wife of — Stafford, of Staffordshire, Esq; He had also ten sons who lived to be men, whereof, the two eldest, according to the custom of those times, made their campaign in the wars, two of the others were bred up to the law, one of which was in the reign of King James I. sent on an embassy, to the Czar of Muscovy, the other named Charles was a benchet of the Middle Temple, and died August 15, 1654, and was buried at Dumbleton; four were merchants; and the other two divines, one of them named Peter, was Rector of Bishop's Cleeve, and was buried in that church in 1612.

RICHARD Cocks, the second surviving son of the above-named Thomas, was seated at Castle-ditch in the county of Hereford, and married Judith, daughter and co-heir of John Elliott, of the city of London, merchant, by whom he had issue, Thomas his eldest son and heir, and Richard, who resided at Dumbleton, in Gloucestershire, and was created a Baronet, February 7, 1661, but his issue is extinct.

THOMAS, the eldest son, succeeded to the estate at Castle-ditch, on the death of his father; married Ann, daughter of Ambrose Elton, of Ledbury, in the county of Hereford, Esq; and had issue three daughters, Dorothy, married to Robert, Viscount Tracy, of the kingdom of Ireland; Judith, wife to ——— Tracy; and Elizabeth: also five sons; 1. Thomas, who succeeded at Castle-ditch; and left issue by Mary, his wife, two sons; John, who died unmarried, and the Reverend Thomas Cocks, who enjoyed the Castle-ditch estate after his brother's death, and was buried in Eftnor church, June 27, 1724, leaving by his wife, the daughter of ——— Hall, of Leicestershire, an only daughter and heir Mary, born January 1703, and married in 1724, to her cousin John Cocks, hereafter-mentioned; 2. John, who died unmarried; 3. Richard; 4. Henry; and 5. Charles.

Which **CHARLES** Cocks, Esq; was Justice of the peace for the county of Worcester, and elected member of parliament for the city of Worcester in 1692, and represented the borough of Droitwich in seven parliaments. He married Mary, daughter of John Sommers, of Clifton upon Severn, in the county of Worcester, Gent. and sister and co-heir to John, Lord Sommers, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, by whom he had three daughters and two sons.

Catherine, the eldest daughter, married James Harris, of the Close, in Salisbury, Esq; in which cathedral she lies buried with the following inscription,

H. S. E.

CATHERINA HARRIS,

CAROLI COCKS de *Vigornia* filia,

Virtutibus ornatissima;

JACOBI HARRIS de *Clauso Sarum* Uxor,

Nunquam non desiderata.

Obijt 13 die Junij

Anno { *Ætatis* 24°.

{ *Dom.* 1705.

Elizabeth, the second daughter, died young.

Margarer, the third daughter, was married on March 19, 1719, to Philip Yorke, Esq; afterwards created Earl of Hard-

wicke.

wicke, and made Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain; she died September 10, 1761, and was buried at Wimple in Cambridgeshire.

The sons were,

1. James Cocks, of Bruckmans in Hertfordshire; and of Ryegate in Surrey, Esq; for which last place he was representative in parliament from 1713, to 1747; he died May 23, 1750, aged 65 (a), and was buried at Weston, in Shropshire. He married, first, in September 1718, to Lady Elizabeth Newport, eldest daughter of Richard, Earl of Bradford, but she died without surviving issue, and was buried at Weston: his second wife was Ann, youngest daughter of William, fourth Lord Berkeley of Stratton, to whom he was married in May 1737, and she died February 3, 1738-9, in child-bed, of their only issue, James, who was slain at St. Cas, on the coast of France, September, 11, 1738, unmarried; whereupon the estates he died possessed of in Hertfordshire, Surrey, Kent; &c. descended to his uncle,

2. JOHN Cocks of Castle-ditch, in the parish of Estnor, Hertfordshire, Esq; which estate he possessed in right of his wife Mary, sole daughter and heir of the above-mentioned Revd. Thomas Cocks of Castle-ditch, to whom he was married in 1724; he died June 24, 1771, and was buried at Estnor; she survived till 1779, and was interred near him. An elegant marble monument is erected for her, with the following inscription:

Underneath are interred
the Remains of MRS. MARY COCKS,
Widow of JOHN COCKS, Esq;
and only child
of the Reverend THOMAS COCKS,
late of Castle-ditch.
She was born in January 1703, N. S.
and departed this life
the 4th of February, 1779, aged 76.

She was blest by Nature
With a contented mind, with cheerfulness
and benevolence in the highest degree;
Qualities so amiable could not fail
of gaining the esteem of all who knew her
from the earliest infancy,
and certainly no one was
throughout life more beloved:

(a) Coffin-plate.
D d 2

Her

Supplement to COLLINS'S

Her heart was soon touched
with the hearing of distress; and her hand as
immediately stretched out to relieve it;

to this part of her character, her poorer
Neighbours can feelingly testify.

In a dissipated and extravagant age
she was frugal and industrious,

And even her hands continually employed
in some useful work.

In every relation of life

she discharged her duty

most exemplarily.

There never was a better mother of children;

She taught them all to read herself,

and trained them up most diligently

in the way they should go,

by example as well as precept.

The cheerfulness and benevolence of her

temper, had their best stay and support,

in a constant and lively sense of religion.

As she accepted every blessing of Providence

with joy and thankfulness,

so under every affliction she was

intirely resigned to the divine will.

A Christian frame of mind was so

established in her, that she knew not,

by her own feelings, what narrowness,

selfishness, or any wrong affection was.

Her countenance itself shone with the

purest benevolence, bespeaking that a faith

of the gospel was the principle

firmly rooted at her heart.

Her life was lengthened to almost

the longest natural term, as a peculiar

blessing to the neighbourhood, to her

family and friends, even at last they could not

but regret her loss, though her body was grown

very infirm; but her mind still continued

cheerful, and was filled with the joyfullest

anticipation of the happiness she was going to.

Few have been so exact to live the life of

the righteous, and no one ever enjoyed

more blessedly the supreme reward of

dying the death of the righteous.

This

This monument, in token of filial piety
and her own most affectionate regard,
is set up by her sorrowing daughter,

ELIZABETH COCKS, whose sole consolation
is the firm belief, that, through the mercies
of Christ they shall be once more united
in a better state, never to part again.

They had issue twelve children, viz.

1. Charles, now Lord Sommers.
2. Thomas, born 1727, and died in 1729.
3. Mary, born June 1728, both living 1784, un-
4. Elizabeth, born July 19, 1729. married.
5. John, A. M. Rector of Suckleigh, in Worcestershire, and
Prebendary of Bristol, living 1784, unmarried.
6. Joseph, who was bred to the law, and had the degree of
Barrister; he died April 4, 1773, leaving by Margaret his wife,
daughter of John Thorniloe, of Worcester, Esq; two daughters,
Mary, wife of William Russell of Powyck, in Worcestershire,
Esq; Barrister at law, and Margaret, who is unmarried.
7. James, born June 22, 1734, and married, November 5,
1772, to Martha, daughter of Charles Watson, Esq; Vice Ad-
miral of the Red, by whom he has issue.
8. Philip, A. M. Rector of ~~St. Andrew~~ in Middlesex, and Pre-
bendary of Lincoln, born February 27, 1739, and is un-
married.
9. Thomas-Sommers, born December 3, 1737, and is in part-
nership with his brother James, in a capital banking house at
Charing Cross: on August 29, 1768. He was married to Ann,
daughter of Alexander Shillethwayte, of Southwick Place, in
Hampshire, Esq; and has issue.
10. Richard, born in August 1740, now a Barrister at law,
and unmarried.
11. Robert, born 1741, and died 1765, unmarried; and,
12. Timothy, born 1743, who died 1757.

CHARLES, now Lord Sommers, the eldest son and heir, was
born at Castle-ditch, June 29, 1729, to which estate, and
several others, he succeeded on the death of his father, as also
to the estates at Dumbleton and elsewhere, on that branch of
the family becoming extinct. He represented the borough of
Ryegate in three parliaments; was created a Baronet of Great
Britain by letters patent, dated September 19, 1772; and
created a Peer of Great Britain by patent, dated May 17,
1784, by the title of Lord Sommers, Baron of Evesham, in the
county of Worcester, and, to the heirs-male of his body lawfully
begotten.

His Lordship has been twice married, first on August 2, 1759, to Elizabeth, fifth daughter of Richard Eliot, of Port Eliot, in the county of Cornwall, Esq; and sister to Edward, the present Lord Eliot; by which Lady, who died January 1, 1771, and was buried on the eighth of the same month at North Mims, in Hertfordshire, he had issue,

1. John-Sommers Cocks, born May 6, 1760; representative in parliament for Grampound in Cornwall, and unmarried.

2. Mary-Judith, born February 2, 1762.

3. Harriot-Margaret, who died young.

4. Charles-Edward.

5. Edward-Charles, for whom an elegant monument is erected in Estnor church, with this inscription,

Within this chancel
are interred the remains of
EDWARD-CHARLES COCKS,
a youth of 14 years of age,
unfortunately drowned at Westminster school,
unfortunately for his friends,
not for himself;
for he was innocent and good,
his faults and frailties trivial;
to him, therefore, to be taken out of this world must be
happiness,

Through the merits of CHRIST JESUS
his Lord and Saviour,
of whose blessed sacrament he was partaker
the day before his death.

To his father, and his friends who knew him,
he was deservedly dear;

(at school universally beloved)
to his eldest brother

he was almost every thing that could be wished.

His brother now erects to his memory
this monument,

as a sincere testimony of his love, his esteem,
and his high opinion of him.

J. SOMMERS COCKS.

He was third son of Sir CHARLES COCKS, Bart. of
Castle-ditch, and ELIZABETH, daughter of RICHARD
ELIOT, Esq; of Port Eliot, in the county of Cornwall.
His mother was delivered of two sons at one birth,

on the 23d of January 1767,

At Marfeilles in France, of whom the elder,
CHARLES-EDWARD, died a few days after he
first saw the light, and was buried at that place;

the younger EDWARD-CHARLES
grew as a lily in the field.

The last day of his life in this world,
was the 6th of August 1781.

Thy will, O God! be done.

6. Harriot, born August 28, 1769, and is unmarried.

His Lordship married, May 20, 1772, to his second wife,
Anne, daughter of Reginald Pole, of Stoke, in the county
of Devon, Esq; who hath since taken the additional surname
of Carew; and by her he hath issue two sons, Philip-James,
born December 2, 1774; and Reginald, born January 14,
1777; and one daughter, Anna-Maria, born March 14,
1773.

[TITLES.] Sir Charles Cocks, Lord Sommers, Baron of
Evesham, and Baronet.

[CREATIONS.] Baronet, September 19, 1772. 12 Geo. III.
and Lord Sommers, Baron of Evesham, in the county of Wor-
cester, May 17, 1784, 24 Geo. III.

[ARMS.] Quarterly, first and fourth, Sable, a chevron, Or,
between three stags, scalps and attires Argent; for Cocks;
second and third, Vert, a fess dancettè, Ermine, for Sommers.

[CREST.] On a wreath, a mount proper, and thereon a
Stag lodged and regardant Argent.

[SUPPORTERS.] On each side a Lion, Ermine, gorged dan-
cettè, Vert.

[MOTTO.] PRODESSE QUAM CONSPICI.

[CHIEF SEATS.] At Castle-ditch, in the county of Hereford,
and at Dumbleton, in the county of Gloucester.

PARKER Lord BORINGDON.

EDMUND PARKER, of North Molton, in the county of Devon, Esq; by his last will and testament, bearing date May 18, 1611, to which is annexed a codicil, dated the 11th of the next month, directs that his body should be buried in the choir of North Molton church: he married Dorothy, daughter of Sir Clement Smith, of Little Badow, in Essex, Knight, Chief Baron of the Exchequer; and had issue one son, John; and four daughters, Frances, living in 1611, unmarried; Jane, wife of John Norleigh, of Norleigh, in Devonshire, Esq; Elizabeth, married to Walter Harlewin, Esq; and Mary, to George Drake of Whitcombe, in Devonshire, Esq.

JOHN Parker, Esq; the only son, died in his father's life-time, in the year 1610, leaving issue by his wife, Frances, daughter of Jeronemy Mayhew, of Boringdon, in Devonshire, Esq; three sons; 1. Edmund; 2. Thomas, who was 26 years of age, when the visitation of Devonshire was made in 1620; and 3. John, then 21 years old; also one daughter Ann, who died unmarried.

EDMUND Parker, Esq; the eldest son, became heir to his grandfather, and was 27 years of age in 1620; he made his last will and testament, November 6, 1642, which was proved, November 1, 1649, and therein appointed to be buried at North Molton. He married Amy, youngest daughter of Sir Edward Seymour, of Bury Pomeroy, in the county of Devon, Baronet, ancestor to the present Duke of Somerset; and had issue by her eight sons; 1. Edward, who died in his father's life-time unmarried; 2. Edmund, who became heir; 3. John, baptised, February 24, 1613; 4. William, born 1615, and was living in 1642; 5. Henry; 6. Charles; 7. Richard; and 8. James, all living 1642; also five daughters; 1. Elizabeth; 2. Amy, who was third wife to Sir John Davie of Creedy, in Devonshire, Baronet; 3. Dorothy; 4. Mary, and 5. Sarah, were unmarried in 1642.

EDMUND Parker, Esq; the eldest surviving son and heir, was seven years old in 1620: he at first resided at Boringdon, where he enjoyed an estate which came to him from his grandmother, but afterwards removed to the family seat at North Molton, where he departed this life in October 1691; his will is dated, July 8, 1680, and the probat thereof, October 31, 1691, wherein he directs his body to be buried at North Molton. It does not appear



Parker Lord Boringdon.



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appear into what family he married; but his will certifies, that he had six sons and a daughter all living in 1680; viz. 1. George his heir; 2. Edmund, who left four sons; 3. Edmund (father to John, Edmund, Thomas, and George); 4. William; 5. Francis; 6. Charles, and Mary, who were all living in 1726, as appears by the marriage settlement of John Parker, hereafter mentioned.

GEORGE Parker of Boringdon, Esq; the eldest son and heir, married, first Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Fowell, of Fowellscombe, in Devonshire, Baronet, but she dying in 1691 without issue, he secondly married Ann, daughter of John Buller, of Morval, in the county of Cornwall, Esq; by whom he had three sons; 1. Edmund, who died before 1725, unmarried; 2. George, who became heir; and 3. Francis, of Bladon, in Devonshire, Esq; who left three daughters, — married to John Baring, of Radford, in Devonshire, Esq; —, first married to Thomas Baring, of Larkton, and, secondly, to William Spicer, of Ware, near Exeter, in Devonshire, Esq; and — to — Fryer of Exeter.

JOHN Parker, Esq; the eldest surviving son and heir, succeeded to the family estate on the death of his father in 1743. On June 26, 1725, he was married to Lady Charlotte Poulett, second daughter of John, Earl Poulett, with whom he had 6000*l.* fortune, and his father gave him 6000*l.* to purchase lands, as appears by the marriage settlement, bearing date the 11th of the same month. He died, April 18, 1768, his Lady, on August 16, 1758, and were buried at Plimpton Mary, in the county of Devon: they had three sons and three daughters, viz. George, who died an infant; John, now Lord Boringdon; Montague-Edmund Parker, of Whiteway, in the parish of Chidleigh, and has two sons, Montagu and Francis; Henrietta, the eldest daughter, is unmarried; Catherine, married to Henry Lambert, of Hope End, in the county of Hertford, Esq; and Bridget, to Redmond Kelley, of Isleworth, in Middlesex, Esq; Lieutenant Colonel of the East Devonshire militia.

JOHN, *Lord Boringdon*, the eldest surviving son and heir, represented the county of Devon in several Parliaments, and was advanced to the peerage, by letters patent, dated May 18, 1784, by the title of Baron Boringdon, of Boringdon, in the county of Devon, and to the heirs-male of his body lawfully begotten.

His Lordship's first wife was Frances, daughter of Josiah Hort, D. D. Archbishop of Tuam, in Ireland, and sister to Sir John Hort, Baronet; they were married in December 1763, and she died without issue, in 1764; his second Lady,

to whom he was married, May 18, 1769, was Theresa, daughter of Thomas Robinson, Lord Grantham (and sister to Thomas, the present Lord): she died December 21, 1775, and was buried at Plimpton Mary, in Devonshire, leaving issue one son, John, born May 3, 1772; and a daughter, Theresa, born September 22, 1775, a few days afterwards her mother "received a stroke of the palsy, of which she " appeared recovering, but receiving a second stroke, and soon " after that a third, it put an end to the life of one of the " most valuable of women.

" Her amiable disposition, her softness and gentleness of " manners, endeared her to every one that had the happiness of " knowing her. Her whole pleasure and ambition were centered in a consciousness of properly discharging all the duties " of a wife, a mother, and a sister; and she neither sought for, " nor expected fame out of her own house. As she made no " ostentation of her virtues, she excited no envy; but, if there " had existed so depraved a being as to wish to wound so fair " a character, the most artful malignity must have searched in " vain for a weak part.

" Her virtues were uniform, quiet, and habitual; they were " not occasionally put on; she wore them continually; they " seemed to grow to her, and be a part of herself; and it " seemed to be impossible for her to lay them aside, or be other " than what she was.

" Her person was eminently beautiful; but the expression " of her countenance was far above all beauty that proceeds " from regularity of features only. The gentleness and benevolence of her disposition were so naturally impressed on " every look and motion, that, without any affected effort or " assumed courtesy, she was sure to make every one her friend " that had ever spoke to her, or even seen her.

" In so exalted a character, it is scarce worth mentioning " her skill and exact judgment in the polite arts. She seemed " to possess, by a kind of intuition, that propriety of taste and " right thinking, which others but imperfectly acquire by long " labour and application."

[TITLES.] John Parker, Baron Boringdon,

[CREATION.] Baron Boringdon, of Boringdon, in the county of Devon, by patent May 18, 1784, 24 Geo. III.

[ARMS.] Sable, a stag's head cabossed, between two flaun-ches, Argent.

[CREST.] On a wreath, an arm erect, vested Azure, cuff Argent, hand holding an attire of a Stag, proper.

[SUPPORTERS.] Dexter, a Stag, A gent, finifter, a Greyhound regardant, Sable, each collared, Or, and thereto antique shields appendant, Gules, that on the dexter charged with an Horse's head coupt, Argent, bridled, Or; the finifter with a ducal coronet, Or.

[MOTTO.] FIDELIA CERTA MERCES.

[SEATS.] At Boringdon and Saltram, in the county of Devon.

HILL Lord BERWICK.

IT appears by the visitation of Shropshire, made in the year 1623 (a), that the name of this ancient family was originally written Hull, from their residence at a place so called in Shropshire.

HUGH Hull, of Hull, was living temp. Edw. II. and married Eleanor daughter and co-heir of Hugh de Wlonkeslow, of Wlonkeslow in Shropshire, whereby he became possessed of that estate, and was father to WILLIAM Hull, of Hull and Wlonkeslow, Esq; who flourished in the reign of Richard II. and was succeeded by his son GRIFFITH (or Geoffry, as in the Baronetage) living temp. Hen. IV. and had issue by his wife Margaret, sister of Griffith Warren, Lord of Ightfield, in co. Salop, Esq; a son and heir,

HUMPHRY, who was commonly called Hill (as his descendants have since been). He resided at Buntingdale, and married Agnes, or Ann, daughter and co-heir of John Bird, of Charlton, (niece and heir of David de Malpas) by whom he had three sons and four daughters; 1. William, ancestor to the Hills, of Hill Court, in Shropshire; 2. Ralph, of whom presently; and 3. Thomas, seated at Malpas and Hodner, who, by Margaret, daughter of Thomas Wilbraham, of Woodhay, in Cheshire, was father to Sir Rowland Hill, Knight, Lord Mayor of London, 4 Edward VI.; William, Parson of Stoke, in Shropshire; and four daughters, who at length became co-heirs to their brother Sir Rowland: the daughters of Humphry were, Beatrix, wife of William Brom'ey, Katherine, married to Thomas Needham, Elizabeth, married to Thomas Lemans, and Joan to Thomas Gaywood.

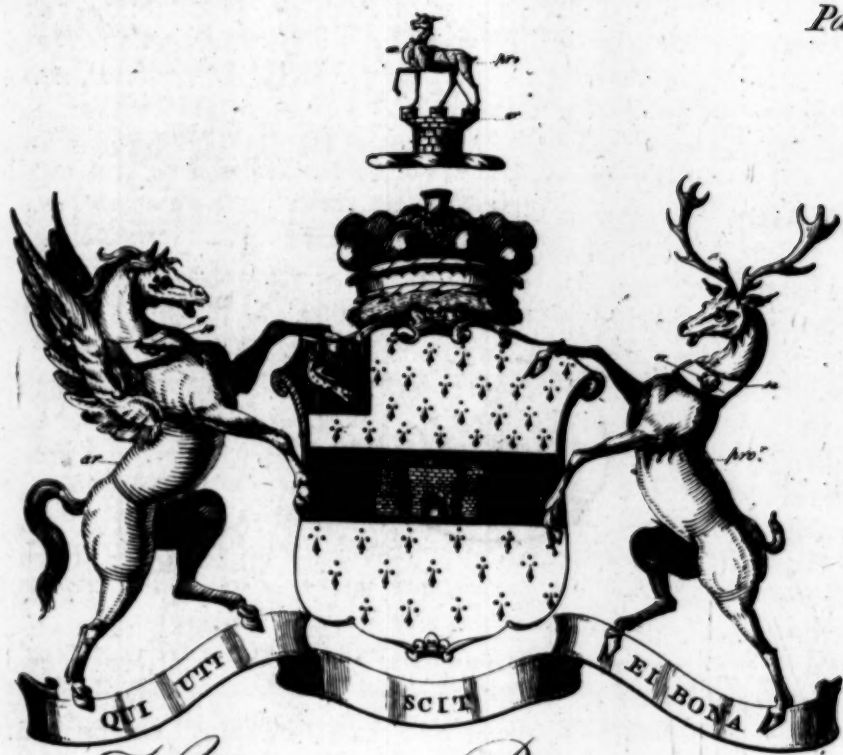
RALPH Hill, the second son of Humphry, married ——— daughter of Thomas Greene, of Greene's Norton, Esq; by whom he was father of,

WILLIAM Hill of Blechley, in Shropshire, who married Elizabeth, daughter of William Bostock, of Say, and had by her three sons; 1. William, who by Katherine, his wife, daughter of Thomas Bulkeley, of Ovre, in Shropshire, Esq; became ancestor to the Hills, of Blechley, and Soulton; 2. Humphry, ancestor to Lord Berwick; and 3. Rowland, married to Margaret, daughter of William Forster.

HUMPHRY Hill, second son of William, was seated at Blechley and Soulton, in Shropshire, and by Alice, daughter of

(a) The original in the Heralds Office, not. C. 20.

———— Bulkeley,



Hill Lord Bernwick.



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Bulkeley, of Stanlow, had issue five sons; 1. Rowland, of whom presently; 2. William, died young; 3. Robert of Alderly, who left issue, Humphrey; 4. John, who died young; and 5. Thomas, married to Elizabeth, daughter of Dancy, of Lancashire, and left no issue; also four daughters, Mary, Jane, Katherine, and Dorothy.

Rowland Hill, the eldest son and heir, was living at Hawkstone, in Shropshire, anno 1592: he married Mary, daughter of Thomas Dycher, of Muckleton, in Shropshire, Esq; and had by her two daughters, Mary, married to Thomas Salisbury, of Flintshire, and Elizabeth, to Thomas Braddock of Kayhowell; and one son.

Rowland Hill, of Hawkstone, Esq; who died in 1644 (a). His wife, was Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Jolley, of Buglawton, in Cheshire, Esq; by whom he was father of six sons, and as many daughters: the sons were; 1. Rowland, his heir; 2. Humphrey; 3. Thomas; 4. James; 5. John, who all died without issue; and 6. another John: the daughters were; 1. Jane, wife of Thomas Pitchford, of Lee, in Shropshire; 2. Ann, unmarried; 3. Sarah, wife of John Cottingham, Rector of Halstead, in Kent; 4. Elizabeth, married to Richard Taylor of Sherington, in Shropshire; 5. Abigail, wedded to John Colt, of London; and 6. Mary, unmarried.

Rowland Hill, of Hawkstone, Esq; the eldest son and heir, was 39 years of age at the time of the visitation of Shropshire, in 1663, and remarkable for his great piety, charity, and wisdom; he suffered very much by the rebels in the beginning of the Civil Wars of King Charles I. by coming to the relief of his father, whom they had detained prisoner in the castle near Hawkstone. He married Margaret, daughter of Richard Whitehall of Duddington, in Shropshire, Esq; and had issue seven sons and seven daughters.

Rowland, the eldest son, died unmarried.

Richard, the second son, entered into holy orders, and had afterwards the degree of LL. D. conferred upon him. He was, in the time of King William, Envoy extraordinary to the court of Brussels; as also in that reign, and Queen Anne's, to the courts of Turin, and of all the other Italian princes, except the Roman Pontiff. In King William's reign, he was paymaster of his Majesty's armies in Flanders, where, by his remarkably punctual, and just dealings, he acquired so great credit, as to be able by it to subsist the armies there when remittances came too slow for that purpose from England; which great service gained him the favour of the King his

(a) Visit. of Shropshire, 1663, in the Heralds Office, C. 35.

master, who, soon after the conclusion of the peace, appointed him to be one of the Lords commissioners for executing the high office of Lord High Treasurer of England. His merit also recommended him to the favour of Queen Anne, who, soon after her accession to the throne, appointed him one of the council to his Highness, George Prince of Denmark, as Lord High Admiral of England; and, in 1705, sent him to the Duke of Savoy, a Prince remarkable for his politicks, with whom he succeeded so well as to bring him into the grand alliance.

In the reign of King George I. he retired from civil employments, and became fellow of Eton College, which fellowship he held till the time of his death. He was a statesman of great abilities and eminent integrity, a man of general knowledge, and remarkable for his extraordinary fine address and good breeding. He added much to his own private estate and fortune, which was of itself considerable, great part of which he gave among his relations in his life-time, and the rest at his death; he augmented many poor livings, and was a considerable benefactor to St. John's College, Cambridge (where he received his education), and an ornament to that society; he left it five rectories, viz.; Ditchingham, South and North Lopham united, the two Forncets ditto, Sturston and Aldborough; his heir to present, but always a fellow of that college. He subscribed largely to public works of charity, and did a great many private ones, in a wise and well-chosen manner. A few months before his death, by the favour of his Majesty King George the first, he obtained for his family the dignity of a Baronet of Great Britain, in the person of his nephew and heir at law, Rowland Hill, of Hawkestone, Esq; to him and the heirs-male of his body; in default of such to his nephew, Samuel Hill, of Shenston Park, in Staffordshire, Esq; and the heirs-male of his body; in default of such, to his nephew, Thomas Hill, of Tern Hall, in Shropshire, Esq; and the heirs-male of his body; and in default of such, to his nephew the Reverend Mr. Rowland Hill, Rector of Forncet, in Norfolk, and the heirs-male of his body; which title of Baronet is now enjoyed by Sir Richard Hill, of Hawkestone. This eminent person departed this life, unmarried, at Richmond, in Surry, June 11, 1727, in the seventy-third year of his age, and was buried at Rodnet, in Shropshire.

THOMAS Hill, Esq; of Tern Hall above-mentioned, was many years representative in parliament for the town of Shrewsbury, died in June 1782, aged about ninety, and was buried at Attingham, in Shropshire. His wife, was Mary, daughter of William Noel, Esq; one of the Judges of the Common

Pleas,

Pleas, and by her, who died February 14, 1760, aged forty-one, and was buried at Attingham, he had two sons, Noel, now Lord Berwick, and Samuel, who died unmarried; a so, two daughters, Maria, first married to Sir Brian Broughton Delves, of Broughton com. Staff. Baronet; secondly, to Henry Errington, of Sandoe, in co. Northumb. Esq; and Susanna, who died unmarried.

NOEL Hill, *the present, and first Lord Berwick*, represented the county of Salop in three parliaments, and is Colonel of militia of the same county; on May 19, 1784, he was by patent advanced to the dignity of a Peer of Great Britain, by the style and title of Baron Berwick of Attingham, in Shropshire, and to the heirs-male of his body.

His Lordship married, November 17, 1768, Anna, second daughter of Henry Vernon, of Hilton, in co. Stafford, Esq; by whom he has issue three sons, Thomas-Noel Hill, born October 7, 1774; 2. William; 3. Richard, and three daughters: 1. Henrietta-Maria; 2. Anna, and 3. Amelia Louisa.

[TITLE.] Noel Hill, Baron Berwick, of Attingham, in Shropshire.

[CREATION.] Baron Berwick, of Attingham, May 19, 1784, 24 Geo. III.

[ARMS.] Ermine, on a fess Sable, a castle, triple towered proper; in a canton, Gules, a martlet, Or.

[CREST.] On a wreath the upper half of a tower, argent, with a Fawn trippant on the battlements, proper, collared and lined, Or.

[SUPPORTERS.] Dexter a Pegasus Argent, plain collared, sable, and thereon a Martlet, Or; sinister a Stag, proper, collared as the dexter, and thereon a Leopard's face, Or.

[MOTTO.] QUI UBI SCIT EI BONA.

[SEATS.] At Tern park, in Shropshire; and Shenstone park, in Staffordshire.

DUTTON Lord SHIRBORNE.

THIS ancient family is denominated from the town of Dutton, in Cheshire; for Odard, being seated there in the Conqueror's time, his posterity were surnamed de Dutton, from the place of their residence.

Sir Peter Leycester, in his *Historical Antiquities of England*, particularly Cheshire, has given us the pedigree of the Duttons of Dutton, which, he says, is faithfully collected from the evidences of that family, and other good records and deeds; and is as followeth (a).

ODARD, or ODARD, sometimes also written Hodard and Hudard, came to England with William the Conqueror, and seated himself at Dutton; a good part whereof Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, gave unto him, as appears by *Doomsday-book*.

The ancient roll of the Barons of Halton saith, that with Hugh, Earl of Chester, came one Nigell, a nobleman, and with Nigell came five brethren, to wit, Hudard, Edard, Womers, Horswyne, and Wolfaiith, a priest, to whom Nigell gave the church of Runcorne; and unto Hudard the same Nigell gave Weston, and Great Aston, (now divided into two townships, Aston Grange, and Aston juxta Sutton), *pro uno Pado Militis*: and from this Hudard came all the Duttons (b). And, in the record of *Doomsday*, Odard, held Aston, under William Fitz-Nigell, Baron of Halton; and also Odard and Edard held Weston, under the said William, anno Dom. 1086. Whether those five brethren afore-named, were brethren to Nigell, is a doubt; for then, methinks, he should have said, *Quinque fratres fui*, whereas he says only, *Cum isto Nigello venerunt quinque Fratres* (c), and so names them.

This Hudard's, or Odard's sword, is at this day, (1665) in the custody of the Lady Elinour, Viscountess Kilmorey, sole daughter and heir of Thomas Dutton, late of Dutton, Esq;

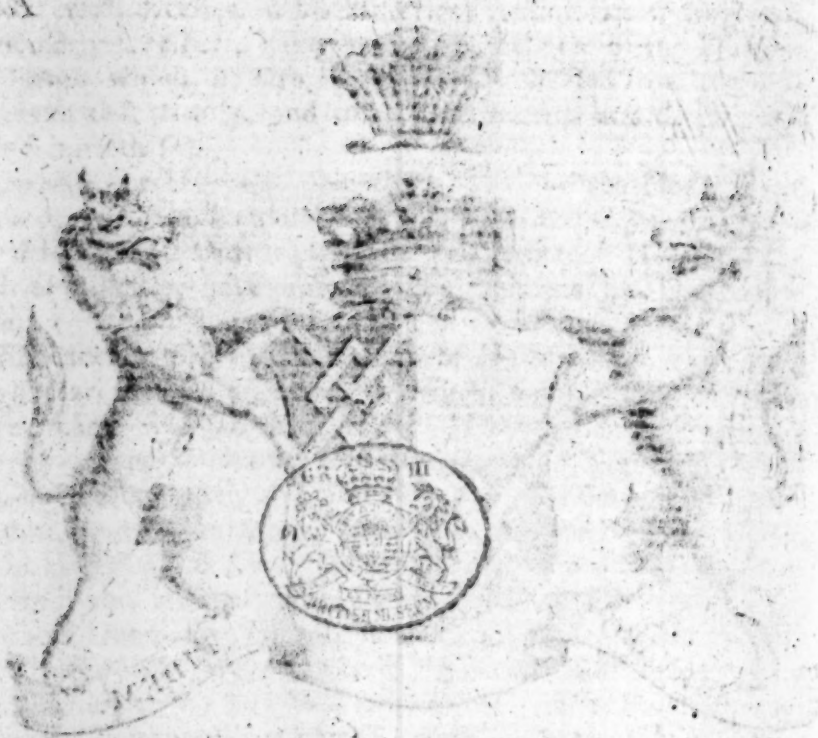
(a) Leycester's Cheshire, p. 249, and the following pages, from whence this account is taken, till we come to the Shirebourn branch.

(b) Monast. Ang. pars 2. 187.

(c) Though Sir Peter Leycester, in this place, makes it a question, whether these five brethren, that attended Nigell, were his brothers: because the record does not say, with him (Nigell) came his five brothers, but with him came five brothers; but this doubt Sir Peter himself solves, in page 351. of his *Antiquities of Cheshire*; where, speaking of the antiquity of the church of Runcorne, he says, "We read in an ancient roll, that Nigell, Baron of Halton, gave the church of Runcorn, to Wolfaiith, a priest, his brother, in the reign of the Conqueror."



Dutton Lord Sherborne.



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deceased; which sword hath for many ages past been preserved, and passed over from heir to heir (like Agamemnon's scepter), as an heir-loom, by the name of Hudard's sword; and so at this day it is by tradition received and called.

HUGH, son of Hodard, had those lands which he held *in capite*, or immediately of the Earl of Chester, confirmed unto him by Randle, the second, surnamed de Gernoniis, Earl of Chester, about the latter end of Henry I. These lands, I conceive, were those which he held in Dutton.

HUGH de Dutton, son of Hugh, son of Hodard, had the lands which his father Hugh held of the Baron of Halton, confirmed unto him by William, son of Nigell, constable to Randle the second, and by William, his son, on that day when the said William, the father, and William, the son, did visit Hugh, the son of Hodard, on his death-bed at Kekwick; at which time Hugh, the son of Hodard, gave unto William, the father, his coat of mail and his charging-horse; and Hugh, the son of that Hugh, gave unto William, the son, a palfrey, and a sparrow hawk. This was about the end of the reign of King Henry I.

The lands here confirmed I conceive to be Weston and Kekwick, and perhaps some others.

This Hugh de Dutton had issue Hugh Dutton, son and heir; Adam de Dutton, another son, from whom the Warburtons of Arley, are descended; Geoffry de Dutton, another son, from whom the Duttons, of Chedill, in this county, were propagated, who assumed the surname of Chedill, and continued to the reign of Edward III. till Sir Roger de Chedill (the last of that family) dying. 1 Edw. III. 1327, left his inheritance to be shared by his two daughters and heirs, Clemence and Agnes: and out of that family de Chedill, branched Hamon Dutton, under Edward I. younger son to Sir Geoffry Dutton, of Chedill, to whom his father gave Ashley, 13 Edw. I. 1285, which he purchased for him. The posterity of this Hamon assumed the surname of Ashley, from the place of their residence, as was the manner of those ages; which family of the Ashleys, of Ashley, continued to the end of Henry VIII. about which time, Thomasin, daughter and heir of George Ashley, of Ashley, Esq; brought that inheritance to Richard Brereton, of Lee-Hall, not far from Middlewich, by marriage, who was a younger son of Sir William Brereton, of Brereton, in this county; in which name of Brereton, of Ashley, it continued but four descents, and was divided among the three sisters of Thomas Brereton (the last Brereton, of Ashley) and their heirs, anno Dom. 1661.

HUGH Dutton, of Dutton, son of Hugh, married ———, daughter of Hamon Maffy, baron of Dunham-Maffy, *regnante Henrico secundo*; with whom her father gave in free marriage lands in Suttersby, in Lindsey in Lincolnshire, and had issue (a) Hugh Dutton, eldest son, Thomas Dutton, John Dutton, and Adam Dutton. He purchased Little Moldesworth, for fifty marks, from Robert, son of Matthew de Moldesworth, about 1250. Also Alice, wife of William Boydell, of Dodeston.

This Hugh Dutton bought Preston, nigh Dutton, of Henry de Nuers, and Juli n, his wife, *reddendo octo solidos annuatim, ad festum Sancti Martini*: which Randle Blundevill, Earl of Chester, confirmed, about the reign of King John.

He purchased also the town of Little Legh, in fee farm, from Simon, son of Osburne, rendering the yearly rent of two marks of silver at the feast of St. Martin; which rent is yet paid by his heirs to the earl of Derby, as of his manor of Harden, anno Dom. 1666. And Roger Lacy, Constable of Cheshire, and Baron of Halton, acquitted this Hugh Dutton *de iudice de Leghâ*, that is, of finding a judger to serve at Halton, for Little Legh yearly, about the reign of Richard I. or beginning of King John's reign.

He purchased also the moiety of Barnton from William, son of Henry, son of Serlo, which Robert de Mesnilwarin held.

He had also the magistracy, or rule and authority, over all the lechers and whores of all Cheshire granted unto him and his heirs, by John, Constable of Cheshire, and Baron of Halton, as freely as the said John held the same of the Earl of Chester; saving the right of the said John to him and his heirs: which are the very words of the deed, only rendered by me in English: so that he holds it, as it were, under the Baron of Halton, who reserves his own right by a special reservation.

This privilege, over such loose persons, was granted, first, unto Roger Lacy, Constable of Cheshire, under Richard I. by Randle, surnamed Blundevill, Earl of Chester, in memory of his good service done to the Earl, in raising the siege of the Welshmen, who had beset the Earl in his castle of Rothelent, in Flintshire: for, the Constable having got a promiscuous rabble of such like persons together, and marching towards the said castle, the Welsh (supposing a great army to be coming) raised their siege, and fled; so saith the ancient roll of the Barons of Halton: This roll saith, that rabble consisted of players, fidlers, and shoe-

(a) I do conceive here was another Hugh Dutton, son and heir of this Hugh, who married Muriel, daughter of Thomas le Dispenser and he had issue; Hugh, Thomas, John, and Adam, as these followeth. And, if so, some of these acts may belong to that Hugh, which are ascribed to this Hugh.

makers. The deed here toucheth lechers and whores; the privilege and custom used at this day by the heirs of Dutton, over the minstrellie and common fiddlers; none being suffered to play in this county, without the licence of the Lord of Dutton, who keeps a court at Chester, yearly, on Midsummer day, for the same, where all the licenced minstrels of Cheshire do appear, and renew their licences; so that the custom seems to have been altered to the fiddlers, as necessary attendants on revellers in bawdy-houses and taverns.

And it is to be observed, that those minstrels, which are licenced by the heirs of Dutton, of Dutton, within the county palatine of Chester, or the county of the city of Chester, according to their ancient custom, are exempted out of the statute of rogues, 39 Eliz. cap. 4. (a) which proviso hath been continued in every statute since concerning vagabonds.

HUGH Dutton, of Dutton, son and heir of Hugh, lived 1234, 18 Hen. III. He purchased from Richard de Aston, son of Gilbert de Aston, six bovates of land, in Aston juxta Dutton, in the beginning of the reign of Henry III. which land belongs to Dutton-Demain at this day (1666.)

He also built Poosey chapel, about 20 K. Hen. III. 1236, which undoubtedly stood upon part of that land bought from Aston; for that chapel is in Runcorne parish.

This Hugh gave to John, his brother, the third part of all the town of Bolinton, in Maxfield hundred, which Thomas le Dispenser gave in free-marriage *Hugoni patri meo cum Murielâ matre meâ* (b): which deed was made about the year of Christ 1234.

This Hugh de Dutton died without issue; and Thomas, his brother, succeeded heir.

Sir THOMAS Dutton, of Dutton, brother and heir to Hugh, lived anno Dom. 1249, 33 Hen. III. and 1268, 53 Hen. III. He purchased Clatterwigge, a hamlet in Little Legh juxta Barterton, from Hugh de Clatterwigge, about 1244, 29 Hen. III.

He built the chapel at the manor house of Dutton, towards the end of Henry III's reign.

He married Philippa, daughter and heir of Vivian de Sandon, or Standon, by whom he had lands in Staffordshire; and had issue Hugh Dutton, son and heir, Thomas, another son, to

(a) In the reign of Hen. VII. a quo warranto was brought against Lawrence Dutton, of Dutton, Esq; to shew why he claimed all the minstrels of Cheshire, and in the city of Chester, to meet before him at Chester, yearly, on the feast of St. John the Baptist, and then and there to give him four bottles of wine and a lance; and also every minstrel to pay him four-pence-half-penny; and every whore, following her calling, to pay him four-pence: to which he pleaded prescription.

(b) The original penes Downes of Shrigley, 1654.

whom his father gave Great Rownall, and Little Rownall, in Staffordshire, by the consent of Philippa, his wife: but I conceive this younger son Thomas died without issue, because I find Philippa, in her widowhood, granting these two manors of Rownall, to Sir Robert Dutton, her other son, and to Agnes, his wife, daughter of William de Mere, in Staffordshire: Margaret, a daughter married William Venables, son and heir of Roger Venables, of Kinderton, 38 Hen. III. 1253; and Catherine, married John, son of Vrian de Sancto Petro. So I find in an old pedigree.

This Sir Thomas was Sheriff of Cheshire 1268, 53 Hen. III. He died in the beginning of the reign of Edw. I.

Philippa was living, a widow, 1290 and 1294.

Sir HUGH Dutton, of Dutton, Knight, son and heir of Sir Thomas, bound himself to the Abbot of Vale-Royal, to make a foot-bridge at Aeton, and to find a boat and ferry-man at Aeton-Ford, about 1286; the same is now made a county bridge.

He also was bound to William Gerard, his Squire, in *una robâ armigerorum annuatim ad totam vitam suam ad festum natalis Domini*, 13 Edw. I. 1285.

He purchased Batteredton, and married Joan, daughter of Sir Vrian de Sancto Petro, vulgo Sampier; I have no authority for this, but an old pedigree; and had issue Hugh Dutton, son and heir; and William Dutton, who married Maud, daughter and co-heir to Sir Richard Stockport, of Stockport, 1305, which William, with others, was indicted 35 Edw. I. for taking away the said Maud, by force, from Dunham Massey, being then in the custody of Hamon Massey; whom they took out of her chamber into the court, stripping her of all her clothes, save her smock, saith the record; Robert Dutton, parson of Eccleston, 1320: also Margaret, a daughter.

This Sir Hugh died 22 Edw. I. 1294; Joan, his lady, survived; she was living 1298.

Sir HUGH Dutton, of Dutton, Knight, son and heir of Sir Hugh, born the eighth day of December, 5 Edw. I. 1276, at Dutton, and baptized at Great Budworth, the day following: he sued the Prior of Norton, before Adam Burum and Nicholas Gruchundelée, commissaries of the Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, at the visitation of the arch-deanery of Chester, anno Dom. 1315, for not finding a chaplain and lamp at Poosey chapel, according to the original grant, which he there produced: and John Olton, then Prior, confessed the same, and was ordered to find them: this priory was of the order of St. Augustine.

He

He married Joan, daughter of Sir Robert Holland, of Holland, in Lancashire, and had issue Thomas Dutton, son and heir; William, Parson of Thornton, 22 Edw. III. Geoffrey Dutton, another son; and Robert Dutton, another son.

This Sir Hugh, was made steward of Halton, 24 December, 20 Edward II. and died 1 Edw. III. 1326, at the age of fifty years.

Joan, his widow, afterwards married Edmund Talbot, of Basshall; and after, to Sir John Ratcliff, of Urdeshall, in Lancashire, living 11 Edw. III. and 20 Edw. III.

Sir THOMAS Dutton, of Dutton, Knight, son and heir of Sir Hugh and Joan, was fifteen years old on Whitsunday, 1329, 3 Edw. III. He purchased those lands in Dutton which formerly belonged to Halton fee; and also those lands in Dutton which formerly belonged to Boydell, of Dodleston; and so made the township of Dutton entirely his own.

This Thomas was made seneschal, governor, and receiver of the castle and honour of Halton, in Cheshire, by William Clinton, Earl of Huntington; and also of all his lands and manors in Cheshire and Lancashire, *quamdū benè se gesserit*, which the Earl farmed unto him for four hundred and forty marks yearly, dated at Maxstock, 19 Edw. III.

It seems he was indicted, for that he and others came with armed power (when King Edward III. was out of England) within the verge of the lodgings of Lionell, the King's son, Protector of England, and assaulted the manor of Geaumes, nigh Reading, in Wiltshire, and there slew Michael Poynings, the uncle, and Thomas le Clerke, of Shipton, and others, and committed a rape on Margery, the wife of one Nicholas de la Beche, for which the King pardoned him; and he found Sir Bernard Brocas, Sir Hugh Berewyk, Philip Durdanyt, and John Haydoke, his sureties in the Chancery, for his good abearing, 26 Edw. III.

He was, by several commissions, employed for the apprehending of certain malefactors, robbers, and disturbers of the Peace in this county. One is directed unto him by the name of Thomas Dutton, *Equitator in Forestā de Marā*, and to Richard Done, forester of the same forest, 14 Edw. III.

Anno Domini 1379. 3 Richard II. William Eltonhed, prior of the hermit-fryars, of the order of St. Augustine, at Warrington, in Lancashire, and the convent there, granted to Sir Thomas Dutton, Knight, a perpetual chantry; to wit, that a sufficient fryar, of the convent of Warrington, shall be especially elected to pray for the salvation of Sir Thomas, his children, and of Philippa, his wife, and her parents; and for the soul of Dame Ellen, late wife of the said Sir Thomas, their children,

and parents, when they shall die, at the great altar of their church yearly for ever; and that their names be written down in their Martyrology; whereunto the prior and convent were bound, under a penalty of three shillings and four-pence, to be levied by the provincial Prior upon omission of such form of service; and if for a week or a fortnight it were omitted, then must they double the time omitted in manner aforesaid: if neglected for six months, then upon pain of suspension: if for a year, then upon excommunication, until the time omitted be made up: whereunto are witnesses, Thomas, Abbot of St. Werburge, of Chester; Stephen, Abbot of Vale-Royal; Richard, Prior of Norton; and Roger, Prior of Berkenhed.

This was confirmed by Henry de Towesdale, provincial Prior of the Hermit-fryars, of the order of St. Augustine, in England, with a special injunction, that the said persons be yearly twice commemorated before the whole convent; once, at the first entrance of the prior of Warrington into the convocation-house, yearly; the other time, on the election-day of a fellow-prior for a provincial convocation. Dated at Warrington, on Sunday, next after the feast of St. Martin, *anno supra-dicto*.

This Sir Thomas sealed usual'y with his coat of arms and crest, to wit, Quarterly, a Fret in the second and third; over which, upon the Dexter-angle of the Escutcheon, a Helmet, and thereon a Plume of feathers.

Anno Domini 1344, Robert Monning, of Tatentale, grants to Thomas de Dutton, and his heirs, all the magistracy of the minstrels, *cum omnibus pertinentiis, prout in Charta originali plenius continetur*. I conceive he was but a feoffee.

This Thomas was Sheriff of Cheshire 30 and 33 Edward III. and was a Knight 35 Edward III. He married two wives: the first was Ellen, one of the daughters and heirs of Sir Peter Thornton, of Thornton, the eldest daughter, by whom he had issue Sir Peter Dutton, who died without issue 35 Edward III. Thomas Dutton, another son, died also without issue; Lawrence Dutton succeeded heir to his father, and continued the line of Dutton, which ended in 1614. in Eleanor, the daughter and sole heir of Thomas Dutton, of Dutton, Esq; who married, first, to Gilbert, Lord Gerard, of Gerard's Bromley; and, secondly, to Robert, Lord Viscount Kilmorey, in Ireland; Edmund Dutton, another son, was ancestor to the Duttons, of Shirebourn, of whom we are to treat; Henry Dutton, fifth son; and William Dutton, another son.

His second wife was Philippa, the widow of Sir Peter Thornton. She was (as I conceive) a later wife to Sir Peter Thornton, not mother of the co-heirs.

This

This Sir Thomas Dutton died 4 Richard II. 1381, aged sixty-six years: Philippa, his widow, died 13 Richard II.

EDMUND Dutton, the fourth son of Sir Thomas, married Joan, daughter and heir of Henry Minshull, de Church-Minshull, by whom he had the manors of Church-Minshull and Aston-Mondram; and had issue Sir Peter Dutton, who became heir to his uncle, Sir Lawrence Dutton of Dutton; Hugh Dutton, second son, of whom the Duttons, of Hatton, nigh Warton, in Cheshire, whose posterity afterwards, in process of time, became heirs of Dutton-lands under Henry VI. Lawrence Dutton, another son; and Thomas Dutton, another son; Agnes de Dutton, a daughter, married William Leycester, of Nether-Tabley, 1398, 22 Richard II. and Ellen, another daughter.

HUGH Dutton, Esq; second son of Edmund, married Petronella, daughter of Ralph Vernon of Hatton, in Cheshire, Esq; and had by her two sons, John and Lawrence. JOHN, the eldest son, was settled at Hatton, and married Margaret, daughter of Sir William Asherton of Asherton, in Lancashire, Knight, by whom she had three sons; 1. Peter, living at Hatton, 1464; from whom the Duttons of Hatton and Dutton descended; 2. Richard; 3. Geoffry.

RICHARD Dutton, second son of John, had issue RALPH Dutton, who had two sons; 1. William; 2. Richard, from whom the Duttons of Cloughton and Dalby, in com. Ebor. were descended.

WILLIAM, the eldest son and heir to Richard Dutton, lived at Chester, and had issue by his wife Agnes, daughter of John Conway, of Flintshire, Esq; several children, whereof Thomas was the second son:

This THOMAS Dutton purchased the manor of Shirborne, in Gloucestershire, which had belonged to the late dissolved abbey of Wincellcomb. He married, first, Mary, daughter of — Meyney (*), by whom he had only a daughter, Ann, wife to John Warnford, of Sevenhampton, in co. Wilts, Esq; and by his second wife, Margaret, daughter of Stephen Kirton, Esq; Alderman of the city of London, and relief of Sir Thomas Withers, Knight, he had two sons, William who continued the line, and Thomas, who died without issue; also a daughter, Eleanor, married at Shirborne, November 24, 1586, to Ralph Salvyne, of Newbiggin, in Yorkshire, Gent. and afterwards knighted. Thomas the father, dying October 4, 1581, was buried at Shirborne, and succeeded by his eldest son,

WILLIAM Dutton, of Shirborn, Esq; who served the office of High Sheriff for the county of Gloucester in 1590, and

(*) From the pedigree drawn up for Lord Shirborne, 1784.

1600 is born ~~and~~ ^{Ann} daughter to Sir Ambrose Nicholas, Knight, Lord Mayor of London; and by her (who, secondly, married to Sir Paul Tracy, of Stanway, in Gloucestershire, Baronet, and was buried at Shirborne on February 23, 1650), had issue seven sons and four daughters: the sons were; 1. Thomas, baptized September 15, 1591, and buried at Shirborne, January 6, 1610; 2. William, baptized at Shirborne, May 2, 1593, and buried there the 3th of the same month; 3. John, who became heir to the estate, of whom presently; 4. Ambrose, baptized at Shirborne, November 21, 1596, and buried at Shirborne, May 9, following; 5. William, baptized at Shirborne, January 5, 1598; 6. Giles, baptized at Shirborne, April 1, 1605, both living in 1617, but died without issue; and 7. Sir Ralph, of whom hereafter. The daughters were 1. Ann, baptized at Shirborne, August 22, 1585; 2. Eleanor, baptized November 17, 1586, buried at Shirborne, April 26, 1604; 3. Elizabeth, baptized at Shirborne, January 9, 1587; and 4. Mary, baptized at Shirborne, October 22, 1589, married, first, to George Fettiplace, Esq; secondly, to Sir George Fleetwood, of Woodstock Park, in Oxfordshire, Knight.

William, the father of these children, made his will, June 4, 1617, which was proved November 18, 1618, in which year he died, and was buried at Shirborne, being succeeded in his estates by,

JOHN Dutton, of Shirborne, Esq; his eldest surviving son; baptized at Shirborne, October 5, 1594: he was some time Knight of the shire, and Deputy Lieutenant of the county of Gloucester: his will bears date January 14, 1655, to which a codicil was annexed three days after, and the probate thereof is dated, June 30, 1657; he died January 14, and was buried at Shirborne, February 18, 1656-7.

His first wife was Elizabeth, only daughter of Sir Henry Baynton, of Bromham, in co. Wilts, Knight, and by her, who died April 28, and was buried at Shirborne, May 3, 1638, aged 42, he had issue one son, William, baptized January 10, 1623, who died April 11, 1628, and was buried at Shirborne the next day; and three daughters, 1. Lucy, baptized at Shirborne, June 2, 1621, and buried there April 2, 1623; 2. Lucy, baptized at Shirborne, April 9, 1624, and married there November 26, 1638, to Thomas Pep, Earl of Downe; and 3. Elizabeth, married to George Colt, of Colt Hall, in Suffolk, Esq.

His second wife was Ann, fourth daughter of John King, D.D. Lord Bishop of London, by whom he had no issue; and she, surviving him, was afterwards married to Sir Richard Gresham, How, of Compton, in Gloucestershire, Bart.

The

The inscription upon his monument, in the chancel of the church of Shirborne, is as follows:

John Dutton, of Sherborne, in Gloucestershire, Esq; son of William Dutton, and Anne, the daughter of Ambrose Nicholas, Knt. a person of a sharp understanding, and clear judgment, every way capable of those eminent services he underwent, as Knight of the shire in several parliaments, and as Deputy Lieutenant; one, who was master of a large fortune, and owner of a mind equal to it: Noted for his hospitality far and near, and his charitable relief of the poor; which makes his memory honoured by the best, as his loss lamented by the last. He died, &c.

That he was a zealous asserter of the liberty of the subject, withstanding all royal encroachments upon the same, appears in the great opposition he made to that arbitrary business of the loan-money, for refusing which he was committed to Gloucester prison, and whilst there elected Knight of the shire. How steady and equal he carried himself afterwards (avoiding those furious courses so natural to injured people, and which too many at that time unhappily pursued) we learn from the Oxford historian, who, in his *Athena Oxonienses*, gives the following character of him (a).

“ John Dutton, of Sherbourne, in Gloucestershire, Esq;—
 “ He was one of the Knights for that county, to sit in the
 “ said parliament (1640); but being frightened thence by the
 “ tumults that came up to the Parliament doors, as other
 “ Royalists were, he conveyed himself privately to Oxford,
 “ and sat there. He was a learned and a prudent man, and
 “ as one of the richest, so one of the meekest, men in England.
 “ He was active in making the defence, and drawing up the
 “ articles of Oxon, when the garrison was to be surrendered
 “ to the Parliament. For which, and his steady loyalty, he
 “ was afterwards forced to pay a round sum in Goldsmith’s
 “ hall at London (b).

We

(a) Wood’s *Athena Oxon.* Vol. II. p. 25. edit. 1721.

(b) It appears, by the list of those that compounded for their estates, that this John Dutton, Esq; paid 5216l. 4s. for his; it likewise appears, by Wood’s *Athena Oxon.* how loyal he was in the beginning of the troubles; and yet we find in the following extract of his will, dated January 14, 1655, these particulars: “ I humbly request and desire, that his Highness, the Lord Protector, will be pleased to take upon him the guardianship and disposing of my nephew William Dutton, and of
 “ that

We now return to the seventh and youngest son of William by Ann Nicholas, which was,

Sir RALPH Dutton, Knight, which honour he received at Woodstock, in August 1624. In the reign of King Charles the first, he was Gentleman of the Privy Chamber in extraordinary, and High Sheriff of Gloucestershire in 1630; and being zealously attached to the interest of his sovereign in the great rebellion, his estate was sequestered, for which a composition of 952 l. 17 s. 1 d. was paid, and he forced to fly beyond sea; but, being beat back by contrary winds in his passage from Leith to France, he was cast away on Brunt Island, and there died in the year 1646.

He married Mary, daughter of Sir William Duncombe, of London, Knight, and had by her two sons, William and Ralph.

WILLIAM, the eldest son, succeeded to the estate at Shirborne, as heir to his uncle, John; was High Sheriff of the county of Gloucester in 1667; died March 24, 1674-5, and was buried at Shirborne, on the fifth of the succeeding month. He married Mary, daughter of Sir John Scudamore, of Dromore, Lord Viscount Scudamore, and relict of Thomas Russell, Esq; eldest son of Sir William Russell, of Streynsham, in Worcestershire, Baronet, but had issue only a son, John, baptized August 24, and buried at Shirborne, November 8, 1664: whereby the family estates devolved upon Ralph, youngest son of Sir Ralph Dutton, just mentioned.

Which RALPH, was some time Knight of the Shire for the county of Gloucester, and was created a Baronet of Great

“ that estate I by deed of settlement hath left him; and that his Highness would be pleased, in order to my former desires, and according to the discourse that hath passed betwixt us, thereupon, that when he shall come to ripeness of age, a marriage may be had and solemnized betwixt my said nephew, William Dutton, and the lady France Cromwell, his Highness's youngest daughter, which I much desire, and (if it take effect) shall account it as a blessing from God.” He gives, by the said will, 500 l. to the poor of Northleach, in com. Gloucester, with legacies to the poor of Shireborne, and other places; and gives several legacies to his servants; and gives his estate to his nephew, William Dutton, and the heirs males of his body, and, for default of such issue, to his nephew Ralph Dutton, and the heirs males of his body, and for default of such issue, to his own right heirs for ever. Gives 800 l. to his nephew Ralph, to buy an annuity of 100 l. per ann. and gives 500 l. to his wife, with all the plate and household goods she brought when he married her, and bequeaths her all his coaches and coach-horses, and two saddle nags. Orders his body to be interred in a comely decent manner in the vault which he lately built, and caused to be made in the isle of Shireborne-church, where he usually sat, without pomp or needless expence; and orders the sum of 150 l. out of his personal estate, to be bestowed in the making of a monument within the said isle, for himself and his two wives; and appoints Sir William Brownlow, of High Holborn, in Middlesex, Bart. Sir William Chaowell, of Lincoln's-Inn, in Middlesex, and Gabriel Becker, of Lincoln's-Inn, Esq; his executors; and gives unto them 1200 ounces of plate. This will and codicil was proved at London, June 30, 1657, before the judges for probate of wills, and signed Simon Rolleston, register. See for it *Ruthen*, 249.

Britain,

Britain, to him and the heirs-males of his body, by patent, bearing date June 22, 1678. He first married Grisell, daughter of Sir Edward Poole of Kemble in Wilts, Knight, and by her, who was buried at Shirborne, February 25, 1677, had two daughters, Elizabeth, baptized at Shirborne October 14, 1675, who became wife to William Green, of London, Esq; and Grisell, baptized February 18, 1677-8, and buried at Shirborne September 11, 1681. His second wife was Mary, only daughter of Dr. Peter Barwick, Physician in ordinary to King Charles the second, by whom he had four sons and three daughters.

1. Sir JOHN Dutton, of Shirborne, Baronet, some time Knight of the shire for the county of Gloucester, who died February 1, 1742-3, aged 61, and was buried at Shirborne, the fourth of the same month, having had two wives, first Mary, sole daughter and heir of Sir Rushout Cullen, of Upton, in Warwickshire, Baronet, but she died without issue, and was buried at Shirborne, on May 23, 1719; and by his second wife, Mary, daughter of Sir Francis Keck, of Great Tew, in Oxfordshire, Bart. They had only a daughter, Mary, of whom her mother died in child-bed; and they were both buried at Shirborne, on June 15, 1729. Sir John having survived all his brothers, and dying without issue, the baronetage became extinct at his death.

2. William, buried at Shirborne, March 22, 1683.

3. Clement, died an infant 1687, and buried at Shirborne.

4. Ralph, died unmarried, December 13, and buried the sixteenth of the same month, 1716, at Shirborne.

The daughters of Sir Ralph Dutton, Bart. were.

1. Mary, married at Shirborne, October 29, 1719, to Sir Thomas Read, of Shipton, in Oxfordshire, Bart.

2. Ann, grandmother to the present Lord Shirborne.

3. Jemima, who died unmarried and was buried at Shirborne, February 10, 1762.

ANN, the second daughter of Sir Ralph Dutton, Baronet, by his second wife, married *James Naper*, of Loughcrew, in the county of Meath, in the kingdom of Ireland, Esq; he died in 1716, aged fifty-six; she, in 1718, aged forty-eight; and were buried at Loughcrew: they had issue, two sons and two daughters, viz. 1. James-Lenox Naper; 2. William Naper, of Druce Town, in the county of Meath, Esq; who died unmarried; Ann, married to ——— Pollard, of Castle Pollard, in the county of West Meath, Esq; and Mary.

JAMES-LENOX NAPER, of Loughcrew, Esq; the eldest son and heir, was by the will of his uncle, Sir John Dutton, Bart. possessed of the manor of Shirborne, in Gloucestershire, whereupon he assumed the surname and arms of *Dutton*. He was buried at Shirborne, September 14, 1776, aged sixty-three, having been twice married, first to ——— daughter of General Ingoldsby; secondly, to Jane, daughter of Christopher Bond, of Newland, in Gloucestershire, Esq; By the former he had issue only a son, John-Lenox Naper, who assumed the name and arms of Dutton, but died unmarried, and was buried at Shirborne, September 7, 1771: and by his second wife he had four sons and six daughters; the sons were, 1. James, now Lord Shirborne; 2. William, baptized at Shirborne, June 3, 1749, who uses the name and arms of Naper, and is unmarried; 3. Thomas, baptized 21, and was buried at Shirborne, October 23, 1751; and 4. Ralph Dutton, of Greffen Hall, in Norfolk, Esq; baptized at Shirborne, November 10, 1755, at present unmarried: the daughters were, Jane, and Jemima, who died infants; Ann, married at Shirborne, January 15, 1760, to Samuel Blackwell, of Ampney Park, in Gloucestershire, Esq; Mary, baptized at Shirborne, June 24, 1750, and married there May 25, 1769, to Thomas Master of Cirencester, in Gloucestershire, Esq; Frances, baptized at Shirborne, October 28, 1752, and married there, September 9, 1771, to Charles Lambert, of Beau Park, in the county of Meath, in Ireland, Esq; and Jane, married at Shirborne, October, 5, 1775, to Thomas-William Coke, of Longford, in the county of Derby, and of Holkham, in the county of Norfolk, Esq;

JAMES DUTTON, now Lord Sherborne, the eldest son and heir, was baptized at Shirborne, October 27, 1744, represented the county of Gloucester in the last parliament, and was by patent, dated May 20, 1784, created Lord Sherborne, Baron Sherborne, in the county of Gloucester, and to the heirs-male of his body lawfully begotten.

His Lordship was married at Longford, in the county of Derby, on July 7, 1774, to Elizabeth, daughter of Wenman Roberts Coke, of Longford, aforesaid, Esq; by whom he hath issue one son, John, baptized at Shirborne, February 23, 1779; and three daughters, Elizabeth-Jane, born May 28, 1775; Ann-Margaret, baptized at Shirborne, November 9, 1776; and Frances-Mary, baptized at Shirborne, January 1, 1778.

[TITLE.] James Dutton, Lord Sherborne, Baron Sherborne, of Sherborne, in the county of Gloucester.

[**CREATION.**] Lord Sherborne, Baron Sherborne, in the county of Gloucester, May 20, 1784, 24 Geo. III.

[**ARMS.**] Quarterly, Argent and Gules, in each piece of the second a fret, Or, a crescent for difference.

[**CREST.**] On a wreath, a plume of Ostrich feathers, Argent, Azure, Or, Vert and Gules, alternately.

[**MOTTO.**] SERVABO FIDEM.

[**CHIEF SEAT.**] At Shirborne, in Gloucestershire.

GRIFFIN, Lord HOWARD, of Walden.

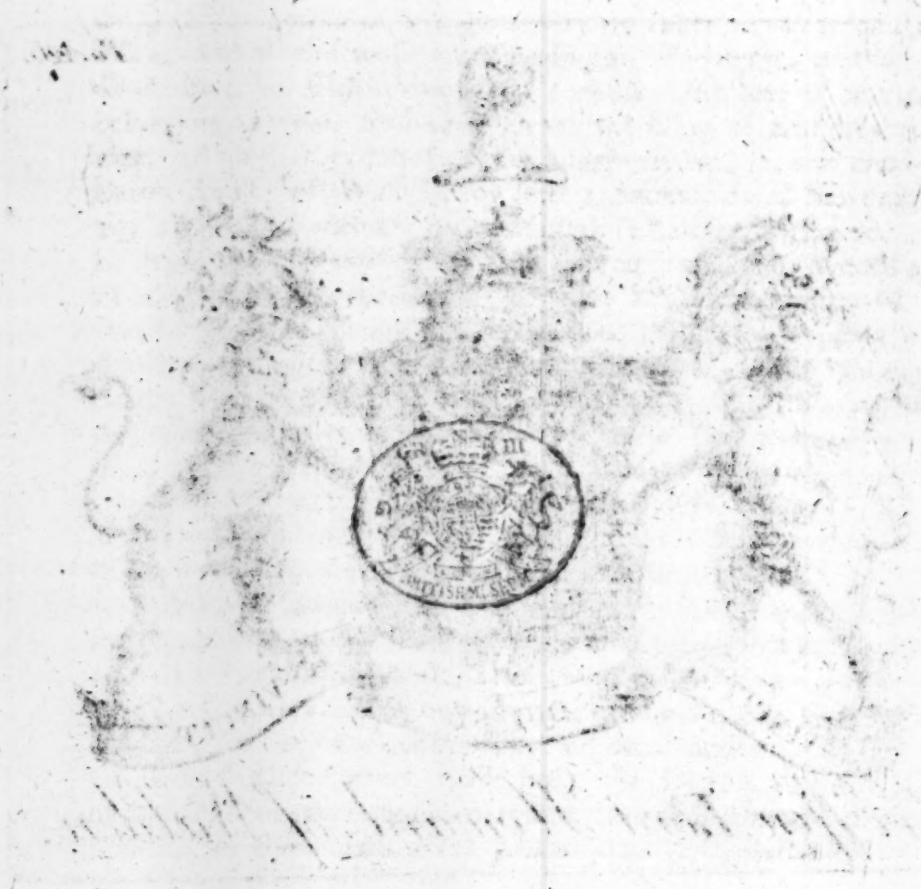
SIR THOMAS AUDLEY, Knight, Speaker of the House of Commons, in that parliament which dissolved the religious houses, was in great favour with King Henry the Eighth, who granted him many considerable estates which had belonged to several of those houses; particularly the site, circuit, and precincts of the monastery or abbey of Walden, in Essex, and all the messuages, buildings, tenements, and hereditaments, &c. within the same; together with several manors, belonging thereto, to be holden of the King by Knight's service. As a further proof of the King's esteem, he was created Baron Audley of Walden, by letters patent, dated November 29, 1538, and was afterwards installed Knight of the Garter. He built the east end of Walden church; and died, according to his epitaph, on the last day of May 1544, in the fifty-sixth year of his age, though the inquisitions *post mortem* place his death on the eighth of that month. He was buried at Walden, on the south side of the choir, where a stately marble monument is remaining to his memory. As he died without male issue, the title expired with him, but his only surviving daughter and heir, Margaret, being afterwards married to Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk (to whom she was second wife), had issue by him two sons, Thomas and William.

THOMAS Howard, the eldest son, signalized himself in the memorable defeat given to the Spanish Armada in 1588, and afterwards was distinguished by his remarkable courage and conduct in several other expeditions, particularly at the taking of Cadiz, in the year 1596, where he commanded as Vice Admiral, and led the attack made upon the Spanish ships in the harbour. For these signal services he was summoned to parliament, as *Baron Howard of Walden*, by writ, dated October 24, 1597; this constituting a barony in fee descendable to heirs general, in preference to the collateral heir-male, this honour was liable to be carried out of his family by marriage; therefore King James, soon after his accession to the English crown, created him Earl of Suffolk, by letters patent, dated July 21, 1603, and to the heirs-male of his body; whereby, the earldom was entailed to his own male descendants, lineal or collateral.

His grandson, **JAMES Howard**, third Earl of Suffolk, dying without issue-male, the Earldom descended to his brother George, and the Barony became in abeyance between his two heirs, viz. Essex, his only surviving daughter, married to Edward, Lord Griffin, of Braybrook, whence the present Lord Howard,



Griffin Lord Howard of Walden.



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:

Howard, of Walden, is descended, as will appear presently; and his grand daughter, Elizabeth Felton, only daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Felton, of Playford, in Suffolk, Baronet; by his late wife, Elizabeth, the other daughter of said Earl James, which Elizabeth, the grand daughter, was afterwards married to John Hervey, the first Earl of Bristol, of his family; and from them the present Earl of Bristol derives his descent.

The Lord Griffin's family was probably of Welch extraction; but their pedigree, drawn up by Sir Richard St. George, Knight, *Lancaster Herald*, and perused and approved by the learned William Camden, *Clarenceux King of Arms* (which pedigree is now in the possession of Lord Howard of Walden), begins with GRIFFIN of Gomundley, in Leicestershire, whose eldest son Sir RICHARD Griffin, Knight, flourished in the reign of King John, and left issue, by Alice, sister to Richard Weston, Esq; two sons, Richard and Thomas.

RICHARD Griffin, Esq; the eldest son, succeeded to the estate at Gomundley, where he resided in 46 Hen. III. and married Maud, daughter of Roger Golofer of Norton, Esq; by whom he had two sons, both named John (a circumstance not uncommon in those times), and a daughter, Agnes, as appears by a deed of 6 Edw. I.

Sir JOHN Griffin, Knight, the eldest son, removed from Gomundley to Weston Favell, in Northamptonshire, in the reign of Edw. II. which estate he became possessed of by his marriage with Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of John Favell of that place, Esq; by whom he had a daughter, Catherine, married to ——— Tottenham, and one son,

Sir THOMAS Griffin, Knight, who died 35 Edw. III. having had issue, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Warine, Lord Latimer, of Braybrook, and sister and heir to Edward, Lord Latimer, two sons, Richard, and Hugh, and two daughters, Elizabeth, wife to ——— Teakin, and Ann, to ——— Hardwicke.

RICHARD, the eldest son and heir, married Ann, daughter of Sir Richard Chamberlain, of Coates, in Northamptonshire, Knight, by whom he had two sons, John, and Nicholas; also, a daughter, Margaret, wife to Richard Cheshull (a).

JOHN Griffin, Esq; the eldest son and heir, in 12 Hen. IV. (b) on the death of Edward, the last Lord Latimer, of Braybrook, was found to be his cousin and next heir, viz. son of Richard son of Elizabeth, sister of him, the said Edward; and thereupon had livery of the manor of Wardon and castle of Braybrook, in the county of Northampton, with divers other lands in other counties: also, in 4 Hen. VI. was (c) found to be

(a) Bridges, Northamptonshire, Vol. I. p. 115. (b) Rot. Fin. 12 Hen. IV. m. 8. and Claus. 12 Hen. IV. m. 19. (c) Esc. 5 Hen. VI. n. 54, & Rot. Fin. 5 Hen. VI. m. 4.

next heir at law to Thomas, the last Lord La Warre, viz. grandson of Thomas Griffin, son of Catherine, sister of John, father of Roger, father of the said Thomas La Warre, and then thirty years of age. This John Griffin, dying without issue, was succeeded by his brother,

Sir NICHOLAS Griffin, of Braybrook, Knight, who died in 15 Hen. VI. and had issue, by his wife, Catherine, daughter of Sir Thomas Pilkington, Knight, five sons, viz. 1. John, who died without issue; 2. Sir Nicholas, who became heir; 3. Henry; 4. Richard; and 5. Thomas.

Sir NICHOLAS Griffin, Knight, the eldest surviving son and heir, was Sheriff of Northamptonshire, in 35 Hen. VI. (a); and died 22 Edw. IV. He had two wives; first, Catherine, daughter to Richard Curson; secondly, Mary, daughter and heir of ——— Bellers, relict of ——— Green; by the latter he had three daughters; Elizabeth, wife to ——— Sanford; Ann, to ——— Villers; and Joan, to ——— Pinchbeck; and by the former, he had three sons; 1. John, his heir; 2. Richard, who died of the sweating sickness; 3. Edward (who married ——— daughter of ——— Leigh, of Buckinghamshire, and had issue, Henry, and Thomas); also two daughters, Isabel, married to Thomas Nevil, of Rolleston, and Catherine (b), to Sir John Digby, of Kettelby in Leicestershire, Knight.

JOHN Griffin, of Braybrook, Esq; the eldest son and heir, married Enimotte, daughter to Sir Richard Wheathill, of Callis, Knight, and had by her three sons, and a daughter, viz. Nicholas, George, David; and Mary, married to John Touchet, Lord Audley. He died, 1 Hen. VIII. and was succeeded by his eldest son;

Sir NICHOLAS Griffin, made one of the Knights of the Bath, at the marriage of Prince Arthur, eldest son of King Hen. VII. on November 17, 1501 (c); and in 20 Hen. VII. was Sheriff of Northamptonshire (d). He married Alice, daughter of John Thornborough, of Hampshire, Esq; and by her, who was secondly married to Sir Robert Cotton of Lanwade, in Cambridgeshire, Knight, had a daughter, Margaret, married to ——— Isaac; of Kent, Esq; and two sons, Sir Thomas and Edward.

This Sir Nicholas, in 22 Hen. VII. made a conveyance of the manors of Braybrook and Weston Favell to certain trustees for the use of himself and Alice his wife, during their lives, with reversion to his right heirs.

Sir THOMAS Griffin, Knight, the eldest son and heir, was Sheriff of Northamptonshire, in 26 and 36 Hen. VIII. (d) and

(a) Bridges, Northampt. and Fuller's Worthies. (b) Visitation of Leicester. (c) Antis, on the order of the Bath, p. 46. (d) Bridges and Fuller prezd.

married Jane, eldest daughter and co-heir of Richard Newton, of Weeke, in Somersetshire, Esq; (son of Sir John Newton, Knight, by Isabel his wife, daughter and co-heir to Thomas Talbot, Viscount Lisle, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter to Sir Richard Chedder, Knight, Chief Justice of the King's Bench) by whom he had two daughters; Frances, wife to Roger Smith, Esq; and Bridget, first married to Miles Haselrigge, Esq; secondly, to William Lane, of Cottelbrook, in Northamptonshire, Esq; as also two sons, Rice, and Thomas.

In 20 Hen. VIII. a fine was levied between Sir Rice Mansel, Knight, Henry Capel, Rice ap Griffith, and others demandants, and Thomas Griffin, or Griffith, Esq; desorcient, whereby the manor of Weston Favell was settled upon the said Thomas and Jane his wife, after the decease of Alice, his mother, with remainder to Rice Griffin, son and heir of the said Thomas, and the heirs-male of his body; with remainder to Thomas Griffith, the brother of the said Rice, and the heirs-male of his body; with remainder to the heirs-male of the bodies of the said Thomas and James, with remainder to the heirs-male of the body of Thomas; with remainder to the heirs-male of the body of Sir Nicholas Griffith; with remainder to the heirs-male of the body of Thomas; with remainder to the right heirs of the said Thomas (*).

Rice Griffin, Esq; upon whom the manor of Weston Favell was thus settled after the death of Alice, his grandmother, died during the life of Sir Thomas Griffin his father, leaving issue by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Sir Thomas Brudenell, Knight, of Deane, in Northamptonshire, Mary his only child, who afterwards was married to Thomas Markham of Allerton, in Nottinghamshire, Esq; standard bearer to the Band of Pensioners (b); so that upon the death of Sir Thomas Griffin, (who survived his wife) in 8 Eliz. all the other remainders being extinct, the said manor, by virtue of the abovementioned fine, descended to Edward Griffin, younger brother to the said Sir Thomas.

Which EDWARD, being bred to the study of the laws, in Lincoln's Inn, was so great a proficient therein, that, in 29 Hen. VIII. he was Autumn Reader of that society (c), to which only persons of the greatest learning were chosen; and in 32 Hen. VIII. he was elected one of the Governors of Lincoln's Inn (d). In the 37th of that reign, was constituted Solicitor-

(a) Rot. Fin. 20. Hen. VIII.
Lincolnshire.

(b) Pedigree of Markham in Visitation of
Juridical. p. 251.

(d) Ibid, p. 259.

general (a), in which post he was continued by King Edward VI. till the sixth year of his reign, when he was constituted Attorney-general (b). He was also Attorney-general to Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth, in the eleventh of whose reign he died (c) seized of several manors and lands in the county of Northampton.

He married three wives: first, Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Palmer of Bowden, co. Northamp. Esq; by whom he had Edward, his son and heir, and four daughters, viz. Grace, married to Simon Norwich, of Brampton, in Northamptonshire; Jane, wife of Henry Keble of Humberston, in Leicestershire; Margaret, wedded to ——— Bevercotts, of Northamptonshire; and Mary, to Edward Conyers, second brother to Reginald Conyers of Wakerley, in the same county, Esquires. By his second wife Ann, daughter of Sir John Smith, Knight, Baron of the Exchequer, he had no issue; but by his third wife Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Geoffry Chambers, of Stanmore, in Middlesex, Esq; (widow of Reginald Conyers, of Wakerley, and of Sir Walter Stonor, Knight), he had Sir Rice Griffin, from whom the Griffins of Bickmarsh, in Warwickshire, descended.

Sir EDWARD Griffin, of Dingley in Northamptonshire, eldest son to the Attorney-general, was made Knight of the Bath (d), at the coronation of King James the First. He married Lucy, daughter of Reginald Conyers, of Wakerley, Esq; above-mentioned, and had issue two sons, Sir Thomas, and Sir Edward, knighted May 20, 1625; and three daughters, Frances, married to Sir Gregory Cromwell, Knight, second son to Henry, Lord Cromwell; Elizabeth, to Cicell Hall, son to Arthur Hall, of Grantham, Esq; and Ann, to Sir William Villiers, of Brookesby, in Leicestershire, Bart.

Sir THOMAS Griffin, his eldest son, was born in the year 1580, received the honour of knighthood, at the Charterhouse, May 11, 1603 (e), first married Catherine, daughter of Sir John Monson, of Carleton, in Lincolnshire, Knight, ancestor to the present Lord Monson; but, she dying without issue, he took to his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter to George Touchet, Lord Audley, (widow of Sir John Stawell, of Stawell, in Somersetshire, Knight of the Bath, ancestor to the late Lord Stawell), and had by her a daughter, Lucy, married to

(a) Pat. 37 Hen. VIII. p. 14.

(b) Pat. 6. Edw. VI. p. 6.

(c) Esc. 11 Eliz. n. 114. & Esc. 12 Eliz. n. 60.

(d) Anstis præd. p. 58. & Jekyll's Catal. of Knights.

(e) Philpot's Catal. of Knights.

Sir Richard Wiseman, of Torrels Hall, in Essex, Knight, and,

Sir EDWARD Griffin, of Braybrook, and Dingley, knighted May 20, 1625, and Treasurer of the chamber to King Charles the first (*), who departed this life in the seventieth year of his age, and was buried at Dingley on May 5, 1681, leaving issue, by his wife Frances, daughter of Sir William Uvedale, of Wickham, in Hampshire, Knight, an only son and heir,

Sir EDWARD Griffin, who was Lieutenant-colonel of the Duke of York's regiment of Foot Guards (now called the Coldstream regiment) in the reign of King Charles II. and was appointed Treasurer of the Chamber to that monarch, by patent, June 11, 1664 (b), in reversion, but which did not take place till June 25, 1679; had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him; and, giving great proofs of loyalty to King James II. was created Baron Griffin, of Braybrook, by patent, dated December 3, 1688, 4 James II. continuing steady in his attachment to that prince; he was one of the temporal Lords who refused to take the oaths to King William and Queen Mary, and soon after retired into France, and was outlawed: he continued there till 1708, when an invasion of Scotland being intended, in favour of King James, he embarked on board the Salisbury French man of war, at Dunkirk, with several other persons of note; and that ship being taken on the coast of Scotland, by Sir George Byng, afterwards Viscount Torrington, they were sent up to London, and, having been examined by a committee of the Privy Council, were on April 19 committed prisoners to the Tower for treason, by a warrant of the Earl of Sunderland, one of her Majesty's principal secretaries of state. On May 15, his Lordship was brought to the bar of the Queen's Bench, by virtue of her Majesty's writ of *Habeas Corpus*, directed to the Lieutenant of the Tower of London; and after the outlawry was read, being asked, "what he had to say, why execution should not be awarded against him?" he said in his defence, "that he was neither in arms nor in council with the enemy, but was forced by the French court upon the expedition, entirely against his judgment and inclination, notwithstanding he had expressed his dislike of it, as a rash and foolish attempt; adding, that he threw himself at the Queen's feet for mercy, and hoped the favour of the court." His defence being judged entirely foreign to the outlawry, he was again brought to the bar, and

(a) Pat. 15 Car. I. (b) Pat. 17 Car. II.

the court made a rule for his execution, as is usual in such cases; but though the Queen (not without some struggle between her inbred clemency and justice) was prevailed upon to sign the warrant for sentence to pass upon him on the 16th of June, yet his advanced age still pleading for him, he found mercy in the royal breast, so that a reprieve, for a fortnight, was sent the night before to the Tower, and that expiring on the last day of June, was again renewed, and afterwards continued from time to time, till death freed him from his earthly restraint on November 10, 1716. His body was buried in the Tower chapel; and the scaffold, which had been erected for his execution, and left standing on Tower Hill, was taken down.

His Lordship married Lady Essex Howard, eldest daughter and co-heir of James, third Earl of Suffolk, and Baron Howard of Walden, as above-mentioned, and left issue by her an only son,

JAMES, who represented the town of Brackly, in Northamptonshire, in the parliament called by King James II. and married Ann, daughter and sole heir of Richard Rainsford, Esq; eldest son to Sir Richard Rainsford, of Dallington, in the county of Northampton, Lord Chief Justice of England, and by her, who was buried at Dingley, May 29, 1707, had issue three sons; 1. Edward; 2. James, who died on the day he came of age, unmarried; 3. Richard, who died young: also two daughters, Elizabeth and Ann.

EDWARD, the only surviving son, took the oaths and his seat in the house of Peers, as Lord Griffin, on February 1, 1726-7, and, having married Mary, daughter of Anthony Welden, of Well, in the county of Lincoln, Esq; sometime Governor of Bengal, in the East Indies, had issue one daughter, Essex, who died unmarried, September 20, 1738, aged 38 years (a). His Lordship died 1742, without surviving issue, whereby the title of Lord Griffin, of Braybrook, became extinct; and his two sisters became his co-heirs.

Elizabeth, the eldest sister, was first married to Henry Grey, of Billingsbere, in Berks, Esq; secondly, to John, Earl of Portsmouth, and died without issue, 1762.

ANN, the youngest sister, married William Whitwell, of Oundle, in Northamptonshire, Esq; by whom she had issue, four sons; 1. John-Griffin, now Lord Howard, of Walden; 2. Matthew, one of the Rear Admirals on the superannuated list, who first married Mary, daughter of James Deacon, of

(a) Coffin-plate.

Portsmouth; secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of Theophilus Pugh, of Suffolk county, in Virginia; and, thirdly, Margaret, daughter of John Champernowne of Devonshire, Esq; but has no issue; 3. William, born 1723, and accidentally drowned 1731; 4. George, who died without issue, at Calcutta, in the East Indies, 1750: also, five daughters; 1. Elizabeth, born January 22, 1717, and unfortunately burnt to death in her house, in Maddox-street, in 1776, unmarried; 2. Ann, born March 27, 1721, who was one of the Maids of Honour to the Princess of Orange, and now married to Count Wederen, Knight of the Teutonic Order, and sometime Envoy Extraordinary from the States General of the United Provinces, but has no surviving issue; 3. and 4. Sophia and Mary, twins, who both died infants; and 5. Mary, born July 20, 1728, wife to the Reverend William Parker D.D. one of his Majesty's Chaplains in ordinary, and Rector of St. James's, Westminster, but has no issue.

JOHN-GRIFFIN (*Whitwell*) now Lord Howard of Walden, the eldest son, to whom, in 1749, his aunt, the Countess of Portsmouth, gave her share in the estate at Saffron Walden, in Essex; upon which he, by virtue of an act of parliament of 22 Geo. II. took the surname and arms of *Griffin*: he likewise became possessed of Audley-house, with its demesnes, on the death of his said aunt, who bequeathed it to him by her last will.

Having greatly distinguished himself in the war in Germany, upon his return home, was made one of the Knights of the most honourable order of the Bath, and was installed in King Henry VIIIth's chapel on May 26, 1761, and was returned to several parliaments as representative for the borough of Andover.

In 1784, he "preferred his humble petition to his Majesty, stating his claim and pedigree, and praying that as the great grandson and sole heir of the Lady Essex Howard, the eldest daughter and only child of James, last Lord Howard of Walden, by the daughter of Henry Earl of Holland, his first wife, and one of the right-ful heirs to the said barony, his Majesty would be graciously pleased to declare, allow, and confirm the said dignity, honour, and barony, to him the petitioner:" which petition his Majesty was graciously pleased to refer to his Attorney-general, who, having been attended by council, and had the evidence adduced before him, reported to his Majesty,

"That the said Sir John Griffin Griffin has, in his opinion, proved his pedigree, as stated in the petition, and that the

“*Earl of Bristol*, and the petitioner, appear to him to be coheirs of the body of *Thomas, Lord Howard of Walden*; and that if the said *Thomas, Lord Howard of Walden*, was called up to the House of Peers by writ, without patent, and sat by virtue of the same, *which, as far as he can collect, from the evidence laid before him, appears to be the case*, he acquired thereby an inheritance in the said barony to him, and the heirs of his body, and that the same is now in abeyance between the petitioner and the *Earl of Bristol*, in which case his Majesty has an undoubted right to allow and confirm the said barony of *Howard, of Walden*, either to the petitioner, or the said *Earl of Bristol*; and such person, to whom the same is so confirmed, and the heirs of his body, will hold and enjoy the said barony, and all the privileges thereunto belonging, exclusively of the other, and the heirs of his body, whose right to the same will remain dormant, and suspended so long as there shall be issue of the body of the person to whom the same shall be so confirmed.” (*)

His Majesty * was further graciously pleased to refer this petition, with the Attorney general's report thereon to the House of Lords, who referred the same to the Lords Committees for privileges; by whom, on August 3, the claim was allowed, and he received his writ of summons, and took his seat accordingly.

His Lordship, in 1748-9, was first married to Ann-Mary, daughter to John, Baron Schutz, who dying on August 18, 1764, was buried at Saffron Walden; and on June 11, 1765, he was married to his present Lady, Catherine, daughter of William Clayton, of Harleyford in Buckinghamshire, Esq; but has no surviving issue.

His Lordship is a General of his Majesty's forces, Colonel of the first troop of Horse Grenadier Guards, and Recorder of Saffron Walden.

[TITLES.] Sir John-Griffin Griffin, Lord Howard, of Walden, and Knight of the most honourable order of the Bath.

[CREATION.] Lord Howard of Walden, originally by writ of Summons, October 24, 1597, 40 Elizabeth, allowed and confirmed by parliament, August 3, 1784, 24 Geo. III.

[ARMS.] Sable, a Griffin segreant, Argent.

(*) This seems to infer, that, on failure of such issue, the Barony would again become in abeyance; yet the Baronies of Le Despencer and Botetourt, which were both taken out of abeyance, upon petitions, are now used (without further claim) by the sisters of those Lords, the petitioners, who both died issueless: whence it may be doubted whether there is any established law or custom in such cases.

[CREST.]

[CREST.] On a wreath, a Talbot's head erased, Sable.

[SUPPORTERS.] Two Lions, Argent, maimed, Sable.

[MOTTO.] VINCIT QUI SE VINCIT.

[CHIEF SEAT.] Audley End, near Saffron Walden, in Essex.

Part of England.

[On a small map of England, the county of Devon is marked, and the name "Devon" is written in the margin.]

[The name "Devon" is written in the margin.]

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